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WIDOW OF COL. JAMES WARREN SEVER,

(Class of 1817),

8 Feb. - 29 Dec. 1886.

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THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

Editor : C. A. CUTTER

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VOL. II. No. I.

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THE INDEX TO PERIODICALS,

31 Park Row, (P. O. Box 943), New York.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1886.

No. 1.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

THE success of the New York Library Club has been a pleasant surprise. Some sixty residents of New York or vicinity are already enrolled, and each of the two meetings has been attended by thirty or more people. The meetings have been interesting, and a good deal of useful co-operative work is already well under way. The only parallel hitherto has been the monthly Council meetings of the L. A. U. K. in London, which are virtually a London Library Club, but there seems no reason why the New York example should not be successfully followed in Boston, Chicago, and other library centres.

THE proposed free public library for New York is naturally the topic of interest in library circles. The discussion at the New York Library Club developed a general *consensus* of opinion that a true *people's library* would best consist of a number of small libraries in the most crowded parts of the city, extending the good work which the Free Circulating Library is already doing by private enterprise. On the other hand—and especially if these cannot be had and the other can—a great *book-cathedral*, to which all are welcomed, is a good in itself, a binding link between rich and poor, and from it a branch-system would almost certainly develop. The prospect of a free public library system in New York, in any shape, is one to gladden librarians.

GOVERNMENT publications, hitherto a sealed book, are beginning to have the attention they deserve. The Descriptive Catalogue of Mr. Poore, reviewed in this number, will be an *open sesame* to what have hitherto been inaccessible catacombs, despite all the imperfections it exhibits and acknowledges, and the list in the "American Catalogue" and Mr. Hickox's "Monthly Catalogue" supplement it very nearly to date. The reports on this subject at the Lake George Conference (now reprinted in a separate pamphlet) prepare librarians to welcome the Hoar and Singleton bills reforming the methods of

publication and distribution, which we make no apology for giving nearly in full elsewhere. We shall hope to discuss the Singleton plan in some detail in next month's JOURNAL.

WE were glad to print Mr. Schwartz's article in our last number. It brings into view certain desirable qualities in a classification. His argument will show the merits of his classification, which has been, perhaps, unduly laughed at. He does not, we think, prove his to be the only good scheme. All the schemes now before the American public have merit; all help the librarian, some a little more in one way, some a little more in another, and each has its own drawbacks. The question for each of us to determine is, which kind of help we want most, and which drawback he can best put up with. The "out" of Mr. Schwartz's scheme is his arrangement of classes, which shocks the classifying instinct of every one who looks at it. The merit is that it is possible, if we can remember what name has been assigned to a subject, and know under what general head the subject goes, to work out for one's self its place in the classification. The drawback of Mr. Dewey's system is the long numbers which he is compelled to use for minute subdivision, and the unsatisfactory classification of some parts. Mr. Perkins's and Mr. Smith's classes will not suit every one, and Mr. Smith's notation has some objectionable features. Mr. Cutter's notation offends many persons. But the defect common to all but Mr. Schwartz's is that they are not automatic, they do not enable any one to work out *à priori* the place of a class in the scheme. Whether that feature of Mr. Schwartz's is of much value, we have serious doubts. We do not believe that it will be found to be any easier, when one has forgotten the place of a class, to translate the name into numbers by his table, than it is to look in an alphabetical index and find the word and its class number. The index has one great superiority—one will find there all the synonymous names of one's subject in their proper places; whereas in using Mr. Schwartz's scheme, one has to recollect exactly the word which he has used; otherwise the key gives no assistance.

POORE'S CATALOGUE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

THE long-expected "Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, September 5, 1774—March 4, 1881, compiled, by order of Congress, by Ben: Perley Poore, Clerk of Printing Records," was issued last month (December, 1885) by the Government Printing Office, Washington, in a square quarto of iv+1392 pages. It is in two divisions, a two-column chronological list of titles, covering 1241 pages, and including over 60,000 entries; and a three-column (subject) index, covering 148 pages and including over 40,000 references, the great majority of which are to individual names. The book is well made, and is fittingly bound in red half-skiver, paper sides. With all its imperfections, it is a great boon, and is another "monumental work."

Mr. Poore's two-page preface, dated June 1, 1885, is a brief history of the enterprise and a frank confession of the imperfection of the result. The first proposal of such a catalogue was made in 1845. No action was taken until 1881, March 24, when Senator Cockrell introduced a resolution directing the Departments and the Secretary of the Senate to report "complete lists" of the issues of the Departments and of Congress. The results were funny: the War Department, for instance, frankly replied that it had no information on which to base such a list. At the next session Senator Cockrell procured the passage of a bill to provide for the present catalogue, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, which was approved July 27, 1882. As Mr. Poore observes, it was a Christopher Columbus piece of exploration which the committee had before them. Unfortunately, they started with two pilots instead of one, and two cataloguers, working independently, amassed a great quantity of titles under the simple plan of recording title, author, date, where book was to be found, and brief abstract of contents. On March 1, 1883, Mr. Poore was put in charge of the work, and fourteen assistants from the several departments were named to assist him. Not one of them had any experience in cataloguing, nor was Mr. Poore himself a trained bibliographer. They found and catalogued 63,063 items, many of them duplicate or *variorum* editions issued by both Houses of Congress; it was

found impracticable to do otherwise than to dump in both entries, and there is probably some duplication also of titles reported from more than one department library. With the "abstracts of contents" the material was found to be too copious; these were therefore reduced to the minimum, but the catalogue was again extended by adding "publications of public interest purchased by the United States for use or distribution." In addition to the Washington libraries, much use was made of the Boston Public Library Collection of pub. docs., which is one of the best, and by all means the best-catalogued, in the country, and of some private collections. The work, exclusive of intervals, occupied, it is stated, about two years; its cost is not given. It is understood that the appropriations have exceeded \$40,000, in addition to cost of printing.

The catalogue begins with the "Abridgment of Laws in the American Plantations" (London, 1704), in the Law Library of Congress; it continues with the Writings of Washington, the Works of Hamilton, Jefferson, and Adams, the Madison papers, the American Archives, and the Journals of the Continental Congress; and the last entry is the "Statement of Appropriations and New Offices," March 3, 1881. The order is strictly chronological, year-entries prefacing day-entries, except that such entries as "Statements of the Tariffs," 1789-1833, are put in the earliest year, as "from 1789." The entries up to 1800 are within 42 pages; those up to 1850 occupy 535 more; from 1850 to March 3, 1881, requires 664 pages, of which the last complete year (1880) takes 62 pages. The titles are brief, but size and number of pages are given. The bureau of publication or place where the book may be found, is noted in each case. A descriptive note, averaging two lines, supplements each title; these notes are often very valuable, often giving, in the case of committee reports, the gist of the entire document, and in composite volumes a list of contents. The student of political reform can get a deal of light from this catalogue as to waste of Government time and money, *vide* the 279 p. majority report and 279 p. minority report (p. 1241) on an anonymous letter sent to Congressman Springer.

The key to this enormous heap of material is, of course, to be found in the index, in which a bibliographer of critical acumen could probably drive a horse and cart through every page. But any one who has ever been lost in the labyrinth of Government publications will be grateful for what he gets, and in this index he gets a great deal. To take two or three examples: There are thirteen entries under Library of Congress, with perhaps a hundred page-references, but no reference from Congress or Congressional to Library; the 1876 Report on Public Libraries is entered under Public, but not under Libraries, and, by the way, the note on this work on p. 1051 is very inadequate, and as to Part II. (Cutter's rules) absolutely incorrect. There are three entries and 24 page-references under Copyright, none under International copyright. This lack of sub- or cross-references or of duplicate entries is, of course, bothersome. On some subjects sub-references are given, as from Revenue to Duties on Imports, with about thirty references, Internal-revenue taxes (10), Tariff (400), and Taxation (50); but even here cross-references are sometimes given and sometimes not. Trained help would have bettered this index vastly, but as it is, it is of such very great service that to criticise seems hypercritical, in view of the enormous difficulties of the work achieved.

The act provided for the printing of 6600, of which 1000 were to be bound in full sheep, and 5600 in half leather like the *Congressional record*. Of these 60 were apportioned to the Library of Congress (50 for foreign exchanges); 1000 for the "reserved" or Congressional document sets, of which one copy is delivered to each State and Territorial library, and to other institutions (libraries, colleges, literary and historical societies) designated as depositories according to the provisions of the Revised Statutes; 818 copies "to be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior for distribution to such libraries, not depositories of public documents, as shall be named for this purpose by each Senator, Repre-

sentative, and Delegate in Congress." Besides these, provision was made for 500 copies half-bound in leather for sale at ten per centum advance on cost price, which may be had by sending a money-order for \$1.90 (payable to Mr. Cadet Taylor, Chief Clerk) to the Public Printer, Washington, who will send the book by registered mail, without extra charge. Only 100 of these copies were taken up in advance. Stereotype plates were made, and a second printing will be ordered by Congress if there is sufficient demand. The recall, by the Public Printer, of an insignificant number of unbound copies, which were sent out by mistake, seems to have led to an erroneous belief that libraries would not be able to get this work freely. As will be seen above, extra provision has been made for distribution among libraries.

Since this work ends with March 3, 1881, a word in regard to later endeavors to catalogue Government publications may be added. The appendix on United States Government Publications in the new American Catalogue overlaps Poore's list, commencing January 1, 1881, and gives publications to June 30, 1884. This list was purposely planned to supplement Poore's Catalogue in quite another way, by affording a cue to the relations of the several Departments and Bureaus with each other, in respect to publications, and to the several regular series of Government publications. The Poore Catalogue gives no indication whatever of these matters, but the American Catalogue arrangement will serve to give a clue, to the years preceding as well as succeeding 1881. Mr. Hickox began his Monthly Catalogue of Government Publications with 1885, so that there is a gap of six months uncovered, except by the irregular sales catalogues of James Anglim & Co., Washington. The card catalogue of the Boston Public Library, kept in a separate case in Bates Hall, but accessible by request, is by far the best index to Government publications anywhere accessible, the card catalogue of the Library of Congress being phenomenally incomplete.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION AND THE INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

BY MELVIL DEWEY.

MY attention has been called several times within a year to the singular lack of business judgment among certain members of the profession, who seem not to understand that special publications required by a very limited number really cost more than the *Franklin Square*

issues of an equal number of pages. They make ridiculous comparisons of paper and type, and assume that the higher price means unreasonable profits to some one. A single case illustrates: I induced a publisher to bring out a little pamphlet much needed by a few people. He

fixed the price at less than one half actual cost, not counting time and labor, because unwilling to charge more for so small a thing. One of the first copies sold was by mail to a well-known member of the A. L. A., who returned it with an indignant note at the extortionate price. The note was sent me as a sample of the encouragement offered by some librarians to publishers who wish to help the profession by printing matter greatly needed.

I wanted recently a copy of some matter in the Harvard Library, and had it made at a cost of about \$25, and every one thought the price very moderate; but had any publisher been foolish enough to put that matter in type, hoping to sell five or ten copies, and offered the printed copy at \$10, I fear that nine tenths of the librarians, who of all men, except publishers, ought to know better, would have thought it a disreputable scheme for making money out of the libraries who must buy it so or not at all.

The lack of reason and thought has done some of our best enterprises much harm and has caused some of us who understand the facts no little mortification. It emphasizes the need in the country of publication societies which shall bring out these things that cannot pay at any reasonable price. But for our common reputation among intelligent publishers, I beg that we shall be reasonable and willing to pay at least the cost of printing such things as we wish to use.

This Co-operative Index is a good case in point. Let every library consider itself in honor bound to count the cost of making whatever substitute it would need if this were given up, and then agree to give some portion of its proved value toward paying the printer.

It hardly seems credible that intelligent librarians and trustees could be so blind to their own interests as to risk the suspension of this Index, and yet the publisher, after paying deficiencies in printers' bills till it ceases to be a virtue, has sent us a circular asking if it must be given up for want of money enough to print it after the editor and contributors have given their services.

The circular came to my committee at the worst possible time, at the meeting where we found ourselves with funds for books exhausted, and compelled to make a special effort to raise money. But we looked into the matter, and decided that, if the Index were given up it would cost us not less than \$300 to pay a cataloguer for making what we should want to take its place, and we

should then have a less complete record in manuscript instead of the printed copies. In spite of the pressure upon us we could not respectably offer less than \$20 per year for our copies or as our contribution toward printers' bills, and I sent a check for that amount, with the assurance that we should continue it till the Index was made self-supporting. This end will be reached at once if the better class libraries will pay a small fraction of what it saves them. If this cannot be done, we have small hopes of making any substantial progress in library co-operation.

The office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has proved to us for ten years back that it is ready to work hard for our interests, and often to help us pay our own bills; but there is a limit, and just at the time when we have agreed to try the long-talked-of printed cards for catalogues, and are asking its co-operation, we should show a disposition to be just—we are not asked to be generous.

I have written this note without the knowledge or consent of the publisher of the JOURNAL, but I know that Mr. Bowker and Mr. Leypoldt before him have sunk a good deal of money in keeping up our library publications, beside much work that would have yielded large returns if given to other business. Under such circumstances it is not creditable for us to sit indifferently by and allow them to bear our burdens till they are no longer able, and then to give up our best co-operative plans, simply because so many of us either don't think about it at all or else wish to let others do all the work, pay all the bills, and then let us share equally in all the benefits.

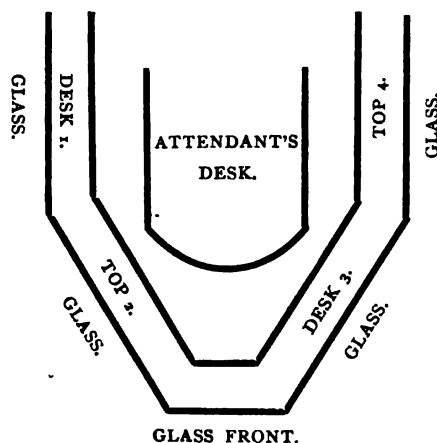
That the publisher has hesitated to state this matter fully to us is double reason why we should state it to ourselves. I appeal to the intelligent and reasonable librarians who really wish to see our profession elevated to a higher rank, our methods improved, our expenses reduced by co-operation, while our usefulness steadily increases, to stand by the men who have done for us in the past, and will continue to do, unless we blindly force them out of our service by a penny-wise policy that enables us to sponge the benefits this year, but cuts us off from getting them at any price hereafter.

We have not yet attained to the doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but are striving for that lower plane, where we preach that the laborer who works for nothing is worthy of having his actual expenses paid by those who reap the benefits of his services.

THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CARD CATALOGUE.

BY W. J. HAGGERSTON, LIBRARIAN.

THE cabinet in which the Card Catalogue is arranged is fixed in the centre of the Reference Library, immediately opposite to the entrance door, and is so arranged as to serve the fourfold purpose of, 1st, storage for large folio volumes in handsome bindings, which are inserted and withdrawn from the inside and protected in the front by plate glass; 2d, For the Card Catalogue, in double rows of drawers immediately above the folio books, and at such a height from the floor as to be easy of reference, and to prevent unnecessary stooping on the part of persons consulting the cards. 3d. The top is used as a desk counter for readers filling up their reader's tickets. 4th. The whole forms an inquiry office, the librarian's desk being placed inside. The shape at present is five-sided, thus :



Only Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 have catalogue drawers, each being provided with 4 drawers, 16 drawers in all, and the drawers are made of a size to take 4000 cards each, in 4 divisions of 1000 each. The cabinet is made in sections (Nos. 1-4) of equal size, so that a new section can be added at any time, and when completed it will be provided with 8 sections, holding 32 drawers, or 128,000 separate cards.

The cards are fixed on brass stair rods $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, both ends of the several

compartments of each drawer being sloped at an angle of forty degrees, which allows the last card to be easily read and as easily handled.

I claim for my card three advantages :

1st. *The color*, buff, is much to be preferred to white, as it does not soil quickly, and this is a great advantage in a public library, where the cards are in constant use.

2d. *Durability*. Our card is linen faced, which gives it an immeasurable advantage over the ordinary plain card, which soon frays out, and cuts readily at the hole with continual friction with the brass rod.

3d. *Cheapness*. The lowest price I could get the American card from Messrs. Trübner was 20s. per 1000. The cards we use are made to our order by a local firm (Messrs. Andrew Reid & Co., of this city) and supplied at 9s. 3d. per 1000.

Our cards (the major portion) have now been in use 14 months, and not one single card has in any way required renewal, and we find from daily experience that once our readers understand the system, they prefer the Card Catalogue to either printed catalogues, which are perforce always getting out of date, or the manuscript Slip Catalogue, which is bulky and unwieldy.

P. S.—Of course I should have preferred that the drawers had been single, and not one above the other, so that a larger number of persons could have consulted the catalogue at one and the same time, but that would have required a cabinet twice the size.

[We have inserted this note in illustration of the Committee of Newcastle-upon-Tyne P. L. (LIB. JNL., 10 : 381) that "Mr. Haggerston had made a distinct advance upon anything that had previously been accomplished in a card catalogue." There is, however, nothing new to Americans in the Newcastle Card Catalogue, except the color of the cards, which appears to us of very doubtful utility. It amounts to making all one's cards less legible at first because any of them are likely to get less legible by use. We are astonished at the price of his cards. We have never paid over 10s., even when paper was at its highest, and for years the price of the best cards has been from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. —[ED. LIB. JNL.]

NOTES ON MR. SCHWARTZ'S CLASSIFICATION AND NOTATION.

MR. SCHWARTZ, in the explanation of his classification and notation,* implies rather than states two principles to which I cannot assent. One of them — that there must never be two classes on one shelf, seems to me without any foundation; the question is a purely practical one, and there is no practical inconvenience in that arrangement. Another — that there must be the same number of books in each class, is equally invalid. Indeed, it is impossible to carry it out. His own class Fiction is certainly larger than his class Engineering, and so is each of the 10 parts into which he divides Fiction. In his class Wines and liquors I have perhaps 3 books; in his class Carpentry, Building and Architecture I have nearer 3000. Useful Arts is one class, Industrial receipts is another. The first would have a hundred times as many books as the second. The classes American biography, British biography, French biography, have no more space assigned each than the class Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese biography; they would outstrip it in the number of volumes ten to one; they would outstrip Slavonic biography a hundred to one. It would be easy to multiply instances. And even if one could divide the books now in a library equally, the next 10 years may entirely overthrow the proportion. You might as well divide property equally. In fact, the best and most *practically convenient* basis of division is not equal number of books, but evident distinctness of subject. If a subject is definite and not confoundable with any other subject, no matter if there is *now* only one book on it in the library, no matter if there will never be more than one, we want to be able to go to that book at once and not to be obliged to pick it out from a number of books on other subjects. Thus, every man whose life has been written is a separate subject, no matter whether there is one life of him, or fifty. We want the one as well as the fifty separated from the lives of everybody else. Of course this principle, like every other, when put into practice has its limitations. It is founded on utility, and it may happen that in some cases a greater utility will come from its breach than from its observance; but it is nevertheless true

that in the main, minute classification is the most convenient.*

I must also protest against Mr. Schwartz's assertion that, "No plan has yet been devised that will provide for the strict alphabetical arrangement of individual books in one series, and those that even approximate to it are obliged to use a cumbrous and complex system of notation." The notation in use at the Boston Athenæum provides for the exact alphabetical arrangement of the single novels of the most voluminous authors, as George Eliot, George Sand, Alexander Dumas, and Walter Scott; I do not consider it complex, and I do not find it cumbrous.

C: A. CUTTER.

I should like to call attention to the fact that my report on classification, presented at the Library Conference last fall, having been written before Mr. Schwartz's final explanations of his scheme were published, was incorrect in speaking of his system as one which permitted of only a very imperfect alphabetical arrangement within the sections. His last paper, published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November, shows that he provides for a tolerably complete alphabetization of authors and titles on the principle of translating, by means of a table, given letter combinations by given figures.

The point is also made clearer that this is practically a fixed location system, and that it was on this account that Mr. Schwartz wished to make his classes of as nearly equal extent as might be, so that throughout the library each class might occupy the same number of shelves. If it were possible to plan ahead successfully for a library, or even for one's own library, it would be highly desirable; but no one can foresee in what ways a library is to increase; it has a perverse way of growing in unexpected directions, new subjects take on an unlooked-for importance, and the different departments bear very different relations to one another as time goes on. The attempt meets with additional difficulties, if we apply a classification which is the result of experience at one library to another li-

* I have just received a note from a theological scholar, in which, speaking of this very matter of thorough classification, he says of the Boston Athenæum: "I have gotten more satisfaction in less time there than almost anywhere, and I have used a good many libraries."

brary which has grown up under different conditions. If, for instance, I were to try to arrange the Harvard College Library on Mr. Schwartz's plan I should certainly find as great differences between divisions meant to be equal as in any other classifications; and, judging from

my own experience here, I should be surprised to learn that in any library a classification laid out at the beginning with divisions of equal extent maintained anything like an approximate equality after incorporating the additions of fifteen or twenty years.

W: C. LANE.

SIZE NOTATION: A REPLY.

BY J. SCHWARTZ.

1. THE instances given of American libraries that are using the Q. O. D. system do not disprove what I said. I merely remarked that I did not *know* of any others but those I cited, and I limited my remarks to *printed* catalogues. Besides, the value of a system is not to be judged by the quantity of users, but rather by their weight. The really representative libraries that are using the Q. O. D. system are, I think, in the minority. To the non-users must be added (1) the English and foreign libraries, and (2) the publishers. If we take into the account the whole number of users of size symbols, the charge remains true that only a small minority are in favor of the Q. O. D. system because there is nothing better offered. I trust that the libraries that are cited as using the system in their printed lists, and who have neglected to send me copies, will remedy this defect in future, so that I may be able to make correct statements if I have occasion to refer to them again.

2. My reference to the metric system, as comparatively unknown, meant unknown in England and the United States, as might have been inferred by the words preceding it in the same paragraph. I shall be satisfied if English-speaking countries agree to adopt my plan. If it is a success, and the effete despotisms choose to fall in line, there is nothing to hinder it. It can be adapted to the metric system; but as the inch measure proceeds by *eighths* and the metric by *tens* the translation of the scheme into the latter system will result in irregular fractions. I meant no disrespect to the metric system, which is, no doubt, an excellent one, otherwise 30 nations would not have agreed to adopt it. I shall try to learn it when it is universal in this country. Meanwhile I prefer to recommend a size notation that does not require of Americans and Englishmen a special education, to understand what it means. I know what 8 inches means, but

35 centimetres conveys to me no idea whatever.

3. It is an error to say that my system uses a symbol for the fold to express the size. That the symbol is so used, even in the Q. O. D. system, is the very reason why I propose a new system, in which the terms 16°, 12°, 8°, etc., are invested with a new meaning that removes this contradiction. These terms with me mean *not* sixteenmo, duodecimo, and octavo, but 8th, 12th, and 16th.

4. Mr. Bowker's idea of sticking to a good thing is based on right principles, but there is a fallacy underlying his argument—viz., that "Whatever *is* is right." If we are not to invent something better simply because a certain system is in a fair way of becoming universal, then the Q. O. D. system is itself a violation of the rule. It proposes to use a new set of symbols in place of those everybody was agreed in "sticking" to before its invention. It is, of course, an open question whether my system *is* an improvement, but that is a subject for argument, and cannot be determined by an *ex-cathedra* condemnation based on the supposition that the Q. O. D. system—itsself an innovation—is the best that can be devised. For some of the supposed "complication" that Mr. Bowker thinks he finds in my system he must blame his proof-readers. The conventional sizes 4°, 8°, etc., were marked in my copy to be printed in heavy type in the table, and were so corrected in the proof. The failure of the printer to follow my directions makes that part of the article that refers to the heavy type unintelligible. The whole point of my system is simply this: For ordinary purposes use the conventional symbols, and for cases where extreme accuracy is desirable consider these symbols as parts of a progressive series of 64 numbers, each of which designates a particular height in inches from the elephant folio down to the two-inch high 64°.

BOOKS AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

BY HON. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

A FEW years ago my friend, Mr. Alexander Ireland, published a very interesting volume which he called 'The booklover's enchiridion,' the handbook, that is to say, of those who love books. It was made up of extracts from the writings of a great variety of distinguished men, ancient and modern, in praise of books. It was a chorus of many voices in many tongues, a hymn of gratitude and praise, full of such piety and fervor as can be paralleled only in songs dedicated to the supreme power, the supreme wisdom and the supreme love. Nay, there is a glow of enthusiasm and sincerity in it which is often painfully wanting in those other too commonly mechanical compositions. We feel at once that here it is out of the fulness of the heart, yes, and of the head, too, that the mouth speaketh. Here was none of that compulsory commonplace which is wont to characterize those 'testimonials of celebrated authors,' by means of which publishers sometimes strive to linger out the passages of a hopeless book toward its *requiescat* in oblivion. These utterances which Mr. Ireland has gathered lovingly together are stamped with that spontaneousness which is the mint mark of all sterling speech. It is true that they are mostly, as is only natural, the utterances of literary men, and there is a well-founded proverbial distrust of herring that bear only the brand of the packer, and not that of the sworn inspector. But to this objection a cynic might answer with the question, 'Are authors so prone, then, to praise the works of other people that we are to doubt them when they do it unasked?' Perhaps the wisest thing I could have done to-night would have been to put upon the stand some of the more weighty of this cloud of witnesses. But since your invitation implied that I should myself say something, I will endeavor to set before you a few of the commonplaces of the occasion, as they may be modified by passing through my own mind, or by having made themselves felt in my own experience.

"The greater part of Mr. Ireland's witnesses testify to the comfort and consolation they owe to books, to the refuge they have found in them from sorrow or misfortune, to their friendship, never estranged and outliving all others. This testimony they volunteered. Had they been asked, they would have borne evidence as willingly to the higher and more general uses of books in their service to the commonwealth, as well as to the individual man. Consider, for example, how a single page of Burke may emancipate the young student of politics from narrow views and merely contemporaneous judgments. Our English ancestors, with that common-sense which is one of the most useful,

though not one of the most engaging, properties of the race, made a rhyming proverb, which says that :

'When land and goods are gone and spent,
Then learning is most excellent ;'

and this is true, so far as it goes, though it goes, perhaps, hardly far enough. The law also calls only the earth and what is immovably attached to it *real* property, but I am of opinion that those only are real possessions which abide with a man after he has been stripped of those others falsely so called, and which alone save him from seeming and from being the miserable forked radish to which the bitter scorn of Lear degraded every child of Adam. The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature, defy fortune and outlive calamity. They are beyond the reach of thief or moth or rust. As they cannot be inherited, so they cannot be alienated. But they may be shared, they may be distributed, and it is the object and office of a free public library to perform these beneficent functions.

"'Books,' says Wordsworth, 'are a real world,' and he was thinking, doubtless, of such books as are not merely the triumphs of pure intellect, however supreme, but of those in which intellect infused with the sense of beauty aims rather to produce delight than conviction, or, if conviction, then through intuition rather than formal logic, and, leaving what Donne wisely calls

'Unconcerning things matters of fact'

to science and the understanding, seeks to give ideal expression to those abiding realities of the spiritual world for which the outward and visible world serves at best but as the husk and symbol. Am I wrong in using the word *realities*?—wrong in insisting on the distinction between the real and the actual? in assuming for the ideal an existence as absolute and self-subsistent as that which appeals to our senses—nay, so often cheats them in the matter of fact? How very small a part of the world we truly live in is represented by what speaks to us through the senses when compared with that vast realm of the mind which is peopled by memory and imagination, and with such shining inhabitants! These walls, these faces, what are they in comparison with the countless images, the innumerable population which every one of us can summon up to the tiny show-box of the brain, in material breadth scarce a span, yet infinite as space and time? And in what, I pray, are those we gravely call historical characters, of which each new historian strains his neck to get a new and different view, in any sense more real than the personages of fiction? Do not serious and earnest men discuss Hamlet as they would Cromwell or Lincoln? Does

* Address at the opening of the Chelsea Library. (See p. 17 of this issue of LIB. JNL.)

Cæsar, does Alaric, hold existence by any other or stronger tenure than the Christian of Bunyan or the Don Quixote of Cervantes or the Antigone of Sophocles? Is not the history which is luminous because of an indwelling and perennial truth to nature, because of that light which never was on land or sea, really *more* true, in the highest sense, than many a weary chronicle with names, date, and place in which 'an Amurath to Amurath succeeds'? Do we know as much of any authentic Danish prince as of Hamlet?

"But to come back a little nearer to Chelsea and the occasion that has called us together. The founders of New England, if sometimes, when they found it needful, an impracticable, were always a practical people. Their first care, no doubt, was for an adequate supply of powder, and they encouraged the manufacture of musket bullets by enacting that they should pass as currency at a farthing each—a coinage nearer to its nominal value, and not heavier than some with which we are familiar. Their second care was that 'good learning should not perish from among us,' and to this end they at once established the Latin School in Boston, and soon after the college at Cambridge. The nucleus of this was, as you all know, the bequest in money by John Harvard. Hardly less important, however, was the legacy of his library, a collection of good books, inconsiderable measured by the standard of to-day, but very considerable then as the possession of a private person. From that little acorn what an oak has sprung, and from its acorn again what a vocal forest, as old Howell would have called it—old Howell, whom I love to cite, because his name gave their title to the 'Essays of Elia,' and is borne with slight variation by one of the most delightful of modern authors! It was, in my judgment, those two foundations, more than anything else, which gave to New England character its bent and to Boston that literary supremacy which, I am told, she is in danger of losing, but which she will not lose till she and all the world lose Holmes.

"The opening of a free public library, then, is a most important event in the history of any town. A college training is an excellent thing; but, after all, the better part of every man's education is that which he gives himself, and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunity and the means. I have sometimes thought that our public schools undertook to teach too much, and that the older system, which taught merely the three R's, and taught them well, leaving natural selection to decide who should go farther, was the better. However this may be, all that is primarily needful in order to use a library is the ability to read. I say primarily, for there must also be the inclination, and, after that, some guidance in reading well. Formerly the duty of a librarian was considered too much that of a watchdog to keep people as much as possible away from the books, and to hand these over to his successor as little worn by use as he could. Librarians now, it is

pleasant to see, have a different notion of their trust, and are in the habit of preparing for the direction of the inexperienced lists of such books as they think best worth reading. Cataloging has also, thanks in great measure to American librarians, become a science, and catalogs, ceasing to be labyrinths without a clew, are furnished with finger-posts at every turn. Subject catalogs again save the beginner a vast deal of time and trouble, by supplying him for nothing with one at least of the results of thorough scholarship, the knowing where to look for what he wants. I do not mean by this that there is or can be any short-cut to learning, but that there may be, and is, such a short cut to information that will make learning more easily accessible.

"But have you ever rightly considered what the mere ability to read means? That it is the key that admits us to the whole world of thought and fancy and imagination; to the company of saint and sage, of the wisest and the wittiest at their wisest and wittiest moment? That it enables us to see with the keenest eyes, hear with the finest ears, and listen to the sweetest voices of all time? More than that, it annihilates time and space for us; it revives for us without a miracle the Age of Wonder, endowing us with the shoes of swiftness and the cap of darkness, so that we walk invisible like fern seed and witness unharmed the plague at Athens or Florence or London; accompanying Cæsar on his marches, or look in on Catiline in council with his fellow-conspirators, or Guy Fawkes in the cellar of St. Stephen's. We often hear of people who will descend to any servility, submit to any insult, for the sake of getting themselves or their children into what is euphemistically called good society. Did it ever occur to them that there is a select society of all the centuries to which they and theirs can be admitted for the asking—a society, too, which will not involve them in ruinous expense and still more ruinous waste of time and health and faculties?

"Southey tells us that, in his walk, one stormy day, he met an old woman, to whom, by way of greeting, he made the rather obvious remark that it was dreadful weather. She answered, philosophically, that, in her opinion, 'any weather was better than none!' I should be half inclined to say that any reading was better than none, allaying the crudeness of the statement by the Yankee proverb, which tells us that, though 'all deacons are good, there's odds in deacons.' Among books, certainly there is much variety of company, ranging from the best to the worst, from Plato to Zola, and the first lesson in reading well is that which teaches us to distinguish between literature and merely printed matter. The choice lies wholly with ourselves. We have the key put into our hands; shall we unlock the pantry or the oratory? There is a Wallachian legend which, like most of the figments of popular fancy, has a moral in it. One Bakála, a good-for-nothing kind of fellow in his way, having had the luck to offer a sacrifice especially well pleasing to God, is

taken up into heaven. He finds the Almighty sitting in something like the best room of a Wallachian peasant's cottage—there is always something profoundly pathetic in the homeliness of the popular imagination, forced, like the princess in the fairy tale, to weave its semblance of gold tissue out of straw. On being asked what reward he desires for the good service he has done, Bakála, who had always passionately longed to be the owner of a bagpipe, seeing a half wornout one lying among some rubbish in a corner of the room, begs eagerly that it may be bestowed to him. The Lord, with a smile of pity at the meanness of his choice, grants him his boon, and Bakála goes back to earth delighted with his prize. With an infinite possibility within his reach, with the choice of wisdom, of power, of beauty at his tongue's end, he asked according to his kind, and his sordid wish is answered with a gift as sordid. Yes, there is a choice in books as in friends, and the mind sinks or rises to the level of its habitual society, is subdued, as Shakespeare says of the dyer's hand, to what it works in. Cato's advice, *cum bonis ambula*, consort with the good, is quite as true if we extend it to books, for they, too, insensibly give away their own nature to the mind that converses with them. They either beckon upward or drag down. And it is certainly true that the material of thought reacts upon the thought itself. Sheakespeare himself would have been commonplace had he been paddocked in a thinly shaven vocabulary, and Phidias, had he worked in wax, only a more inspired Mrs. Jarley. A man is known, says the proverb, by the company he keeps, and not only so, but made by it. Milton makes his fallen angels grow small to enter the infernal council room, but the soul, which God meant to be the spacious chamber where high thoughts and generous aspirations might commune together, shrinks and narrows itself to the measure of the meaner company that is wont to gather there, hatching conspiracies against our better selves. We are apt to wonder at the scholarship of the men of three centuries ago and at a certain dignity of phrase that characterizes them. They were scholars because they did not read so many things as we. They had fewer books, but these were of the best. Their speech was noble, because they lunched with Plutarch and supped with Plato. We spend as much time over print as they did, but instead of communing with the choice thoughts of choice spirits, and unconsciously acquiring the grand manner of that supreme society, we diligently inform ourselves and cover the continent with a network of speaking wires to inform us of such inspiring facts as that a horse belonging to Mr. Smith ran away on Wednesday, seriously damaging a valuable carryall; that a son of Mr. Brown swallowed a hickorynut on Thursday; and that a gravel bank caved in and buried Mr. Robinson alive on Friday. Alas! it is we ourselves that are getting buried alive under this avalanche of earthy impertinences. It is we who, while we might each in his humble way be helping our

fellows into the right path, or adding one block to the climbing spire of a fine soul, are willing to become mere sponges saturated from the stagnant goosepond of village gossip.

"One is sometimes asked by young people to recommend a course of reading. My advice would be that they should confine themselves to the supreme books in whatever literature, or still better to choose some one great author, and make themselves thoroughly familiar with him. For, as all roads lead to Rome, so do they likewise lead away from it, and you will find that, in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any vital piece of literature, you will be gradually and pleasantly persuaded to excursions and explorations of which you little dreamed when you began, and will find yourselves scholars before you are aware. For remember that there is nothing less profitable than scholarship for the mere sake of scholarship, nor anything more wearisome in the attainment. But the moment you have a definite aim attention is quickened, the mother of memory, and all that you acquire groups and arranges itself in an order that is lucid, because everywhere and always it is in intelligent relation to a central object of constant and growing interest. This method also forces upon us the necessity of thinking, which is, after all, the highest result of all education. For what we want is not learning, but knowledge—that is, the power to make learning answer its true end as a quickener of intelligence and a widener of our intellectual sympathies. I do not mean to say that every one is fitted by nature or inclination for a definite course of study, or indeed for serious study in any sense. I am quite willing that these should 'browse in a library,' as Dr. Johnson called it, to their hearts' content. It is, perhaps, the only way in which time may be profitably wasted. But desultory reading will not make a 'full man,' as Bacon understood it, of one who has not Johnson's memory, his power of assimilation, and, above all, his comprehensive view of the relations of things. 'Read not,' says Lord Bacon, in his 'Essay of Studies,' 'to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested—that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously (carefully), and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention. *Some books also may be read by deputy.*' This is weighty and well said, and I would call your attention especially to the wise words with which the passage closes.

"I have been speaking of such books as should be chosen for profitable reading. A public library, of course, must be far wider in its scope. It should contain something for all tastes, as well as the material for a thorough grounding in all branches of knowledge. It should be rich in books of reference, in encyclopædias, where one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful

to know these than to know those that are *not* generally known. Not to know them is the defect of those half trained and therefore hasty men who find a mare's nest on every branch of the tree of knowledge. A library should contain ample stores of history, which, if it do not always deserve the pompous title which Bolingbroke gave it, of philosophy teaching by example, certainly teaches many things profitable for us to know and lay to heart; teaches among other things how much of the present is still held in mortmain by the past; teaches that, if there be no controlling purpose, there is, at least, a sternly logical sequence in human affairs, and that chance has but a trifling dominion over them; teaches why things are and must be so and not otherwise; teaches, perhaps, more than anything else, the value of personal character as a chief factor in what used to be called destiny, for that cause is strong which has not a multitude but one strong man behind it. History is indeed mainly the biography of a few imperial men, and forces home upon us the useful lesson how infinitesimally important our own private affairs are to the universe in general. History is clarified experience, and yet how little do men profit by it—nay, how should we expect it of those who so seldom are taught anything by their own! Delusions, especially economical delusions, seem the only things that have any chance of an earthly immortality. I would have plenty of biography. It is no insignificant fact that eminent men have always loved their Plutarch, since example, whether for emulation or avoidance, is never so poignant as when presented to us in a striking personality. Autobiographies are also instructive reading to the student of human nature, though generally written by men who were more interesting to themselves than to their fellow-men. I have been told that Emerson and George Eliot agreed in thinking Rousseau's 'Confessions' the most interesting book they had ever read.

"A public library should also have many and full shelves of political economy, for the dismal science, as Carlyle called it, if it prove nothing else, will go far toward proving that theory is the bird in the bush, though she sing more sweetly than the nightingale, and that the millennium will not hasten its coming in deference to the most convincing string of resolutions that were ever unanimously adopted in public meeting. It likewise induces in us a profound distrust of social panaceas.

"I would have a public library abundant in translations of the best books in all languages; for though no work of genius can be adequately translated, because every word of it is permeated with what Milton calls 'the precious life blood of a master spirit,' which cannot be transfused into the veins of the best translation, yet some acquaintance with foreign and ancient literatures has the liberalizing effect of foreign travel. He who travels by translation travels more hastily and superficially, but brings home something that is worth having, nevertheless. Translations properly used, by shortening the

labor of acquisition, add as many years to our lives as they subtract from the processes of our education.

"In such a library the sciences should be fully represented, that men may at least learn to know in what a marvellous museum they live, what a wonder worker is giving them an exhibition daily for nothing. Nor let art be forgotten in all its many forms, not as the antithesis of science, but as her elder or fairer sister, whom we love all the more that her usefulness cannot be demonstrated in dollars and cents. I should be thankful if every day laborer among us could have his mind illumined, as those of Athens and of Florence had, with some image of what is best in architecture, painting and sculpture to train his crude perceptions and perhaps call out latent faculties. I should like to see the works of Ruskin within the reach of every artisan among us. For I hope some day that the delicacy of touch and accuracy of eye that have made our mechanics in some departments the best in the world may give us the same supremacy in works of wider range and more purely ideal scope.

"Voyages and travels I would also have, good store, especially the earlier, when the world was fresh and unhackneyed and men saw things invisible to the modern eye. They are fast sailing ships to waft away from present trouble to the Fortunate Isles.

"To wash down the dryer morsels that every library must necessarily offer at its board, let there be plenty of imaginative literature, and let its range be not too narrow to stretch from Dante to the elder Dumas. The world of the imagination is not the world of abstraction and nonentity, as some conceive, but a world formed out of chaos by the sense of the beauty that is in man and the earth on which he dwells. It is the realm of might be, our heaven of refuge from the shortcomings and disillusion of life. It is, to quote Spenser, who knew it well,

'The world's sweet inn from care and wearisome turmoil.'

Do we believe, then, that God gave us in mockery this splendid faculty of sympathy with things that are a joy forever? For my part, I believe that the love and study of works of imagination is of practical utility in a country so profoundly material in its leading tendencies as ours. The hunger after purely intellectual delights, the content with ideal possessions, cannot but be good for us in maintaining a wholesome balance of the character and of the faculties. I for one shall never be persuaded that Shakespeare left a less useful legacy to his countrymen than Watt. We hold all the deepest, all the highest satisfactions of life as tenants of imagination. Nature will keep up the supply of what are called hard-headed people without our help, and, if it come to that, there are other as good uses for heads as at the end of battering rams.

"I know that there are many excellent people who object to the reading of novels as a waste of time, if as not otherwise harmful. But I think they are trying to outwit nature, who is sure to

prove cunninger than they. Look at children. One boy shall want a chest of tools and one a book, and of those who want books one shall ask for a botany, another for a romance. They will be sure to get what they want, and we are doing a grave wrong to their morals by driving them to do things on the sly, to steal that food which their constitution craves and which is wholesome for them, instead of having it freely and frankly given them as the wisest possible diet. If we cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, so neither can we hope to succeed with the opposite experiment. But we may spoil the silk for its legitimate uses. I can conceive of no healthier reading for a boy, or girl either, than Scott's novels or Cooper's, to speak only of the dead. I have found them very good reading at least for one young man, for one middle-aged man, and for one who is growing old. No, no; banish the Antiquary, banish Leather Stocking, and banish all the world! Let us not go about to make life duller than it is.

"But I must shut the doors of my imaginary library, or I shall never end. It is left for me to say a few words of fitting acknowledgment to Mr. Fitz for his judicious and generous gift. It is always a pleasure to me that I believe the custom of giving away money during their lifetime (and there is nothing harder for most men to part with, except prejudice) is more common with Americans than with any other people. It is a still greater pleasure to see that the favorite direction of their beneficence is toward the founding of colleges and libraries. My observation has led me to believe that there is no country in which wealth is so sensible of its obligations as our own. And, as most of our rich men have risen from the ranks, may we not fairly attribute this sympathy with their kind to the benign influence of democracy rightly understood? My dear and honored friend, George William Curtis, told me that he was sitting in front of the late Mr. Ezra Cornell in a convention, where one of the speakers made a Latin quotation. Mr. Cornell leaned forward and asked for a translation of it, which Mr. Curtis gave him. Mr. Cornell thanked him, and added: 'If I can help it, no young man shall grow up in New York hereafter without the chance, at least, of knowing what a Latin quotation means when he hears it.' This was the germ of Cornell University, and it found food for its roots in that sympathy and thoughtfulness for others of which I just spoke. This is the healthy side of that good nature which democracy tends to foster, and which is so often harmful when it has its root in indolence or indifference; especially harmful where our public affairs are concerned, and where it is easiest, because there we are giving away what belongs to other people. In this country it is as laudably easy to procure signatures to a subscription paper as it is shamefully so to obtain them for certificates of character and recommendations to office. And is not this public spirit a natural evolution from that frame of mind in which New England was colonized, and which found expression in these

grave words of Robinson and Brewster: 'We are knit together as a body in a most strict and sacred bond and covenant of the Lord, of the violation of which we make great conscience, and by virtue whereof we hold ourselves strictly tied to all care of each other's good, and of the whole.' Let us never forget the deep and solemn import of these words. The problem before us is to make a whole of our many discordant parts, many foreign elements, and I know of no way in which this can better be done than by providing a common system of education and a common door of access to the best books by which that education may be continued, broadened, and made fruitful. For it is certain that, whatever we do or leave undone, those discordant parts and foreign elements are to be, whether we will or no, members of that body which Robinson and Brewster had in mind, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, for good or ill.

"There is no way in which a man can build so secure and lasting a monument for himself as in a public library. Upon that he may confidently allow 'Resurgam' to be carved, for through his good deed he will rise again in the grateful remembrance and in the lifted and broadened minds and fortified characters of generation after generation. The pyramids may forget their builders, but memorials such as this have longer memories.

"Mr. Fitz has done his part in providing your library with a dwelling. It will be for the citizens of Chelsea to provide it with worthy habitants. So shall they, too, have a share in the noble eulogy of the ancient wise man: 'The teachers shall shine as the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever.'"

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY IN CHICAGO.

By W. F. POOLE, LL.D.

From the Congregationalist.

THE magnificent legacy of \$3,000,000 for the establishment and support of a free public library, in the city of Chicago, became available by the death of Mrs. Julia Newberry, the widow of the testator, in Paris, on the 9th of December. This is the largest foundation for a free library ever made in this or any other country, and the establishment of such an institution is more a matter of national than of local importance. To scholars and lovers of choice books which are rarely seen in this country it will be cheering information to learn that the new institution with such large means is, by the conditions of the legacy, to be simply and strictly a library; and hence will be without the appendages of a picture gallery, an art school, a musical college, and courses of lectures, which were attached to Mr. George Peabody's donation to Baltimore, and which have so minimized the income of each department that neither the library nor any of the appendages have become, or can become, pre-

eminent, or anything more than of local interest. In expending the income, and such part of the principal as they may think proper, the trustees are authorized "to purchase and procure books, maps, and charts, and all such other articles and things as they may deem proper for a library, and for extending and increasing such library." The only other restrictive condition attached to the legacy is that the library shall be in that portion of the city known as the "North Division," or, in common parlance, the "North Side."

The testator wisely placed the organization and entire management of this great institution, as well as the distribution of his whole estate, in the hands of only two trustees, instead of a numerous board, among whom differences of opinion in its administration may arise. To these trustees he gave very large discretionary powers, among which was that of choosing their own successors. He was judicious, also, in selecting men for trustees who were eminently qualified for the duty, and in whom the public have entire confidence. The trustees he named in his will were Judge Mark Skinner and Mr. E. W. Blatchford. Judge Skinner, in 1874, being about to make a prolonged visit to Europe, resigned, and Mr. William H. Bradley was appointed to fill the vacancy. Although Mr. Newberry and his family were in their church relations Episcopalians, Judge Skinner is a Presbyterian, and Mr. Blatchford and Mr. Bradley are leading members of the New England (Congregational) Church, and perhaps the most efficient supporters of what may be called "New England thought" in the North-west. Mr. Blatchford is known to the readers of the *Congregationalist* as the Vice-President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and a large contributor to its funds. The character of the trustees is a sure guarantee that the Newberry Library of Chicago will, under their management, serve the noblest ends.

Although established as a free public library, the new institution will have no official connection with, nor will it supplant the work or functions of, the Chicago Public Library. The latter is a municipal institution, with 115,000 volumes, and is supported by local taxation. Both are needed in a city which has now 700,000 inhabitants, and will soon have a million. The Public Library, now twelve years old, and with an annual income of \$70,000, will go on giving out books for home use, establishing branch libraries and meeting the wants of the people at large. The trustees of the Newberry Library have not yet announced their plans, and, indeed, since the death of Mrs. Newberry, have not had time to form them; yet there is a feeling on the part of the public that the library will meet the higher wants of scholars, literary and scientific students—of those from abroad as well as of those resident in the city. The possibilities as to what a \$3,000,000 fund may do in supplying the neglected wants of American scholarship will be an inspiration to every student in the land.

The Astor Library, as to its origin and purposes, is the one with which the Newberry

Library will naturally be compared; and the comparison will show the enormous disproportion in their financial resources. John Jacob Astor died in March, 1848, and by his will devoted \$400,000 to the foundation of the Astor Library—naming \$75,000 for the erection of a building, \$120,000 for the purchase of books, and \$25,000 for the purchase of a site. A permanent fund of \$180,000 remained after these expenditures, for the support of the library. In 1855 his son, Mr. William B. Astor, gave an adjoining lot of land, money for the erection of another building, and a collection of books, the whole of his expenditures amounting to \$300,000.* The foundation, therefore, of the Astor Library, not including interest, was \$700,000, against the \$3,000,000 fund of the Newberry Library.

Mr. Walter L. Newberry, the testator, came from Detroit, Mich., in 1834, when Chicago was a village having 3000 inhabitants. Three years later a city government was organized, and the first census then taken showed a population of 4170. Mr. Newberry brought with him some ready money, and invested it in 40 acres on the "North Side," which is now the choicest residence property in the city. The limits of the purchase, by modern bounds, are Chicago Avenue on the north, Lake Michigan on the east, Kinzie Street on the south (within one block of the river), and Franklin Street on the west. Much of this property, covered with expensive buildings and constantly rising in value, is still held by the trustees of the Newberry estate. Mr. Newberry died in November, 1868, leaving a widow, two young unmarried daughters, and an estate of several millions. His will provided for the widow an annuity in lieu of dower, and left the bulk of the estate to his daughters, and, if they had children, to their issue. If one daughter should die without issue, the other daughter was to take the whole estate. If both daughters died without issue, then, "immediately after the decease of my wife," his trustees were to divide the estate into two equal shares, "my said trustees being the sole judges of the equality and correctness of such division," and to distribute one share among the surviving descendants of his brothers and sisters, *per stirpes*, and not *per capita*. The other share was to be applied to the founding of a free public library, as already described. The elder daughter died in 1874, and the younger in 1876, both unmarried, and the contingency as to a public library took effect.

The widow, in lieu of the provision made for her in the will, elected to take her right of dower, and the trustees settled with her on this basis. She then went abroad, and resided in Paris and other parts of the Continent. Soon after the death of the younger daughter, the question was raised by the heirs in the courts as to the legal time for the distribution of the estate, and the interpretation of the clause in the will,

* Bureau of Education's "Report on Public Libraries," 1876, p. 931. A third building has since been erected, and the Astor family has made other gifts to the library.

"immediately after the decease of my wife." Did it mean the actual physical decease of the wife, or did it mean the termination of her legal and civil relations to the estate, to which the principle in law called "acceleration" would apply? In the lower courts a decision was given in favor of the latter view, which, if sustained, would have brought on the immediate distribution of the estate. An appeal being taken to the Supreme Court, the decision was reversed by a very close vote of the judges. A petition for a rehearing was filed, and the case was again tried, the best legal talent in the State being employed, and the court reaffirmed its former decision. The distribution was therefore postponed until the actual decease of Mrs. Newberry, which has now occurred.

The precise value of the estate will not be known until the appraisement now in progress is completed. Some very wild statements of its value have appeared in print, and for correcting these reports, one who is in a position to know its value has stated that his estimate is \$6,000,000.

THE NEW YORK CITY HALL LIBRARY.

From the New York Commercial advertiser.

THIS library originated in the attempt of a Frenchman, named Alexander Vattemare in 1842 to establish a foreign literary bureau or exchange which should be under control of the common council. He expected to collect numerous foreign volumes, and to make it the headquarters for literary men of all nations in passing through the city. The room, then much smaller, and now occupied by the library, was given to him. He began with his own very valuable library of several hundred volumes in French, but met with little success, and in two years the attempt at collecting a library was abandoned. His books, now valued at about \$40,000, remained in possession of the Board of Aldermen.

In the mean time a number of volumes containing the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen was rapidly increasing, while the clerk of the board found it impossible to attend to the numerous requests for information concerning its past transactions. It was then decided to turn the room occupied by Mr. Vattemare into a library which should contain the records of all matters pertaining to the commonalty of New York. This intention has been fulfilled, and the chronicler of this city's history may find ample material in the musty volumes on its shelves unattainable elsewhere. There are between four and five thousand volumes. Of these the more recent are in good condition, as are also those in French, which are rarely consulted. The library also contains volumes of the original manuscript of the early proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, together with such as have been printed since 1830. It also contains the laws of the State since 1785. These are but a few of the many valuable authorities to be found here. About forty volumes are added yearly—viz., two volumes containing the laws of the State, seven containing the proceedings of the

Board of Aldermen and about thirty from Congress.

When the great importance of this library is considered, as well as the fact that it is the only source from which much information concerning the past history of this city can be obtained, it would naturally be expected that it would be an object of great solicitude and care to those who have the city's affairs in charge. This, however, has not been the case. Formerly the librarian was appointed at a good salary to attend to comparatively few books, and these appear in many cases to have been abused. Pages have been torn out, and it is said that volumes have been stolen. The salary has been greatly reduced, and the librarian is chosen merely with political ends in view. Of late a stricter watch has been kept, and the volumes of recent date are in fair condition. The clerk of the Board of Aldermen is the real custodian of the books, and the librarian is merely an assistant. A new librarian is appointed every year, and in the last decade there has been only one instance in which the same man has held the office for two successive years. As the appointment of this officer lies with the Board of Aldermen, the object of these frequent changes is quite evident. The consequences are equally so. The inquirer enters the room seeking information which he believes such a library is likely to contain. He calls for a catalogue. There is none. He then describes what he wants, naturally expecting the librarian will know just where the books are kept; but that officer is very apt to know as little of their whereabouts as the inquirer himself. The salary of the office is not such as to attract men of great intelligence or high attainments; and, in any case, knowing that he is sure to be superseded at the end of the year, no one is likely to make any special effort to qualify himself as a guide to the ignorant.

Only one attempt has been made to prepare a catalogue of the library, but the librarian who began the work was superseded as usual after his year's service, and his successor was either too indolent to complete it or too strongly impressed with a sense of the frailty of his tenure of office to employ his time with no hope of reward. It may be remembered that Mr. R. H. Stoddard, the poet, when appointed librarian some years ago, was so discouraged by the disorganization and disorder of the library management that he resigned the office.

The Board of Aldermen appear to have no special interest in the library, as such, beyond the salaried office involved, and which is at its disposal. Indeed, some of the city fathers wish to do away with it, which perhaps accounts for some of the highly-colored reports of its mismanagement which have appeared from time to time.

Another abuse is that the room is not reserved as a library. A reporter was surprised, while sitting in the library, to notice the entrance of several Italians, among them a woman. Obviously their object was not historical research. In answer to a question a gentleman said: "Oh, it's some Italians going to be married. When a

couple apply, who, it is thought, would contaminate the mayor's office, they are brought in here. I have seen as many as six marriages in here in one day, all of that class."

Notwithstanding these unpleasant features, the library has a good many visitors, among whom ladies are often noticed. It is safe to infer that all come from sheer necessity.

THE CHELSEA LIBRARY.

From the Boston Evening record, Dec. 23.

THE new public library building in Chelsea was formally transferred to the city on the evening of December 22.

The Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, Librarian of the Congregational Library, Boston, pronounced the invocation, with an unusually felicitous choice of words and ideas. This was followed by music, speaking, and an inspection of the new library building, after which some of the guests sat down to a pleasant lunch.

In presenting the new building to the city, Mr. Fitz traced the history of the public library of Chelsea from the first allusion to the subject in any of the city documents by the mayor in 1861, and the first gathering of books in a small room under the Old First Baptist Meeting House, at the corner of Broadway and Third Street, where they were collected as the property of the Young Men's Library Association (an organization formed for study and debate about the year 1848, and at a later period reorganized upon a broader basis as the Chelsea Library Association), down to last year. He continued :

"The number of volumes taken out during the last year was 74,000, and the number of persons now using the library is 4101. It is proper that mention should be made here of some of those whose interest in the library has manifested itself in contributions of money, books or service. The principal donations in funds were those of the Hon. Francis B. Fay, \$1000; G. H. Norman, Esq., \$600; the Hon. Frank B. Fay, trustee of citizens' fund, \$400; Chelsea high school scholars, \$112, and, in addition, various smaller sums from different individuals, duly credited and recorded. In books, the largest number of volumes came from the Chelsea Library Association—viz., 980. From the Winnisimmet Library Institute came 446 volumes. These were followed by liberal donations of valuable books from the Hon. Frank B. Fay, the Hon. S. Hooper, the Hon. Rufus S. Frost, the Hon. Leopold Morse, H. P. Bailey, Miss Ann Cary, Captain G. B. Hanover, C. A. Richardson, the Hon. T. Green, James Tent, Arthur Sibley, B. P. Shillaber, the Rev. Dr. Langworthy, estate of the Hon. Francis B. Fay. Besides the above named, the library has received many volumes from other contributors. . . . Of those who have contributed efficient service in this behalf, none were more conspicuous than the late Dr. G. W. Churchill, who entered most heartily into the work of organization. His death, in 1869, deprived the library of one of its truest friends and promoters. Dr. Churchill, and the late James P. Farley, who was also an earnest friend of the in-

stitution, were members of the first board of trustees, as was also the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain. To the latter, although he is not now a member of the board, the library is often indebted for valuable information and suggestions. Elbridge C. Donnell and J. Edmunds have been on the board from the beginning, in 1868, a term of seventeen years, while B. Phipps and the Hon. T. Green have each served fourteen years. C. C. Hutchinson has been a member of the board for eleven years."

After describing the new building and indicating the purposes to which the different rooms might be devoted, Mr. Fitz closed thus :

"Said John Bright, at the opening of the free public library at Birmingham in 1882, 'It is impossible to confer upon the young a greater blessing than to stimulate them to a firm belief that to them now, and during all their lives, it may be a priceless gain that they should associate themselves constantly with this library, and draw from it the books they like. It is a fountain of refreshment and instruction and wisdom. The young man who drinks at it shall still thirst, and thirsting for knowledge and still drinking, we may hope that he will grow to a greater mental and moral standard, more useful as a citizen, and more noble as a man.' These words of wisdom from one of our truest friends in Old England are applicable in our own time and locality. We make no mistake when we provide for our youth the most abundant opportunities for the cultivation of their intellectual faculties. And now, Mr. Mayor, this property is committed to your keeping, in the hope that you and your successors will care for it and preserve it in such condition as will always be creditable to our city. May these keys be used to unlock the doors and open them wide for the freest admission of the public, and may the library ever be cherished as one of our most beneficent institutions."

Mayor Endicott stepped forward and took the bunch of keys midst the applause of the company. In a few well-chosen sentences he accepted the trust imposed upon the city, and touched upon the manifold advantages it would afford to the people. He then presented Mr. James Russell Lowell as the orator of the occasion. Mr. Lowell was warmly greeted, and delivered the address given in full on page 10 of this number.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

IN the Senate of the United States, January 14, 1886, Mr. Sewell presented the following letter from George Ticknor Curtis, on the proposed building for the Congressional Library, which was referred to the Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress :

"WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1885.

"Hon. William F. Sewell, Chairman of Committee on Library, Senate of the United States.

"DEAR SIR : I have thought, since the brief conversation I had with you on the subject of the Congressional Library, in which you invited

me to make any suggestions that might occur to me, that I could best make them in writing. My interest in this matter is that of every citizen of the United States, and it arises also out of the fact that in a small degree I have contributed something, both in and out of my profession, to the literature of the country.

"The subject of a new and appropriate building for the National Library divides itself into the following heads: The necessity for immediate action, the acquisition of a suitable site, the character of the building, and the internal arrangements, including separate provision for the general mass of books and for the copies of new publications, which are required by law to be deposited as evidence of copyright.

"In regard to the urgency for immediate action, it is not necessary to say much. There seems to be an almost unanimous conviction that Congress should at once take steps for the accomplishment of this most desirable object. Now that the President has in his annual message so forcibly stated the case, it is to be presumed that Congress will no longer postpone action. Whether its action should be in one law or in separate laws, it is manifest that the first step to be taken is the acquisition of a suitable site for the new building.

"Obstacles have heretofore arisen, or are supposed to have arisen, from the rival efforts of property owners to effect a sale of their property to the Government. All such difficulties or embarrassments, if they exist, are very easily obviated. Congress, by the exercise of the power of the eminent domain, can take any property in this District that it determines to be necessary for the use of the Government, making at the same time suitable provision for its valuation, and for payment of the amount found to be justly due. The best way to do this would be to appoint a commission with authority to select a site, and to value the property proposed to be taken. The members of this commission should be persons who are not property owners in the District of Columbia, and they should be required to give some guarantee that they will not become property owners within a certain distance from the new building before the expiration of a certain time after the Government has acquired the site for the new library. There is an obvious reason for not having the valuation made by a jury drawn from the District, or by commissioners who are property owners in the city of Washington.

"The site having been selected and paid for, and the title to the land acquired, the determination of the character of the building and its internal arrangements should be, I respectfully suggest, vested in a separate commission, whose functions should continue until the work is completed and the books have been transferred to the new building. When this has been done, the care of the building would appropriately pass into the hands of whatever public officer has charge of the other public buildings. It would manifestly be inconvenient to have the work of erecting the building and determining its internal arrangements kept in the hands of Congress, or of committees of Congress, because membership in

that body is continually changing, and this is to be a work of several years. A permanent commission, with suitable provision for filling vacancies, would be far the most advantageous.

"In regard to the character of the building, I have some ideas which may not be in accordance with the wishes or tastes of those who are to legislate on this important subject, but I will venture to express them. I would not, if I could govern this matter, aim for one moment at making the new Library a distinguished architectural ornament to this city. No private individual who owned a considerable library and meant to increase it so as to make it commensurate with all the uses of a great library, and then to throw it open to the public, would be willing to incur the risk of sacrificing its internal arrangements to external magnificence or imposing architectural effects, whatever his pecuniary resources might be. Yet this is a risk that is always incurred in the erection of public buildings, unless the architect is a very exceptional person, or is restrained by those who are charged with responsibility for the plan. The power, dignity, and resources of this Government are sufficiently manifested now in the external aspect of our beautiful Capitol, and in a few of the other public buildings. In a Library, the power, dignity, and resources of our Government will be best manifested, so far as they should be exhibited at all, in the completeness and adaptation of the internal structure, and in the number, character, and arrangement of the books upon its shelves.

"Persons who are not in the habit of using public libraries are not generally aware how much the facilities for ready and accurate research depend upon arrangements that are largely mechanical. But to effectuate such arrangements in the best manner requires the most extensive knowledge of books and their uses, and no small amount of intellectual labor. This is the work of a librarian. When the library is, or is intended to become, a very large and complete one, the internal structure is a point of the utmost importance, and if this is not properly attended to no librarian can do his work successfully. If I had the whole Treasury at my command for this purpose I would build nothing but a brick structure, with very thick walls, with the least possible amount of wood-work, and with only so much attention to the outside architecture as to give the building a respectable appearance. Granite, or marble, or stone of any kind, as the chief material, I would eschew, for the reason that brick, when well made, is far more capable of resisting fire. If the building is originally isolated as much as it ought to be, and is kept so, the danger arising from any conflagration in the neighborhood will be reduced to the minimum, and will be practically nothing for all time.

"In considering and acting upon different plans submitted by different artists, native or foreign—and I would open the competition to the artists of the world—I would not think of adopting any one that did not make security against fire and the internal adaptation of the building to the uses of a great library the paramount considerations.

"To enable the commissioners to decide on the internal arrangements, one or more of them should be authorized and empowered to visit the principal public libraries in this country and in Europe, especially the great library of the British Museum, the National Library of France, formerly known as 'Bibliothèque du Roi,' and some of the larger private libraries in England and on the Continent. The present accomplished Librarian of Congress would, I presume, concur with me in these suggestions. From his official position and his great experience he could render the most valuable aid to the commissioners if Congress should determine to have the Library built under the supervision of such a body. In any mode of action his advice would be, I should think, indispensable to sound and safe conclusions.

"The preservation of the copies of all new publications which are required by the copyright laws to be deposited in the Library of Congress is a matter in which the authors and publishers of the country have a deep concern. These copies are the muniments of copyright title. Their preservation, as evidence of what was secured by the original entry, and of what the widow or children of an author is or are entitled to re-enter for a renewal of the copyright term, together with the record of transfers of titles and of contracts made by the author when such contracts have been recorded, is, in the aggregate, of vast consequence. Authors and publishers are taxed by the Government through the requisition of such deposit of copies. Oftentimes this tax, in the case of expensive works, is an onerous one, and in all works, from the most to the least expensive, these copies are the proofs of what is embraced in the copyright. In the course of my professional experience I have often had occasion to know how critically important to the rights and interests of authors and their representatives these evidences of their copyright title are. Our literature has now reached a condition in which enormous pecuniary interests are involved in the execution and administration of the copyright laws. The system, so far as our native literature is concerned, is not likely to undergo any material change. That literature has grown to its great present proportions since the generation to which I belong first learned to read, and no one needs to be told how important it is to the education of the people, or how much it has done to raise the country in the estimation of the world.

"Experience has shown that wherever there exists a public library under proper regulations, and affording reasonable guarantees for the preservation and use of large collections of books, it may to a considerable extent rely for accretions on donations from private individuals, and is not wholly dependent for its enlargement on the funds appropriated for its increase by public authority. Individuals, who have during their lives made important and interesting collections of books, have not unfrequently been induced to make testamentary disposition of them to some public library in which they know that their collections will be carefully treasured, and that their

names, as donors, will be perpetuated. There is no reason why a National Library should not be, and there are many reasons why it should be, a favorite object of such donations. But in order to encourage them, the internal arrangements and the management of such a library should be so calculated from its foundation as to afford ample accommodation for special donations. The building should be projected and executed on such a scale that it can wait for such accretions and be fitted to receive and provide for them when they come; and if halls remain for some years unoccupied and unused the knowledge that they exist will have a strong tendency to fill them in the course of time. Let us build for posterity as well as for ourselves.

"Let us have a National Library worthy of such a country, and fitted to receive all the additions, for which Congress may from time to time provide the means, and all that individuals may be willing to bestow.

"I have ventured, Senator, to make these suggestions because, from long reflection, I am persuaded that there are hazards attending the inception and execution of this very important undertaking which ought to be foreseen, and which can be obviated by proper precautions.

"GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS."

A CLEARING HOUSE FOR DUPLICATE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

From the Nation.

THE United States spent in 1884 through the office of the Public Printer close upon \$3,000,000; and yet it is next to impossible for public libraries to get documents that they want very much, though they often get sacks of documents which they do not want. These latter the library and its groaning shelves keep, unless they are duplicates. If they are, it is as hard to get rid of them as it is to get the more desired volumes. They cannot be exchanged (the best resource for the disposal of duplicates), for other librarians say to themselves, Why should I give anything for this when I can get it for nothing by simply asking my Representative for it? They cannot be sold at auction, because the auctioneer says that they will not pay for the cataloguing. Did not Senator Anthony's two thousand volumes of Congressional documents sell for eight cents apiece? The librarian's conscience will not let him sell them for old paper, and so they accumulate. But now an outlet has been furnished. The Department of the Interior, having very successfully acted as clearing-house for libraries in the matter of the *Congressional record*, receiving duplicates from those libraries that had them, and from the stock thus formed supplying deficiencies wherever they existed, has resolved to apply the same system to all public documents. Mr. J. G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Interior Department, if informed that any library has duplicates which it is willing to contribute to the common fund, will furnish wrappers which will enable the library to dispatch the volumes free of expense, and if the library will

send a list of its wants, he will supply them so far as the volumes in his possession allow. Let every library hasten to assist in this good work.

U. S. PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

THE publication and distribution of U. S. Government publications were shown by the papers and reports presented at the Conference of the American Library Association at Lake George (now reprinted separately from the Proceedings in a ten-page pamphlet), to be very extravagantly, wastefully managed, since they are inaccessible where they should be, and scattered as waste paper where they should not be. An important attempt to cure this state of things is shown in Mr. Singleton's bill (H. R. No. 1298), presented in the House Jan. 5, 1886, and referred to the Committee on Printing. Its provisions are of much importance to librarians, booksellers, and publicists. They are as follows :

A BILL

To reduce the expense of the public printing and binding, and for other purposes.

Regular Documents.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the regular documents shall comprise the Journals of the two Houses of Congress, the President's messages, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on commerce and navigation, the report on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries, the annual reports proper of the heads of Executive Departments, together with such condensed statements of their respective Bureaus as are absolutely necessary to explain the same, and such other reports and documents ordered to be printed as may from time to time be designated by either House of Congress as of the regular number.

Number.

SEC. 2. That there shall be printed of the regular documents 1516 copies, and of all other documents, except reports in contested-election cases, 938 copies; *Provided, however,* That of committee reports of a private nature, on pensions, patents, claims, reliefs, disabilities, and desertions, 588 copies only shall be printed.

Distribution.

[SEC. 3. Provides for the distribution of [1516] regular documents, including unbound copies [601], of which the Secretary of State is to have 40 for immediate despatch to legations and consulates abroad, and those [915] reserved for binding, in sheep, including to the Library of Congress 2 for itself and 35 for the foreign exchanges; to the State Department 25 for legations and consulates abroad, and to the Interior Department 425,] to be distributed as follows : One set to the executive of each State, to be deposited in the State library for the use of the State, in exchange for a complete set of its legislative and executive documents sent to the

Library of Congress; one set to the executive of each Territory, for the Territorial library; and it is hereby made the duty of the secretary of each Territory to send a complete set of its executive and legislative documents to the Library of Congress; one set to the Military Academy at West Point; one set to the Naval Academy at Annapolis; one set to such incorporated college, public library, atheneum, literary and scientific institution, or board of trade in each Congressional district and Territory of the United States as may be designated in a manner hereinafter provided; and the Public Printer shall deliver to the Secretary of the Interior one additional set for each additional Senator, Representative, and Delegate added to the present representation in Congress.

Public Depositories.

SEC. 4. That the Representative of each Congressional district and the Delegate in Congress of each Territory in which no institution has heretofore been designated shall name to the Secretary of the Interior one institution in his district or Territory, and each Senator from States still entitled to such designation one institution at large, to which the publications directed to be distributed under Section 3 of this act shall be delivered: *Provided, however,* That previous to its receiving said documents it shall signify to the Secretary of the Interior its willingness to pay all cost of transportation, to preserve them as a permanent portion of its library, accessible, free of charge, to the general public; and shall also, during the month of January of each year, report to the Secretary of the Interior the number of volumes in its library and the number of documents received from the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act still in its possession; and the provisions of this proviso are hereby declared to apply to all institutions already designated as depositories of public documents; and all institutions already designated, or that shall hereafter be designated, as depositories of public documents, shall continue to receive them so long as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, they remain suitable depositories of the same: *Provided,* That when, in consequence of the redistricting of a State, or from any other cause, any Congressional district shall include more than one such depository, the Secretary of the Interior shall select one institution to remain the depository for said district, and shall strike the other or others from the list, except in case of institutions at large, designated, or to be hereafter designated by Senators.

Private Reports.

[SEC. 5. Provides for the distribution of the [588] reports of committees of a private nature, on pensions, patents, claims, reliefs, and desertions, to be termed "private reports," including those [39] to be bound in sheep, of which the Congressional Library is to have 2 copies.]

Contested Election Reports.

[SEC. 6. Provides, as to contested election reports, for 2 copies for each member of the House in which said contest may lie; and 22 copies, in

sheep, of which the Congressional Library is to have 2 copies.]

Other Documents.

[SEC. 7. Provides for the distribution of other documents not hereinbefore provided for [938], out of which 49 shall be bound in sheep, of which the Congressional Library is to have 2 copies.]

Bills and Resolutions Ordered Printed.

[SEC. 8. Provides that in addition to 612 copies of all bills and resolutions printed by order of Congress, or of either House, at the close of each session the Public Printer shall deliver to the Congressional Library and to the libraries of the Senate and House of Representatives, each, two complete sets; and to the document-rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives, each, one complete set of all bills and resolutions of such session, bound in sheep, for permanent preservation: *Provided, however,* That hereafter no bills or resolution of a private nature, relating to pensions, reliefs, disabilities, patents, claims, and desertions, shall be printed except upon a favorable report of a committee of Congress: *And provided further,* That when a bill passes one House as reported, the same shall not be reprinted in the other House, unless changes are made by the committee having the same in charge.

Bureau Copies.

SEC. 9. That the Public Printer shall deliver of each bill and resolution printed by order of either House of Congress, as soon as practicable after such bill or resolution is printed, to the head of each Executive Department, for official use, one copy for the Secretary's office and one copy for each subordinate Bureau of the Department.

Treaties and Laws.

SEC. 10. That whenever any treaty or postal convention shall have been ratified, and any act or resolution shall have become a law, there shall be printed 950 copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the document-room of the Senate, for the use of the Senate, 250 copies; to the document-room of the House of Representatives, for the use of the House, 700 copies: *Provided,* That the heads of the Executive Departments are hereby authorized to have a number of copies sufficient for official use in their respective Departments printed by the Public Printer, the cost of which is to be charged against the appropriation for printing and binding of said Departments.

Special Documents.

SEC. 11. That the Public Printer shall print, and bind in cloth, in addition to the number in this act before provided, and deliver to the folding-rooms at the Capitol, of the papers relating to foreign affairs accompanying the annual message of the President, of the commercial relations annually prepared under the direction of the State Department, and of the annual report on the statistics of commerce and navigation, 15 copies for each Senator and 8 for each Representative and Delegate in Congress; of the annual reports and accompanying documents of

the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, 10 copies for each Senator and 6 for each Representative and Delegate in Congress; of the abridgment of the annual message and documents, 25 copies for each Senator and 15 for each Representative and Delegate in Congress; of eulogies on deceased Senators, Representatives, or Delegates in Congress, accompanied by a portrait of the deceased, executed in such style as the Joint Committee on Printing may direct, 20 copies to each member of the House of which the deceased was a member, and 10 copies to each member of the other House.

Department Reports.

SEC. 12. That the Public Printer is hereby authorized to print, and bind in paper, on Departmental requisitions, such number, not to exceed 1500, of the annual and special reports of the heads of the several Departments, and of the subordinate Bureaus thereof, ordered to be printed by Congress, as may be required for the use of the Department making the said report: *Provided, however,* That the said requisitions shall be made on the Government Printer before the plates of the regular number ordered to be printed for Congress are put to press: *And provided further,* That the total number of pages of any particular Department report, except the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, the report on receipts and expenditures, the report on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries, and the report of the Bureau of Statistics, shall not exceed 500 octavo, and the cost thereof shall be charged against the fund for printing and binding of the Department.

Department Appropriations.

SEC. 13. That no Department shall use the funds appropriated to it for printing and binding in the publication of reports, books, and documents other than those herein designated, except upon the order of Congress; and no Congressional document or report of any Department or Bureau shall be printed or bound by the Public Printer, upon Department requisition, unless authorized by law.

Printing by Advance Orders.

SEC. 14. That the Public Printer shall furnish to the head of each Executive Department 1 copy, or the title-page, or such portion of the work as will indicate its character, of each document and report printed by order of either House of Congress, as soon as practicable after such document or report comes into his hands, and he shall deliver, on the request of the head of any Department, provided such request be made within twenty-four hours after the delivery of said sample copy or title page, such number of copies of particular documents and reports, not to exceed one for the Secretary's office and one for each subordinate Bureau of the Department, as may be required for the use of the same: *Provided,* That the distribution of all documents, reports, bills, and resolutions by officers of Congress shall henceforth cease: *Provided further,* That the Public Printer may sell copies of said documents, reports, bills, and resolutions, either

singly or in series, when paid for the same in advance, in accordance with existing law.

Statements.

SEC. 15. That the Public Printer shall incorporate in his annual report to Congress a statement of the number of bills, resolutions, documents, reports, acts, postal conventions, and treaties delivered to the several Executive Departments under the provisions of Sections 9 and 14 of this act.

Congressional Record.

SEC. 16. Provides for the daily edition of the Congressional Record, including . . . to or upon the order of each Senator, 40 copies ; to or upon the order of each Representative and Delegate, 24 copies, said copies to be of the daily or bound edition, as each Senator, Representative, or Delegate receiving the same may elect ; . . . to the Library of Congress, 2 copies ; and for so many copies of the Congressional Record as will enable the Public Printer to deliver . . . to the Library of Congress 37 sets, of which 35 sets shall be for foreign exchange ; . . . to the Secretary of the Interior, 423 sets, of which 1 set shall be distributed to each State and Territorial library and to the depository of public documents in each Congressional district and Territory of the United States ; and the Public Printer shall deliver one additional set to the Secretary of the Interior for every addition made to the present representation in Congress.

Editing of Statutes, etc.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of State is hereby charged with the duty of causing the statutes of the United States passed at each session of Congress, together with recent treaties, postal conventions, and executive proclamations, to be edited and prepared for publication and distribution.

Pamphlet Laws.

SEC. 18. That the Public Printer shall, as soon as practicable after the close of each session of Congress, deliver of the laws of such session, published in pamphlet form, as follows : To the folding-room of the Senate, 15 copies for each Senator ; to the folding-room of the House of Representatives, 10 copies for each Representative and Delegate, and 10 copies for the official reporters of debates ; to the document-rooms of the Department of the Interior, so many copies as will enable the Secretary of the Interior to distribute, upon the designation of each Senator, 20 copies, and of each Representative and Delegate, 15 copies, for the use of institutions or courts within their respective States and districts.

SEC. 19. That the Public Printer shall deliver at the document-rooms of the Department of the Interior 1525 copies of the pamphlet laws of each session, excepting the last session, of every Congress, of which the Secretary of the Interior shall deliver . . . to the Library of Congress, 5 copies ; to the Department of State, including those for the use of legations and consulates, 385 copies ; . . . to each State and Territory Library, 1 copy.

Statutes at Large.

SEC. 20. That as soon as practical after the close of each Congress, the Public Printer shall deliver at the document-rooms of the Department of the Interior 2800 copies of the Statutes at Large of the United States for such Congress, bound in sheep, which shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior as follows : . . . to the Library of Congress, 10 copies ; to the Department of State, including those for the use of legations and consulates, 385 copies ; . . . to each State and Territorial library and to the depository of public documents in each Congressional district, 1 copy. And the Secretary of the Interior shall supply offices newly created out of the number provided for in this section.

Sales by Booksellers.

SEC. 21. That the said pamphlet laws and Statutes at Large, bound in sheep at the Public Printing Office, shall be kept for sale by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall sell them at 10 per centum advance on cost price to any person applying for the same ; and he may make arrangements with booksellers to keep on sale pamphlet laws and Statutes at Large, but in any such arrangement it shall be provided that the same be sold at the Government price to all purchasers ; and the Secretary may allow to any such person keeping the pamphlet laws and Statutes at Large for sale such part of the 10 per centum above the actual cost as he may deem just and reasonable ; and the proceeds of all sales shall be paid quarterly into the Treasury.

Legal Evidence.

SEC. 22. That the said pamphlet copies of the acts of each session, and the said bound copies of the acts of each Congress, shall be legal evidence of the laws and treaties therein contained in all the courts of the United States and of the several States therein.

Custodianship.

SEC. 23. That the powers conferred and the duties enjoined on the Secretary of State by the act of Congress approved the 20th of June, 1874, entitled "An act providing for publication of the Revised Statutes and laws of the United States," in relation to the custody, distribution, and sale of the said Revised Statutes, the Session Laws, and the Statutes at Large, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall, from and after the passage of this act, possess all the powers and discharge the duties in relation to such custody, distribution, and sale in pursuance of the provisions and in accordance with the requirements of said act of the 20th of June, 1874. That the Secretary of State shall, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Interior, deliver to the latter officer all copies of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia, public treaties, and post-roads, and all copies of the Session Laws of Congress and of the Statutes at Large, remaining in his office, for the purpose of distribution or sale, at the date of such requisition by the Secretary of the Interior.

Court Reports.

SEC. 24. That immediately after the publication of each volume of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, the reporter thereof shall cause to be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior 300 copies of the same, to enable him to distribute as many thereof as may be needed, as follows: . . . to the Library of Congress, 10 copies; . . . The remainder shall be deposited in the Department of the Interior, to supply offices newly created.

Opinions of Attorney-General.

SEC. 25. That the Attorney-General shall, from time to time, cause to be edited and prepared for publication by the Public Printer such opinions of the law-officers authorized to be given by title 8 of the Revised Statutes as he may deem valuable for preservation in volumes, which shall be of uniform style and appearance with the last volume of such opinions published. Each volume shall contain proper head-notes, a complete and full index, and such foot-notes as the Attorney-General may approve. The Public Printer shall deliver 800 copies of said volume to the Secretary of the Interior for distribution; and the law governing the distribution of the reports of the Supreme Court shall also govern the distribution of these volumes, except that 100 additional copies shall be delivered to the Attorney-General for the use of the Department of Justice, 1 copy to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, and 1 copy to each State and Territorial library in the United States.

Report.

SEC. 26. That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to Congress the number of documents received by him under the provisions of this act, the number distributed, and the individuals and institutions receiving the same, and the number still remaining in his charge.

Public Property.

SEC. 27. That all bound volumes of Congressional or other documents specified in this act (excepting such copies as are delivered to the President and Vice-President, the Chief Justice and justices of the Supreme Court, and the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress), delivered for the use of civil, military, or naval officers of the United States, shall be regarded as public property, and shall be transferred by each of said officers to his successor when retiring from office.

Distribution of Surplus Copies.

SEC. 28. That at the close of the Forty eighth Congress, and also at the close of each subsequent Congress, all surplus documents not required for official use, of every kind, remaining in the custody of the Senate and House of Representatives, and in the care of any of the Executive Departments, Bureaus, and offices, shall be sent to the document-rooms of the Department of the Interior; and the Secretary of the Interior shall distribute these documents (except such as may be required to supply deficiencies in the Library of Congress or any of the Executive De-

partments, or in State or Territorial libraries) to such public libraries or other literary institutions (except those already designated to receive public documents) as shall be named to him by the several Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in said Congress; and in said distribution the several Congressional districts shall, as nearly as may be practicable, share equally.

Binding.

SEC. 29. That all binding for the libraries of the various Executive Departments shall be in cloth, or half-bound in American Russia leather, or half-sheep, with paper or cloth sides; and no more expensive binding shall be done on requisition from the Executive Departments than that in this section provided.

SEC. 30. That all binding for the Congressional Library and for the library of the Surgeon-General's Office shall be done in such suitable style as the Librarian of Congress and the Surgeon-General of the United States Army may designate: *Provided*, That the style designated shall not be more expensive than that heretofore ordinarily used in the said libraries.

SEC. 31. That the Public Printer shall cause American Russia leather to be used in the Government bindery instead of imported Russia.

SEC. 32. That in the binding of blank and pass books for the use of Congress and the various Executive Departments, where "sheep" leather has heretofore been used, "fleshes" and "skivers" shall be used in future.

Paper.

SEC. 33. That hereafter the regular number of all documents and reports printed for Congress shall be on 53-pound paper, and those printed on requisition from the Executive Departments, and extra numbers printed for Congress, shall be on 45-pound paper, unless otherwise ordered by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Plates.

SEC. 34. That whenever any maps, engravings, lithographs, photolithographs, or illustrations of any kind whatsoever are required for any of the Executive Departments or by the Public Printer, the probable cost whereof amounts to the sum of \$200 and does not exceed \$2000, the head of the Department requiring the same, or the Public Printer, as the case may be, shall award the same to the lowest responsible bidder, after having invited competition by circular addressed to not less than six of the largest establishments doing the particular class of work required; and whenever the probable cost thereof exceeds the sum of \$2000, the head of the Department requiring the same, or the Public Printer, as the case may be, shall award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, after advertisement, twice a week for two successive weeks, in two daily newspapers published in each of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and Washington: *Provided, however*, That the photolithographing or otherwise producing copies of the weekly issue of drawings to be attached to patents and copies be done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patents, and in the city

of Washington, if it can be done there at reasonable rates; and the Commissioner of Patents, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to make contracts therefor: *And provided further*, That all maps or illustrations to accompany any Congressional document or book ordered to be printed by Congress, for the use of Congress or for any of the Departments, shall be contracted for by the Public Printer in the manner hereinbefore provided. And it shall be the duty of the heads of the various Executive Departments, and of the Public Printer, to set forth in their annual reports the amounts expended for engravings, maps, heliotypes, photolithographs, lithographs, or illustrations executed for their respective Departments during the year, the title of the work for which each lot was intended, the number of copies printed, the names of the various bidders, and the price offered by each, and the name and bid of the party to whom the contract was awarded.

Advertising.

SEC. 35. That whenever any document, report, or other publication is ordered to be printed at the Government Printing Office which the Public Printer shall deem of general interest and demand, he shall, from the time such order is made until the forms are put to press, insert an advertisement twice a week in the daily Congressional Record, and once a week in the Official Patent Office Gazette, setting forth the name of the publication, together with the cost price thereof, which shall be made up from the cost price of the paper, press-work, and binding thereof in paper covers, with 10 per centum added thereto; and also the rate of postage thereon, after the same shall have been properly wrapped for transportation by the mails. And it shall be the duty of the Public Printer, on receipt of the price aforesaid, to deliver them to the person or persons ordering the same; and when he shall also receive the postage thereof, with the cost of wrapping, to cause the same to be properly mailed to any designated address; but it shall not be lawful for him to supply any document unless he has been paid therefor in advance, nor shall he print any greater number of copies than those ordered before the forms are put to press.

Report of Public Printer.

SEC. 36. The Public Printer shall hereafter set forth in his annual report to Congress, in tabulated form similar to the one now in use, the names of all documents printed during the year, the number of pages of each, the number of copies printed of each, and the charges for each document so printed, itemized as follows: The charge for composition; the charge for stereotyping; the charge for press-work; the cost of paper, together with the number of reams used and their quality; and also the style of binding, and the charge therefor; and, finally, the total charge for each document.

Detailed Estimates.

SEC. 37. That the Public Printer shall render with each order filled on requisition from any

Department or official a bill or account setting forth in detail the items which make up the cost of the same—namely, charge for composition, if any; stereotyping, if any; imposition or charge for putting plates to press; press-work; paper; folding, gathering, and stitching; ruling and binding. And it is hereby made the duty of the officer or official receiving said bills or accounts from the Public Printer permanently to preserve the same.

Penalties.

SEC. 38. That any officer or employé of the Government Printing Office who shall make, or cause to be made, or present, or cause to be presented, any false or fictitious entry, charge, statement, report, voucher, or account in regard to the cost of printing and binding done in the Government Printing Office, or of any material and machinery purchased for the use thereof, or of any material, machinery, or wastage sold by the Public Printer or his agents, to contractors therefor, under existing laws, or in regard to the pay of any officer or employé therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not less than \$1000 nor more than \$5000, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term of not less than 1 nor more than 5 years.

Repeal.

SEC. 39. Repeals conflicting provisions.

New York Library Club.

THE second regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at Columbia College Library, January 14, 1886, at three o'clock P.M., the president, R. R. Bowker, in the chair. Nearly forty persons were present. The records of the first meeting were read and approved. The Executive Committee reported favorably upon a list of the names of thirty-one persons proposed for membership. The list was read by the Secretary, and all were unanimously elected.

Mr. R. B. Poole, Chairman of the Committee on Book Thieves, presented a report containing the following recommendations:

1. That a list of all persons detected stealing or mutilating books be kept by the Club.
2. That such names, together with memoranda of the titles of the books, and the parts mutilated, be reported at once to all the chief librarians connected with the Club.
3. That this list be kept strictly confidential.
4. That in case of suspected persons the names should not be placed on the list, but that when peculiarly strong suspicions exist respecting any individual, such information should be communicated privately and confidentially to the chief librarians, or to those most nearly interested.

Mr. Bowker. A new style of book thieving has recently been adopted. The thief enters a book store with apparently a large-sized package, well tied up, in his hand. He rests it upon the counter or table while he looks around. Af-

ter he goes out with his innocent-looking package some large volume, like Webster's Dictionary, is missing. The package is "an infernal machine" for stealing books with; just how it works I am not able to explain, not yet having seen one. This game was tried at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s the other day. The thief got away, but the "machine" was captured, with a Webster's Dictionary inside.

Mr. Dewey. We have had similar trouble here with bags; readers using them not for the purpose of stealing, but for forcing loans from us of books they could not get at the desk, returning them afterward in the same way. We were compelled to require that all bags be left at the coat-room, and checked.

Mr. Peoples. As this report speaks of the mutilation of books, I would like to get the opinion of the Club as to the punishment that should be meted to those who mutilate books. Quotations have been cut from our Webster's Dictionary; forty-three pages were removed from our copy of Brewer's Hand-book, and our encyclopædias have been mutilated. I think the law should be made more severe.

Mr. Bowker. Have you used the existing law to any extent?

Mr. Peoples. We have not been able to catch any one yet. Our Board of Trustees has voted a reward of \$250 for the detection and conviction of any one guilty of mutilating our books. I should like to hear the opinion of others.

Mr. Nelson. A man has recently served out a three months' sentence for mutilating a number of a periodical at the Astor Library. He was suspected and watched until caught.

Mr. Peoples moved that the report of the Committee be accepted.

Mr. Dewey, seconding the motion, asked what was meant by the third recommendation, "That this list be kept strictly confidential"?

Mr. Poole. That it is not to go beyond the chief librarian.

Mr. Dewey. I think it should go beyond the chief librarian, as the assistants must know in order to watch suspected persons.

Miss Coe. I think I was the member of the Committee who suggested that this list should be confidential. I do not think that all that is said and done in the Club should be published. There are some members of the Club not interested in knowing who the book thieves are.

Mr. Dewey. I am of the opinion that the proceedings of the general meetings of the Club should be published, in order that the interest of the public should be awakened in library matters.

Miss Coe. Certainly, but not in matters like this.

Mr. Dewey. What is the motive for keeping this list secret? This is a practical question, and bears directly upon the granting of privileges to readers to enter alcoves and handle books; and also upon the question of asking the public for money for establishing libraries, the usefulness of which will be very much impaired if readers cannot have access to the books.

Mrs. Dewey. It seems to me that the fear of having one's name published in such a list will have a great effect in preventing stealing and mutilation of books.

Miss Coe. I think the fact that the name of one caught will be sent to all librarians having this list will have an equally good effect.

Mr. Hannah. I deal summarily with those I catch. The two-cent thief whom I caught—the life member who stole newspapers—I at once ordered from our rooms, and he never came back; in fact, he soon moved to New York.

Mr. Dewey. We object to being made a penal colony for the suburbs.

The report of the Committee was then accepted.

On motion of Mr. Cohen the third recommendation was amended to read as follows: 3. That this list be kept strictly confidential by the librarians receiving it, for their own use and that of any persons to whom in their discretion they may deem it necessary to make portions of it known.

The report as amended was then adopted. On motion of Mr. Peoples, the Committee was requested to make an additional report, taking into consideration an amendment to the present law, providing for an increase of the punishment for the mutilation of books.

Mr. Nelson, for the Committee on a Union list of periodicals, reported progress, stating that a plan had been adopted and that a list was in preparation, and giving orally a brief outline of the plan.

The President then announced the topic for discussion: Free Public Circulating Libraries in New York City.

He regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. Adolph L. Sanger, who had been invited by the Executive Committee to be present to-day to open this discussion. He understood that it was proposed to make use of the Reservoir park on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets as a site for a large library building; part of the land to be sold to provide a fund for the erection of the building. He also understood that it was proposed to ask for a portion of the sinking fund for this purpose. He then called upon Mr. F. W. Kernochan, one of the trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library, to make some remarks.

Mr. Kernochan. I hoped to see Mr. Sanger here to lay his plan before you. I had an interview with him to-day in his office, but prefer not to say anything as to what passed between us. I am frank to say that I am opposed to this movement. I have been connected with the New York Free Circulating Library for six years, since its incorporation. We have proceeded on a different plan. What we have learned we have learned from experience. These gentlemen have taken the steps they have by following the action of other cities in establishing large libraries. We have not aimed to furnish all the people of New York with books. There are two classes of work to be done. The first is the furnishing of a good collection of books for the

use of scientific students ; we have two or more such libraries already in the Astor Library, Columbia College Library, and others. Nor have we to furnish circulating libraries ; the Mercantile and the Apprentices are doing good work. We have only to supplement the work already done, by establishing our branch libraries in all parts of the city not yet reached. I think this is the radical defect in this plan for a large central library. I have no sympathy with a plan for spending money. I was asked to be one of the incorporators of this new movement, but I declined. I am sure that Mr. Sanger and the gentlemen with him are interested in doing good to the people. There is no necessity for spending the sinking fund simply for the sake of spending it. We claim that we have a plan that will circulate books as they must be circulated in New York. These small circulating libraries can work together under a general head which need not have a grand building. I am muzzled because the plans of the new movement are not brought out.

Mr. Dewey. I said to a member of the press that this scheme for the Reservoir Park began at the wrong end. About a million dollars is involved in this scheme. The income of this amount for two years would equip ten branches in different parts of the city. After that, the income would pay for running them. The Ottendorfer Branch, almost within a stone's throw, has circulated more volumes in its first year than the home library in Bond Street. The city money should be appropriated for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Kermochan. We found no trouble in getting money to establish libraries. Two buildings and books for them are now offered to us. What we want is the money to run them with. These running expenses, as Mr. Dewey says, should come from the public funds.

Mr. Schwartz. Our society, The Apprentices' Library, has had the question of establishing branches under discussion for twenty years, but we have had no funds. When we moved from Grand Street we lost a portion of our readers in the lower part of the city, in Brooklyn, and in Jersey City, but we have gained others.

Miss Coe. I am convinced that it is absolutely necessary to district the city in order to circulate books so as to reach the people. Our readers change their location, and then cannot afford the time nor the car fares to reach us. We have run our two libraries at a cost of \$5000 each per year, but this is too little. It is parsimony, not economy. We need more.

Mr. Dewey. The books the public want can be bought cheaper than those needed for reference libraries, and the cost for cataloguing and for running expenses is much less in proportion for small libraries than for the large ones. The Astor and Columbia College Libraries ought to supply in a few years the finest reference libraries on the continent.

Mr. W. W. Appleton. I cordially indorse all that has been said. In Boston it has been found necessary to circulate the books through

the small branches ; and when the new central building is completed it is their intention not to circulate books from it, but to supply all the demand for circulation through the branches.

Mr. J. C. Henderson thought that, while the small libraries would do a great deal of good, there was still a place for a large, central library, which would exert a silent influence that could not be estimated. He instanced the beneficial effects, in many ways, to Paris, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities, of their large libraries. He thought we could well afford to have a large library in this, the wealthiest city of the continent ; that we ought not to be too economical here.

Mr. Schwartz. I think we are all in sympathy with the gentlemen's views for a large library, but the amount to be expended is not to be very large. If we can have both the small and the large, let us have them, but let us have the small libraries at all events, through which alone we can reach the mass of the people.

Mr. Poole. The question of management is an important one, whether it is to be political or not.

Mr. Cohen thought one large library was needed to avoid the purchase of duplicates in supplying the smaller libraries.

Miss Coe. Mr. Cohen will not say that ten artisans from different sections of the city must come to one place to read the books they want in the time at their disposal. We must have duplicates ; the reason is because the people want them.

Further discussion followed on the necessity for branch libraries on the west side and in other portions of the city, and on the probability of the present reference libraries being opened to the public by evening as well as by day.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, voted, that the chair appoint a committee of three to collect the statistics and ascertain the specialties of the various libraries of New York and vicinity. Messrs. Nelson, Schwartz, and S. H. Berry were appointed as this committee.

Mr. Bowker. We are trying to get for advance publication in the *Library Journal* the revised list of libraries in the United States which is now being prepared in the Bureau of Education at Washington. Most of us would agree that we do not want to use public moneys for what can be done by private funds. It would not be advantageous to establish branches of a city library where the ground is already covered. Artisans of a district should be supplied with the books in which they are interested. Our feeling here seems to be that books should be supplied to the people who need them most in such way as will afford them the readiest access to them.

Mr. W. A. White (of Brooklyn). I count myself on the side of those who want the small libraries first. I think the public money should be applied to these first, and to the central library afterward.

Mr. Dewey. Boston is a round city, with its large library in the centre. New York is like a

fish-pole, and has no centre. Thirty-six years ago the central library was established in Boston. The question of branches is a modern one, and they have adopted them there. A central library here and now would be like a post-office without carriers. The growth of a central library must be slow, and it will come.

Mr. Kernochan. We have learned by experience that dealing with the people in the branches the librarians are enabled to direct the reading of the people, thus exerting an educational influence, and this is an additional argument in favor of small libraries.

Mr. Nelson. We have the university libraries already established now. The Astor, Columbia College, Historical and other reference libraries for scholars and scientific students; and the smaller branch libraries should be established and maintained from the public funds, like the grammar and preparatory schools, to educate the people up to the use of the scholarly and reference libraries, whose doors, we may rest assured, will not be closed to them.

On motion of Mr. Cohen, voted to continue the discussion of this subject at the next regular meeting of the Club, or at a special meeting to be called by the Executive Committee if they shall deem it advisable. Adjourned at 5.45 P.M.

The following is a list of the members elected to New York Library Club at the second meeting, January 14, 1886:

Miss Hannah L. Allen,	Fr. Lib., Orange, N. J.
C: A. Andrus,	423 W. 43d St.
G: H. Baker,	Columbia Coll. Lib.
W: J. Berry,	Ln. Bar Assoc.
W. S. Biscoe,	Columbia Coll. Lib.
S: Buel, D.D.	Ln. Gen. Theol. Sem.
W. S. Butler,	Ln. N. Y. Soc. Lib.
J. W. Chambers,	Ln. Amer. Inst.
Mrs. R: H: Cross,	6 Washington Sq., N. Y.
Miss E. Doheny,	Ln. Y. W. C. A.
F: A. Fernald,	1 W. 21st St.
Albert R. Frey,	The Astor Lib.
Frank B. Hill,	P. L., Paterson, N. J.
Miss Fanny Hull,	Ln. Fr. Lending Lib., Union for Chr. Wk., Brooklyn.
H: M. Leipziger,	Y. M. Heb. Assoc. Lib.
Edwin C. Louis,	13 First St., So. Brooklyn.
R. Halkett Lord,	Ed. <i>Bookmart</i> , Jersey City.
Miss Martha F. Nelson,	N. Y. Fr. Circ. Lib., 49 Bond St.
W. E. Parker,	Columbia Coll. Lib.
Dr. J: C. Peters,	Hon. Ln. N. Y. Acad. of Med.
Miss Jessie E. Prentice,	L. I. Hist. Soc. Lib.
Miss Louise N. Rose,	Ln. Brooklyn Inst., Youths' Fr. Lib.
Adolph L. Sanger,	115 Broadway.
C: Sotheran,	787 "
Gustav E. Stechert,	766 "
Miss Emma Toedteberg,	L. I. Hist. Soc. Lib.
Miss Amy Townsend,	9 W. 25th St.
Miss Elizabeth Tuttle,	L. I. Hist. Soc. Lib.
Arthur Wellington Tyler,	P. L., Plainfield, N. J.
Henry Warburg,	Y. M. Heb. Assoc. Lib.
J. N. Wing,	743 Broadway.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Secretary*.

Library Economy and History.

CHRISTIE, R: Copley. The old church and school libraries of Lancashire. *n. p.*, Chetham Society [n. s., v. 7]. 1885. View+13 +[1]+215+[1] p. sm. q.

FOSTER, W: E. The modern library. (In *Providence journal*, Sept. 20, 1884.) 1 col.

ITALY. MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE.

Regolamento per le biblioteche pubbliche governative, approvato . . . 28 oct. 1885. Roma, tipog. dei fratelli Bencini, 1885. 113 p. l.O.

This pamphlet, which we receive through the kindness of our correspondent, Sig. Chilovi, Prefetto della Biblioteca Naz. Centrale di Firenze, contains full regulations in regard to the names, objects, administration, offices, and public use of the libraries, with 49 pages of forms, full and interesting descriptions of Stirlings and Glasgow Public Library, the Mitchell Library, the Ewing Musical Library, and 13 private libraries.

TEDDER, H: R. Librarianship as a profession, a paper read at the Cambridge Meeting of the Library Association, Sept., 1882. London, 1884. 30 p. D.

TODD, C: Burr. N. Y. libraries. (In *Lippincott's*, Dec., p. 611-23.)

Describes the Society, Astor, Lenox, Historical Society's, Mercantile, Apprentices', and Free Circulating. The Columbia is not mentioned, except in the remark, "There are others, of course, but the above are such as from their character and history were best calculated for treatment in a magazine paper."

WORTHINGTON, T:, and ELGOOD, J: G., *architects*. The Leyland Free Library and Museum at Hindley. Elevation and plan. (In *Builder*, Nov. 28, p. 767.)

Basement: workmen's club with billiard and smoke-rooms. Ground-floor: lending library and news-room, 51x25 ft. 6 in.; cloak-rooms and lavatories; stone staircase. First floor: Committee room, 23x16 ft., with oriel window at end; reference library and museum, 51x26 ft. 6 in. Material, brick and stone. The bays and windows in the library and staircase have stone mullions and transoms, with lead-light glazings.

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Cambridge (Eng.) P. L. (30th rpt.) Added, 1154; total, 30,075; issued, 90,936, an increase over the previous year of 10,990.

Cincinnati P. L. Added, 4682 v., 392 pm.; total, 138,279 v., 15,591 pm.; home use, 209,438; lib. use, 169,369 (fiction, 55.9 per cent.); use of periodicals and newspapers, 354,696.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. (17th rpt.) Added, 3266; total, 45,905; issued, 198,202; 3056 v. bt. for \$4080.25. A sketch of the history of the library

is given. A semi-weekly delivery at a store in distant part of the city has been established, the issue averaging about 200 a month. A man who cut a portion of a newspaper from a file was arrested, found guilty, and fined \$10 and costs. The library has been rearranged on a plan which will permit of large additions without deranging the classification.

Levi Parsons Library, Gloversville, N. Y. (5th rpt.) Added, 755 v.; total, 6645; home use, 16,893 (fiction, 76.35 per cent.); ref. use, 1728; lost, 0.

"Two societies for mutual improvements have been formed, on suggestion of your librarian, the members of which pledged themselves to abstain from all degrading literature, such as dime novels and sensational periodicals. One of these was short-lived, and lasted four months only; the other, through the efforts of their principal, is still existing in Kingsboro.

"One thing is certain, our boys and girls have read during this year with more discrimination, and have fairly begun to acquire more and more careful reading habits.

"Through our circulating department the influence of good books may be brought to every home. Though the expense for this privilege is comparatively trifling—it may be had for 60c. a year—I would wish it could be made free, so that even the excuse 'I cannot afford it' might be taken away."

Lowell P. L. Added, 1341; total, about 30,000; issued, 123,334 (fiction, 87 per cent.).

"The plan introduced last year of opening the reading-room during the day-time on Sundays has been continued with good results.

"The numerous reading, historical, and other literary clubs which abound in our city have proved a powerful incentive to study and research, and the librarian is frequently called upon to furnish books and information upon the varied subjects under consideration by these circles of students.

"Not all who frequent the library remember as they ought to do that it is a place of business—for the selection and speedy return and delivery of books—and should be so used only, with due regard to its somewhat straitened proportions. It should not be made a place of social resort nor occupied by loiterers.

"The reading-room, established a little more than two years ago, has proved a great success, as is denoted by the almost constant presence, while it is open, of a large number of interested readers.

"The time is not far distant when the city will be confronted with the problem of providing a new place for the rapidly increasing library. The first requisite of such a place is an isolated building, where our literary treasures may be kept with reasonable safety in regard to fire. Next in order should be accommodations for the prospective growth of the library and of our city for many years to come, convenient provisions for the efficient administration of the institution, and, finally, such a modest display of good taste in the design and appointments of

the edifice as shall give pleasure to the eye and inspire respect for the place. . . .

"The directors feel that the best interests of the library cannot be properly promoted nor the institution developed toward the high plane now occupied by the best public libraries, while the librarian's tenure of office is subject to the fluctuations of politics. To the end, therefore, that the library may be raised to the highest point of efficiency and usefulness, they earnestly hope that the city council will take such action in the near future as will place the position of librarian beyond the danger of change by reason of political influence.

"The present librarian, with his literary tastes and rare qualifications for the position, and the corps of assistants, have proved to be in every respect faithful and competent."

Melrose P. L. A new reading-room was opened Dec. 16, with addresses. The furnishings are of light ash, the ceiling frescoed, and the walls tinted dark brown. It is to be open evenings and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

N. Y. Free Circulating L. (6th rpt.) Total no. of v., 21,624; issued, 200,959 against 95,296 for the previous year; lost, 5; recovered, 1 of the 3 lost last year. This enormous increase is due to the opening of the Ottendorfer Branch. The Library Committee makes the remarkable statement: "If we had half a dozen such branches, suitably equipped, in other parts of the city, we should be well assured that each Library of 8000 or 10,000 volumes would have a yearly circulation of about 100,000." Of the Ottendorfer library it is said: "At first the German books were taken out in greater number than the English; but this has been reversed, and the English circulation is steadily increasing."

New York Free Public Library.—About seventy-five leading citizens of New York have been invited to become incorporators of a society to provide for this library, most of whom have consented, and Mr. Adolph L. Sanger is drafting a bill which will soon be presented to the Legislature. His desire is either that, the Reservoir at 40th to 42d streets, on Fifth Avenue, being demolished, the Library building should occupy a part of the ground, leaving a fine park about it, the cost of the building to be defrayed by taxation extending over a term of years, or that one corner of the land shall be sold to provide funds for its erection on the other, leaving an entrance to Bryant Park between. Or, under the plan for investing part of the sinking fund in real estate, the Library might become the security. Books would require later and separate provision. Mr. Sanger suggests that the building should include halls for teachers' meetings, and possibly for the Board of Education, and otherwise centre the public school system.

Trinity Coll. L. Added, 1639; total, 26,044; 1095 v. issued to students, and 299 by members of the faculty and others. More shelf room is needed.

Notes.

Baltimore. The Enoch Pratt Free Library was opened Jan. 4, with addresses by the Mayor, the donor, the Governor, the Librarian, and others, and an oration by Hon. G. W. Brown.

Berlin. There are now 23 volksbibliotheken, with almost 100,000 volumes, which in the course of the last year have been loaned 331,723 times to the users of these collections. The readers belong to every class.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*, Dec. 12, 1885.

Berlin. A résumé of an article, 2½ columns long, in No. 137 of the *Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung*, on the Royal Library at Berlin, is given in the *Neuer anzeiger* for Oct., pp. 299-303.

Bodleian. The curators of the Bodleian have had an enumeration made of the entire contents of the library. The total number of volumes (excluding 1625 volumes of Bodleian catalogues) was 432,417, of which 26,598 were ms., and 405,819 printed. Besides these, there were 1424 ms. pieces waiting to be catalogued and bound in volumes, and 24,988 periodical parts and pamphlets also waiting to be bound. And, further, there were those ordnance-maps which cannot be bound until the survey of their respective counties or towns is completed. The Bodleian building itself contained all the mss. and 306,105 printed volumes. The number of these which a visitor sees is very small. Even readers see less than a third of the total contents of the building. The select open cases, from which the readers themselves take books, contain 7004. In the first ten months of this year the number of items added (counting parts, separate maps, etc.) was 37,325; of these 26,291 came in under the Copyright Act, 4955 by gift or exchange, 4978 were new purchases, and 1101 were second-hand purchases.

Brooklyn L. Issued in 1881, 92,310; 1882, 95,294; 1883, 103,669; 1884, 106,948; 1885, 108,950. W. A. BARDWELL, *Ass't. Lib'n.*

Frankfurt a. M. The library established under the name of "American Public Library," which contained about 5000 v. and pm., is to be extended to include works relating to other lands.

Philadelphia. The *American* has published a series of articles by H. P. R., entitled "Some private libraries." They are: H. H. Furness's "Shakespearian collections," July 4, p. 137-8; Mayer Sulzberger, Aug. 8, p. 216-7, 1885; Dr. Isaac Norris, Jr., Oct. 17, p. 377-8.

Philadelphia. Arthur Biddle and W. A. Platt are credited with originating a plan for the establishment of a free popular and scientific library, which is now assuming definite shape. Articles of agreement, to which the names of prominent subscribers are appended, have been drawn up by G. W. Biddle and W. H. Rawle. The government of the institution is vested in trustees, who represent the commercial and professional interests of the city. The cost of mem-

bership in the association will be \$100, the payment of which entitles the member to a vote for the election of trustees. The building will be on Broad Street, near the City Hall. It is intended to raise \$250,000. Of this amount \$60,000 has already been subscribed. Edwin N. Benson has given \$5000. — *Phil. telegraph*.

Rochester, N. Y. December 21, at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, the purposes and methods of the Reynolds Library (founded by Mr. Mortimer F. Reynolds) were explained by Messrs. F. A. Whittlesey, trustee, and W. A. Borden, librarian. Mr. Whittlesey thought that the circulating library would not be open before a year from next January. Eventually the library would become such a one as that of the Boston Public Library, where if any standard book is ordered and is not on hand, it may be obtained in about a week's time. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the founder of the "Reynolds Library," referring to his uniform generosity, which even exceeded all needs of the committee. He said that the trustees had not decided whether the library would be kept open on Sundays, and that the library would be open to every one as a reference library, but that the circulating part of the library would be open to residents of Rochester only.

Rome. The Reale Società Romana di Storia Patria has voted a considerable annual sum to the increase of the Biblioteca Valleccliana, founded by the Oratorians.

Catalogs and Classification.

BIRMINGHAM P. L. Three nos. of the Birmingham reference library lectures have been published at 1 d. each: no. 1, G. J. Johnson, Books on law and jurisprudence; no. 3, W. Hillhouse, the botanical books; no. 6, W. Kenrich, On some art books in the library.

The HARVARD UNIV. bulletin for October continues the Kohl collection of early maps, the index to the maps in the publications of the Royal Geog. Society, and the Dante collection; and gives an Index of reference lists and special bibliographies included in periodical and other publications of recent date (8 p.) in continuation of Mr. H. J. Carr's list in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of Feb., 1883, and the Boston P. L.'s in its Bulletin of Sept., 1883, but covering a wider range than either.

POORE, Ben. Perley. Descriptive catalogue of the government publications of the U. S., Sept. 5, 1774—March 4, 1881. Compiled by order of Congress. Wash., 1885. 1392 p. Q. See note on p. 4 of this issue of LIB. JOURNAL.

Queries.

1. *Alphabetizing.* What rule is to be followed in alphabetizing names of Government departments and subdivisions, as regards preference between, f. i., "Department of the Navy" or

"Navy Department"? Is the legal or authoritative designation of these departments fixed and consistent? f.i. "Post Office Department" or "Department of the Post Office?" — B. P. M.

[It is a convenience to alphabet by the catch word (Navy, War, etc.), even if one does not write that word first. — C. A. C.]

2. *Alphabetizing*. When a Government institution, such as the U. S. Entomological Commission, or the U. S. Geological Survey, has an independent existence, should it be entered under U. S. as a main heading, and *Geological Survey* as a subordinate heading, or should it be entered under its name as a whole? f.i. U. S. — *Geological Survey* or U. S. *Geological Survey*. — B. P. M.

[The former. The latter method would throw the department among titles of societies not governmental, as U. S. *Academy of Arts*, and among titles of books. — C. A. C.]

3. *Alphabetizing*. Abbreviations should be alphabetized as written, not as if written in full (Cutter to the contrary, p. 71, § 185), except M. and Mc. — B. P. M.

Bibliography.

Books for architectural students. (In the *Builder*, Nov. 21, 28, p. 707-9, 741-2.)

Notes on the character of the principal books recommended by the Royal Institute of Architects to students preparing to pass the examination for the associateship of the Institute.

LEGRAND, Emile. *Bibliographie hellénique ou description raisonnée des ouvrages publiés en grec par des Grecs au 15^e et 16^e siècles*. Paris, E. Leroux, 1885. 2 v. 8°. 60 fr.

Notes.

Mr. R. BLISS has prepared "references for the course" of study on the political history of America of the Unity Club of Newport, R. I.

Mr. BUXTON FORMAN has sent to press the first and principal part of "The Shelley Library: an essay in bibliography." "The publication of this work, announced some time ago," says the London *Athenæum*, "has been delayed on account of the difficulty of obtaining some of the less important data, without which the author has been unwilling to part with his ms., although the greater portion has been completed some two or three years. The first part deals mainly with the *éditions principes* and their reproductions. The book is not a catalogue, but, while giving full bibliographical details of all the books in chronological order, contains much information from original sources, including even unpublished letters of the poet."

Robert H. LABBERTON'S "Historical atlas" (N. Y., MacCoun, \$2) has a very brief "carefully selected bibliography of English books and magazine articles."

Publisher's Notes.

SUBSCRIBERS to the LIBRARY JOURNAL are asked not only to renew their subscriptions promptly for 1886, but to obtain additional subscriptions from library trustees, book collectors, and others who should be interested in library work. Each new subscription counts one vote for library co-operation. The *Literary news*, monthly, and the *Index to Periodicals*, quarterly, will be furnished to all subscribers for 1886 in the one subscription price of \$5, making practically a club of three valuable periodicals.

THE *Co-operative Index to Periodicals*, the quarterly continuation of Poole's, is the most important piece of co-operative work in which the members of the American Library Association are now engaged. They, including the general editor, give their services; the actual cost of paper and print to the publisher is something over \$600 per year, aside from office and indirect expenses. The subscription price is \$2 per year. It is estimated that to do the work separately in manuscript would cost each library nearly \$300 per year. To insure the permanence of this undertaking, large libraries ought to subscribe for ten copies (\$20) per year and small libraries two copies (\$4) per year, in addition to the copy they receive with the LIBRARY JOURNAL. They are asked to do this, and to obtain subscriptions from persons other than librarians, who may be interested. The publisher does not undertake to continue the *Index* beyond 1886, unless the extra subscriptions cover the manufacturing cost.

THE publisher of the LIBRARY JOURNAL was asked at the Lake George Conference to prepare estimates for the cost of catalogue cards for new and standard books, on a co-operative basis. He has received since that time requests from only two libraries for the information, and the co-operative attempts in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and especially in the *Index to Periodicals*, have been so inadequately supported that there is little encouragement to go forward. He would, however, be glad to hear from any libraries which wish to take part in the scheme, with mention of their particular desires in the matter and their limits of cost, with a view to determining practically whether anything can be done. If sufficient encouragement is given, a report will be made through the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

THE Report of the Transliteration Committee (4 pages and 3 plates) has been separately struck off, and can be had of Mr. C. A. Cutter, Boston Athenæum, for 5 cents a copy, and the postage. The Report and papers on Government Publications (10 pages) have also been separately printed and can be had from the LIBRARY JOURNAL office at 10 cents a copy, which includes postage.

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The fac-simile is accompanied by an interesting preface by Mr. Austin Dobson, in which the history of the writing and publication of the book is told, and also the seriously comic circumstances under which the MS. was brought to light and disposed of by Dr. Johnson, to the relief of his much harassed friend. Following the preface is a Bibliography of the "Vicar," which it is believed is the first complete Bibliography of the work that has been attempted.

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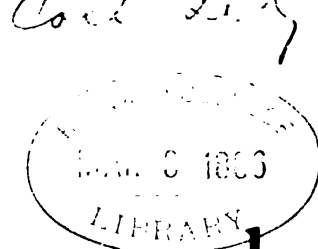
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THE report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Congressional Library, in favor of immediately proceeding with the new building, is of so much interest to librarians that we have printed it in full elsewhere, with a picture of the proposed new building and the diagrams of the ground plans of both stories. There has been much difference of opinion in library circles as to the best form of building; there has been no difference of opinion as to the importance of building at once. The present library is overcrowded to the last degree; many of the books are rapidly being ruined, and there is an enormous increase each year not only in the copyright books, but by the accessions incident to any live library. It is earnestly to be hoped that Congress will take immediate steps to push forward so important and necessary a work.

THE Singleton bill in regard to the publication and the distribution of public documents, which we printed in full last month, meets boldly one of the most important questions of Government reform and of library interest. It is almost too comprehensive in its plan, and a bill dealing separately with the questions of the documents and of the administration of the Government Printing Office would perhaps be more likely to suc-

ceed. We should be glad to have the practical criticisms and suggestions of librarians, through the LIBRARY JOURNAL, as to this bill, which has a number of omissions as well, possibly, as mistakes. Probably the best thing, all in all, that could be done for the libraries would be a provision for selecting from Government publications the most generally useful and important, which could be sent to libraries not public depositories, and not able to give shelf room to all government issues, and yet sure to find such a selection of great use to their readers. Senator Hoar's bill to include in the distribution to the depositories the *Congressional record* and Departmental publications has, after some unfriendly debate, been referred to the Committee on Printing. We hope, nevertheless, that it has a fair chance of passage. Librarians should do all that they can with their own Congressmen to help it on.

THE interest in libraries in New York City of late is as remarkable as its previous indifference was inexplicable. The newspapers are full of library discussions. The hopes of the Historical Society, the promise of a public library, the performance of the Free Circulating Library, the claims of the other circulating but not free libraries, and the demerits of the libraries that are free but not circulating, are considered daily. And, as might be expected, there is diversity of opinions and wishes. It is to be hoped that the discussion will only stimulate interest and not prevent action. Sometimes a great movement halts long while its forwarders disagree. Witness the copyright bill, where English authors, English publishers, American authors and American publishers, all impatient for international copyright, are in a fair way to get nothing, because they cannot agree what to ask for. Witness the Congressional Library, which would have been built long ago if there had been only one possible site. But it is hardly to be feared that any such disaster attends the library interests in New York. Whether the Public Library scheme succeeds or not, the poor will be

served by the Free Circulating Library. If the scheme fails, the Free Library will go on multiplying its branches, and extending its wonderful good work, and attracting to itself the money which in America is sure to flow toward any charity that has proved itself honest and effective. If the scheme succeeds only moderately, as will be the case unless it secures more funds than it asks for at present, the two libraries will work side by side, supplementing one another. If the Public Library scheme be a complete success, no one, we believe, will rejoice more than the trustees of the Free Circulating Library. Their desire is to have the poor supplied with good reading, and so it be well done, they will not care by whom it is done.

THE plan of the projectors of the New York Free Public Library is set forth fully elsewhere in the bills presented to the Legislature, and in the interviews with its supporters as well as with its opponents, which we clip from the New York daily press. The feeling of the library interest is strongly in favor of a system of branch libraries as meeting the actual demands of readers, rather than for a costly building in which books are to be a second consideration and readers a third. Nevertheless, it is true that a great central library in New York would do much toward establishing a thorough system for the free circulation of books, and that it would be followed sooner or later by the establishment of branch libraries in the districts where books are most needed. Therefore, if the question is between the present scheme and no library at all, the library interest will scarcely do well to oppose it altogether. A more important question is whether or not the new library would be under the control of politicians, and be merely a pretext for a job. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Sanger is entirely honest and philanthropic in his own support of the enterprise, but in seeking to obtain "influence" by including a number of politicians in a list of incorporators largely made up otherwise by gentlemen who will be figure-heads and nothing more, there may be a wide door opened.

MR. PERKINS'S and Mr. Schwartz's "duet," the first part of which is printed elsewhere, is a somewhat savage attack on Mr. Dewey's decimal Classification, which implies a demand for perfection rarely reached in bibliographical or

other mundane enterprises. Mr. Dewey has perhaps invited attack upon himself by claiming an exclusive originality on many points where he might gracefully have acknowledged the work of others, as he has done in another case, in announcing himself as the "founder and editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL" (when advertising the first five volumes of the Journal in his Library Bureau Catalogue), to the exclusion of others equally concerned. But in his Classification, as in many other ways, he has done a service to library progress which cannot be easily overestimated, even though it has not reached perfection. The argument for close classification on the shelves may be thought to have been pushed to an extreme; on the other hand, almost any scheme in libraries or elsewhere becomes an absurdity on so complete a *reductio* as that to which Mr. Perkins and Mr. Schwartz have treated Mr. Dewey's scheme. Errors of omission and of commission there must be in any work of the kind. The "duet" will be concluded in the next issue, which will also contain a reply to his critics from Mr. Dewey. Our readers will probably see without having it specifically pointed out to them that many points made against the scheme are in the nature of hypercriticism so as scarcely to need reply; but they would be much interested in an answer from Mr. Dewey which should overlook the small criticisms and devote itself to the main questions at issue.

ONE item in the treasurer's account in the 6th report of the New York Free Circulating Library we should like to see repeated in every library report next year: "To expense Librarian to Am. Lib. Association, \$22.70." It would not be found the least profitable of any library's expenditures.

W. I. FLETCHER, Amherst College Library, Amherst, Mass., gives notice that he wants indexers for the following magazines, beginning January 1886: *Academy*, *Athenaeum*, *Contemporary*, *Month*, *New Englander*.

THE Treasurer of the A. L. A. will send extra copies of the Papers and proceedings of the Lake George Conference to any member on receipt of 50 cents a copy.

THE DUI-DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND THE "RELATIV" INDEX.

A DUET, BY F. B. PERKINS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND J. SCHWARTZ, OF NEW YORK.

I.

MR. MELVIL DEWEY, in the enlarged edition of his Decimal Classification for libraries, claims priority of invention in certain arrangements, and undertakes to prohibit under penalty of prosecution the use of something which he alleges is protected by either copyright law or patent law—for his language is ambiguous.

Mr. F. B. Perkins introduced, in his "Rational Classification," for the first time *in a classification*, a system of cross-references*; and he also introduced the plan of entering separately books for and against any debated subject. Mr. J. Schwartz, in 1871, introduced, for the first time in a classification, a uniform division of large departments of knowledge into ten subdivisions; and he also introduced the plan of numbering books alphabetically by means of a table. These features Mr. Dewey has imitated in his new edition, without any acknowledgment. This double fault of using other people's ideas without giving credit, and trying to frighten them from using what is just as much theirs as his, justifies a searching examination of the merits and demerits, and also the originality, of the scheme which he is recommending in this manner.

I. CLOSE CLASSIFICATION.

A principal claim of Mr. Dewey's is, that his system admits of what he calls "close classification"—i.e., the placing together all the books on a given topic, so as to accommodate students. This convenience is, of course, only afforded in libraries where readers are allowed to go to the shelves. There are, however, important libraries and classes of libraries where this is not and cannot be allowed; and thus the claim, even if true, would be significant only to a limited extent. But the thing itself is impossible except with exceptions, for these reasons:

* [Not for the first time. Dr. A. A. E. Schleiermacher, in his "Bibliog. System d. gesammten Wissenschaftskunde" (preface dated Aug. 4, 1847, book published 1852), frequently refers from one subject to its related subordinate, co-ordinate, or superordinate subject.—ED. LIB. JNL.]

1. On account of the existence in all libraries of "parallel" collections or smaller libraries that circumstances render convenient to keep separate from the other books. Such special libraries are Rare and Curious Books, Juvenile Works, Special Bequests (given on the condition of being kept separate), Pamphlets, Reference and Circulating Departments, and lastly, if books of different sizes are shelved separately, each size will form another "parallel" library. While all these separate libraries may not be needed in any one library, there is hardly a collection that will not find it practically convenient to have at least one if not several of them. Now, as each of these libraries may duplicate subjects contained in the others, or in the general collection, the existence of only one of them forbids "all" the books on a given subject from being shelved together.

2. If it be determined, at all hazards, to neglect these practical divisions and to make the shelves high enough to accommodate elephant folios and 64's, "close classification" is met by the difficulty that books are not written to fit an ideal classification. We may determine, on paper, that all the travels in Switzerland or Italy should be in one place; but people who have travelled in these countries will sometimes have the bad taste to print both journeys in one volume. Now, a book can be in one place only, yet here is an instance where it ought to be in two. The number of cases where a book discusses two or more subjects is considerable, and every such case is an unanswerable refutation of the claim of "close classification." Under this head must be also added works accidentally or designedly bound with others, and the fact that some subjects are treated of in works that must be shelved elsewhere. One of the best lives of Mahomet is in Gibbon; some of the most authoritative treatises on a subject are in encyclopædias; and some of the best lives of individuals are in general collections of biography.

3. The process of infinite division, which is

implied in close classification, separates, at each stage of its progress, parts from their wholes, and thus actually defeats the very purpose for which it is made. It is perfectly clear that if we divide animals into birds, mammals, etc., and then go on subdividing the mammals into their various orders and species until we reach the lowest possible point, that we must look under each of our divisions if we wish to get "all" the books on one of the species. Each successive division simply intensifies the difficulty of keeping all the books on a subject together.

4. This process of division, if carried out to its logical result, ends in a *reductio ad absurdum*. If we want to keep *every distinct* subject by itself, we are obliged to provide a separate place in our scheme for every variety of animal, vegetable, and mineral; for every king that ever reigned; and for every author that has written a book. Mr. Dewey gives us some faint glimpses of what such a scheme would look like. In his class 839 he has resuscitated certain obscure and long forgotten Dutch, Flemish, and Scandinavian writers, and has immortalized them by giving each one a separate niche in his temple of fame. Here the ghosts of these defunct worthies may sit in solitary grandeur during the endless æons, for there is small danger they will ever be crowded out by books. Now, if Mr. Dewey had been consistent, and had worked out his scheme on the same magnificent scale, he would have needed fifty million heads in place of the paltry fifty thousand that he has given us by way of instalment.

5. Finally, the whole idea of close classification rests on a transparent fallacy. It takes it for granted that books can and must be classified on one principle only—namely, according to their subject. This is a complete mistake. The half of every well-proportioned library—and the greater half at that—is not arranged by subjects at all, but on an entirely different principle—viz., that of form. Poetry, Essays, Drama, and Novels should be scattered all over the library if the subjects they treat of is to determine their classification. Many a novel is simply a moral treatise in disguise, and many a valuable biography or treatise is hidden away in some collection of essays. Where would "Othello" go in a classification by subjects alone? Possibly with other works on Jealousy; but as we fail to find this word in Mr. Dewey's index, we cannot undertake to say where such books would be shelved by him. As no sane librarian would think of classing Homer's *Iliad*, Shakespeare's

Hamlet, or Dante's *Divina Commedia* otherwise than by their dramatic or poetical form, we respectfully maintain that the idea of "close classification" is built on a foundation of sand.

Having shown the absurdity of the claim by these general considerations, we will now prove our charges by a concrete example. Take, for instance, Hieroglyphics. To study this subject it is necessary to use:

1. Books expressly on the general subject (under Philology, Mr. Dewey's 419).
2. Books on Egyptian hieroglyphics alone (his 493).
3. Some general philological treatises (somewhere among his 400s.).
4. Some travels in Egypt, Central America, Mexico, etc. (his 916, 917, etc.).
5. Histories of Egypt and perhaps of some other countries (his 932, etc.).

Similar cases are abundant. To claim or to undertake a "close classification" in any scholarly sense of the term of the literature of such subjects *on the shelves* is either ignorant or fraudulent. The notion is nonsense and the thing is impossible. On no system of shelving can all the works on a given topic be brought together. The catalogue can bring together the references to all such works; the shelving cannot bring together the books themselves. It is the business of the catalogue, and it alone can do it.

2. SOME EXAMPLES OF MISCLASSIFICATION AND MISPLACEMENT OF TOPICS.

So much for Mr. Dewey's doctrine. But even though his doctrine were true, his practice is so faulty that he is not a trustworthy teacher on the subject. We proceed to enumerate a sufficient number of cases to maintain our charge without, however, any attempt to exhaust his supply of them:

1. There is an obvious and very large misjudgment within his foundation division of ten classes. Nobody who examines his scheme can fail to be struck by his unnatural and troublesome plan of numbering Geography (with Travels) as one tenth of History, for it requires just as much space, or nearly so, as History. He would reply, no doubt, Put an additional digit to the geographical subdivisions; and the rejoinder is, Then you lose another point in the economy of marks. The remedy is obvious and complete. If it was necessary to give 80 sections to History, then Geography should have the same number, and some of the unimportant subdivisions,

notably in Philosophy and Fine Arts, ought to be suppressed to make room for them.

We proceed to other cases in no particular order—but their disorder is no less charming :

2. Elocution is under Rhetoric, and Rhetoric, along with "Collections" and "Treatises," forms a subdivision of "Literature, general works." Now, Rhetoric is either matter of education or matter of criticism ; and books on it may accordingly go, some to Mr. Dewey's 370 and some to his 801. None of them belong where he puts them, under 808. The primary phase is the educational one, but it is not under his Education. It is absurd to claim the merit of shelving books of one kind together by themselves, when, as in this case, educational and critical works are jumbled along with books of completed literature.

3. English Composition is kidnapped in the same cruel manner. It is the study of writing correct English, and belongs with Grammar and Prosody under English Language. Mr. Dewey puts it under Oratory.

4. There is no separate place for Anecdotes, of which there is a whole literature, but they are hidden in the dark and unwholesome jungle where classifiers secrete whatever they don't understand, and then call the whole "Miscellany." In classifying, the more miscellany the less understanding.

5. Brahmanism and Buddhism are together. As well join Trinitarianism and Unitarianism, or Mohammedanism and Idolatry.

6. Fresco painting is in one place (247.5) oddly joined with Religious painting, and then referred to Painting ; and in another place is put not under Painting at all, but under Decoration. Not to pause over the implied piety of frescoing in particular, it is quite as queer to make it a mere decoration. This is an original valuation (for instance) of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment. He and Raffaello, it would seem, were mainly decorators. Mr. Dewey would not have dared say that of Michael Angelo to his face.

7. Poland is made part of Austria. She is no less part of Prussia and of Russia, but she should have a separate place. Ireland has.

8. Insanity, catalepsy, and some other diseases of the brain or nervous system, are under Mental philosophy, instead of being where they belong, with other diseases, under Medicine. As well put them where the Apostles would have put them, under Diabolic possession, in Theology.

9. There is a place for "General periodicals"

and "General societies." There are no such things.

10. Canon of Scripture, Inspiration, and Prophecy are lumped together. An alleged main advantage of the scheme being to keep separate each individual class of books, this is an extraordinary contradiction of it. Mr. Dewey should at least have put History of Creeds in the same lot ; for an irritated theologian bumping against books on the Canon and on Inspiration when he only wanted those on Prophecy would be in sore need of the damnatory clauses out of the Athanasian creed, even if he should not desire to utilize the curse of Erulphus.

11. Freemasonry is only implied in Secret societies. It has a large literature of its own, and should have a separate place as much as Dipropargyl or Griepkerl.

12. George Washington is made a topic as to his presidency only. Of the three main parts of his life, this was the least interesting.

13. Juvenile Books are scattered about by subjects. This would work no great harm in a college library, but in a public circulating library it would be a serious blunder, wasting time and labor. All the Juvenile Books should be together and subdivided, if there are many of them.

14. The small community of the Albigenses, long since extinct, has three places—viz., with Persecutions, Religious sects, and Secular history. It should stand under the second of these, with cross-references from the others.

15. "Texts" at 418, under Comparative philology, needs definition. It seems to be synonymous with Polyglots. What such are there ?

16. At 423 we are told that a dictionary of two languages should be classed under the less known of the two. Who is to know whether Gujerati or Canarese is "less known" ? And suppose there are more than two languages, as in Reiff's Russian-French-German-English dictionary ? The best rule is to class a dictionary of more than one language under the first-named language.

17. At 252 nine separate heads or sections are devoted to literature "about" nine different sorts of sermons. We defy Mr. Dewey to find any such books, and if he could, they all belong together under 251, "Homiletics and preaching" (of which title the second term is superfluous).

18. Fairy tales are put in 823 with Fiction. If written merely to amuse children, they should go to Juveniles. Such of them as are Folk-lore (e. g., Grimm's and Crock's) should go with

other books on the subject of fairies. And these should be classed not where they are, under "Customs," but (along with some other items improperly put there) under "Mythology."

19. "Apologetics against the scientists" (239.8) duplicates part of "Religion and science" (215). Books on the opposition of Religion and science should all be at 215: arranged on two sides, and with a cross-reference from 239.8.

20. Under "Devotional. Practical" (240) there is some confused work. "Practical" does not belong here but at 250-9, where are classed Charity, Preaching, Schools, and such really practical instrumentalities. Again, it would puzzle a casuist to distinguish between "Didactic" (241) and "Hortatory" (243); and "Meditative" and "Contemplative" (242); and what is "Devout miscellany" (244)? What distinct meaning can be given to "Evangelistic" (243)? Reference has been made to the miscegenation of Fresco painting and Religious painting at 247.5. It is like dividing trees into tall trees and oak trees, or books into octavo books and German books.

21. "Gipsies, Nomads, Outcast races," are put together (397), and defined "People without nationalities, who do not coalesce with the ruling people among whom they live." Now, the Bedouins, the Kirghis, the Turcomans, and others—in fact, most "Nomads," answer no such description. These three at least are in fact "ruling people" themselves.

22. Scandinavian literature is thrust away under "Minor Teutonic." Bismarck might have done this. But we imagine that few Scandinavians would accept such a place. And it would be bad classifying if they should.

23. Criticism on painting, sculpture, architecture, poetry, fiction, drama, etc., should go with those subjects, just as their history should. Mr. Dewey mixes them up under *Æsthetics*. This is the opposite of "close classification." *Æsthetics* is the proper term for general treatises on the theory and practice of criticism.

24. "Philosophical systems" (140) and "Modern philosophers" (190) are repetitions. It is a mistake, for instance, to have Pessimism in one place and Schopenhauer's philosophy in another; or Idealism in one place and Berkeley's philosophy in another.

25. "Quotations" should have a separate place, but are pitchforked into the "English miscellany."

26. Under Ancient History (930) we have China

(932). What separate works are there distinct from general histories? Under 935 Chaldaea, Assyria, and Babylonia are classed under "Medo-Persian." This will be found rather startling by ethnologists. Babylonia (935.4) follows Media, and is succeeded by Persia (935.5). Unless this order is based on expert knowledge not yet made public, it conflicts somewhat with recognized views on the subject. We have always thought that Persia succeeded Media, and that Assyria was followed by Babylonia.

27. The system claims to be "logical," and to bring together the most nearly allied subjects. We are aware that there is much room for difference of opinion as to what subjects are allied, but we should like to know what the connection is between "Sociology" and "Philology," and between the latter and "Natural science."

28. Mr. Dewey seems not to know how to arrange the United States public documents—a very important and valuable department of any great library. There is a well-considered and sufficient scheme, however, used by the United States Government, which might have been transferred, if no better source offered, from its place in Mr. Perkins's classification.

3. SOME EXAMPLES OF SUPERFLUOUS TOPICS.

This must suffice for instances of misplacement of topics. An error more remarkable and more obtrusive is the extraordinary flood of superfluous and unsuitable items which overflow Mr. Dewey's Classification and Index. These amount to more than two thousand in number, being about one fourth of the whole. They seem to have been inserted in consequence of the fundamental misconception already mentioned—the confounding together of the offices of a catalogue and of a shelf arrangement. A catalogue should have an entry for each subject or topic, whether a class or an individual, on which there is a book in the library, and, if possible, on which there is a part of a book or even an article. But in a classification system for shelving books, a place should be given only to each *class* of individuals on which there are *books*. Individuals themselves, and even individual species, are excluded by this rule, unless so important as to form what may be called a whole subject with a literature. Such, for instance, are Shakespeare, Dante (not in Mr. Dewey's index at all), and Napoleon I. among men; Horse and dog among animals. But it is a complete blunder to bloat a scheme of classification by forcing into it names of obscure

persons, places, scientific, natural, or artistic objects, and literary works. We will enumerate in detail most of the improper items in the letters A and B of Mr. Dewey's index, in order to show how thick they stand; and only add a few from the rest of the alphabet. A very moderate share of general information will enable any one to enlarge this list at his leisure and to his full dissatisfaction.

First, names of places *for history* (implying that there are separate histories of them): Abruzzo, Acarnania, Adana, Adirondacks, Admiralty islands, Ætolia, Aguascalientes (and the other territorial subdivisions of Mexico), Aidin, Ain, Allier, Ardèche, and all the other names of the French departments (why not the names of the ancient Egyptian nomes?), Alaska, Albania (in Asia), Aleppo, Aleutian islands, Anglesey, Angola, Angora, Apulia, Arcadia, Archangel, Arctic regions (history, remember), Argolis, Argyll, Ariana, Armagh, Ashango land, Ashantee, Assam, Assiniboia, Athabasca, Austral islands, Baalbec, Baltic provinces of Russia, Baroda, Basilicata, Belfort, Benguela, Binghamton (why not dump in the whole United States post-office directory?), Bithynia, Black Forest, Bukowina, Colchis, Commagene (but not Adiabene, Arachosia, nor Edessa), Cyclades, Dacia, Darfur, Khodavendikyar, Papua.

Second, names of persons: Abelard, Adams, J., Adams, J. Q., Addison, Adolphus (an Emperor of Germany), Ælfric, Æschines, Æschylus, Æsop, Agricola (a German poet), Agrippa (the Mediæval one), Albert I. and II. (German emperors—why not dump in the names of all the kings and queens of the world?), Alberus (German poet), Alciphron, Alcott, L. M. (why not her father and uncle?), Aldrich (novelist, not logician), Alexander II., Alfonso XII. (why not the other eleven?), Alsop, G., Alsop, R., Amadeus, Amory, T., Anacreon, Anaxagoras, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Andocides, Andreä, Anselm (not the great theologian, but some obscure personage in German fiction), Antisthenes, Apollonius Rhodius, Aquinas, Aratus, Arblay, Arbuthnot, Arcesilaus, Archilochus, Aristippus, Aristophanes, Arndt, Arnim, Arnold (viz., Matthew, no other), Arnulf, Arthur (not king, but ex-president), Auerbach, Auersperg, Austen, Avicenna, Babrius, Baille, Bale, J. (why not all the English bishops who have been authors?), Barclay, A. (apparently named under "English satire" because he translated Brandt's "Ship of fools"), Barlow, J. (for that obsolete old smooth-

bore "The Columbiad," probably), Behn, Bernadotte (why not Murat and all Napoleon's marshals?), Birch-Pfeiffer, Bodenstedt, Bodmer (why not all the German poets?), Brown, C. B., Brown, Tom (not of Rugby, but of vulgar old English "humor"), Browne, C. F. (and why not all the Browns, Brownes, and Smiths?), Burroughs (John—but Stephen is far funnier), Butler, S. (why not Joseph and a lot more?), Byles, Crowne, Diodorus (not Siculus, but Cronus), Dwight, Timothy (as poet!), Faliscus (Gratius), Griepenkerl, Grimmelshausen, Gryphius, Hopkinson, Kinkel, Niembsch v. Strehlenau, Opitz von Boberfeld, Orford (this is for Horace Walpole!), Read (T. B., but not Charles Reade), Sandys, Statius, Stoddard, Whitehead, Wigglesworth.

Third, topics other than persons and geographical names: The most brilliant example here is the insertion of Amherst college (Mr. Dewey's own *alma mater*, but we believe not another college or university is mentioned, not even Columbia, his *alma noverca*, nor Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc. If he inserts one he should insert all, not only the 400 or so in the United States, but all the rest; and the special schools too). Also (and consider whether there can be books on such subjects or many of them): Abdication, Admission (to school; why not to college, church, library, and everything else that can be entered?), Ætna (a poem so named, not the volcano; and why not Thanatopsis, The Heathen Chinees, Upidee, and all the other poems with names?), Affidavits, Afghani language (Pushtoo is the name of it), Airy's theory (in geodesy; why not all the theories, hypotheses, and "laws" that have names?), Alcyonaria, Allegretto, Allegro (separating the libraries on these two subjects is indeed "close classification!"), Alligation, Alodium, Alt-azimuth, Altruism, Amids, Amines, Ammoniums (it looks as if the index to a chemistry had been dumped in), Analogous projections (in geometry), Analogies and correspondence (in Natural theology; why not in other senses?), Ancestry (not in Genealogy, but in Mental Science!), Andante (but, *whew!* neither Dante nor Mercadante), Andesite, Andronicus (a Latin drama), Anharmonica, Anhydrides, Anhydrous silicates, Anhydrous sulphates, Animism (in Metaphysics, but not in E. B. Tylor's important and valuable sense), Anomodontia, Anthracene, Antifederal party, Antimonates, Antimonides, Antimony (more close classification), Antiphonal readings, An-

tiphonal choral service, Antipatharia, Anura, Apatite, Apogee (of the moon only), Acquivas-cular respiration, Arabesques (*i.e.*, a kind of piano music; but not Rondos nor Arabesque decoration), Argillite, Arrearages, Arsenates, Arsenic ores, Arsenides in inorganic chemistry, Arsenides in mineralogy (but not Arsenic), Asteroidea, Automata (not in Mechanics, but in metaphysics!), Autonyms, Backgammon, ethics of (but no ethics of dominoes or mumble-the-peg), Bampton lectures, Barbarism *vs.* the church, Bass clarinet (but not treble nor tenor), Bassethorn, Bassoon, Beets (but no pars-nips, radishes, nor turnips), Belt, equatorial (but no Belt, champion's), Berlier sewerage system, Beryllium, Bessel formula (four items of Bessel things, but not Bessel himself), Binding of books ("closely classified" in three separate places), Bombardon (this, reader, is a musical instrument), Brooms, Burnings (custom of war), Burnings (student life, but no Killing or Plundering as customs of war), Chief librarian (Mr. Dewey being one, but no Assistant librarian), Chromium, Cobalt, Columbates, D'amore (there is or was a musical instrument called a viol d'amore), Druu (in mining engineering), Dipropargyl (why not "Pentamethyldiamidothiodiphenylamindiodomethylene" and "sich"?), Discriminates (in algebra), Duplicates, sale of (not pawnbrokers', but in libraries), Dacites, Exemplaria typographia, Janitor's department in libraries (why not elsewhere?), Manholes in sewers (why not in boilers?), Onychophora, Orchestrion, Ozocerite.

Now, not to discuss this mass of absurdity in detail, take one sample of the total lack of sense which it shows, in the contrast of names of persons put in and those left out: To begin with, inventors and men of science have been almost if not altogether omitted. Yet Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Linnæus, Cuvier, Herschel, Ericsson, Le Verrier, mark epochs in human history at least as much as any author, certainly as much as Barlow and Boker. Barlow, Budgell, Griepenkerl, Grimmelshausen, Gryphius, Hopkinson, Niemsch von Strehlenau, Opitz von Boberfeld, Sandys, Stoddard, Whitehead, and Wigglesworth are poets—if insertion in Mr. Dewey's index can make them such, but Dante, Ariosto, and Tasso are not! If Wigglesworth is to be celebrated, why not "Pop" Emmons, the Sweet Singer of Michigan, and the Minstrel Maiden of Mobile? Charles Brockden Brown and Mrs. Burnett are novelists, but not

Charlotte Brontë, Mrs. Gaskell, nor Mrs. Oliphant. Burdette and C. F. Browne are funny enough to be topics, but not Josh Billings nor G. H. Derby, incomparably the funniest of all American humorists. "Beethoven's overtures" are admitted; why not his sonatas and symphonies? "Wagnerian music" is in; why not Bach and Mozart?

In short, no principle of selection seems to have been followed in picking out names to admit or names to exclude, unless, it might almost be said, to choose the wrong ones. And this is just as true of places and things as of persons. The list as made is as heterogeneous—beyond the proper part, of course—as if it had been prepared up to a certain point, and then a couple of thousand more second-hand names had been bought by the quantity, or got together by Chinese cheap labor. The utter wrongness of the transaction is evident when it is remembered that if these two thousand useless names ought to be admitted, certainly more than several hundred thousand others have an equal title to the honor. Of course all those equally obscure with the names now in have the same right to be in. This would be indeed terrible. Let us be thankful that the classifier stayed his thunder in mid-volley. Mr. Dewey is a good man, but his book would have weighed 200 pounds.

4. SOME EXAMPLES OF OMISSION OF TOPICS.

Notwithstanding the immense number of improper topics with which Mr. Dewey has inflated his work, he has not been consistent either with his own principles or with right principles. He has not only left out innumerable terms which, according to his own views, should have been put in, but he has even omitted a good many which on right principles ought to be in. A few of these are: America (other than the United States), discovery of; American literature, drama, fiction (and the other divisions of it); there is not even a rag-bag of "American miscellany;" Anti-Christ; Amateur theatricals; Animal psychology; Ancient régime; Animal plagues; Apiary; Applied mechanics; Applied chemistry; Arrowhead inscriptions; Arsacidæ; Art-needlework; Athletic training; Authorship; Assassins (Oriental sect); Automata (mechanical); Barbarisms (in language); Banditti (biography); Banners; Basque language; Bayonet exercise; Beauty (personal); Benefactors' lives; Biliousness; Bills of exchange; Bodily strength; Boards; Book-selling; Breach of promise;

Bread-making; Business arithmetics; Cadets; Campaigns; Casting; Cartesianism; Chemical physics; Christian antiquities; Chiromancy; Chinese literature; Christian architecture; Christian education; China ware; Church vestments; Charcoal drawing; Chromatics; Civil procedure; Civilization (in general); Civil service; Climate (hygiene); Classical geography; Composers' lives; Complete works (literary); Coach building; Cognition; Commercial arithmetic; Constellations; Corpulence; Country seats; Commonplace books; Conduct of life; Criticism, Biblical; Crewel work; Culture and religion; Cuneiform inscriptions; Cutlery; Danish literature; Dante; Defence of religion; Dravidian languages; Deer stalking; Drawing-room amusements; Dumb, The; Dutch literature; Dumb-bells; Eating (hygiene); Eastern or East Indian archipelago; Economic chemistry; Ecclesiastical architecture; Ecclesiastical music; Egyptian mythology or religion; Embankments; English biography; English drama, grammar, poetry, etc.; Epilepsy; Engineers' lives; Ensigns; Eternal salvation; Evil spirits; Fall of man; Fanaticism; History of civilization; Jacobite church; Language of flowers; Maronites; Modern Jews. History of; Nabatheans; Syrian church. This list might be extended to several hundreds more, as we have confined ourselves in selecting examples of omissions almost entirely to the letters A to E. A hasty glance over the rest of the index has revealed—by their absence—many important topics that could be added here.

There is one point on which Mr. Dewey fails in fulness, notwithstanding the general overflow of superfluity which encumbers his scheme. Some of the words in his classification are left out of the index, which ought to contain every word in the classification scheme, and a fair allowance of synonyms besides.

These arguments and specifications show that Mr. Dewey is not a trustworthy classifier, since, with "hundreds of assistants" and in thirteen years of contriving and revising, he has been able to do no better than this. Even if "close classification" is possible, Mr. Dewey cannot (thus far) do it.

5. SOME EXAMPLES OF "PERSONAL EQUATION."

A point of more importance is the display of bigotry which, with surprising ingenuity, Mr. Dewey has managed to inject into his scheme. He has (for instance) classed Spiritualism among

"Delusions." Without saying whether it is a delusion or not, we do say that it was none of Mr. Dewey's business, as a library classifier, to stigmatize it as such. If it was, it was at least equally his duty to set a similar mark on Mormonism—supposing that he does not believe in it—which, however, is put in a perfectly respectable position. And so about other things in which he may not believe. Again, he puts Arians among "heresies." If the Arians were heretics the Unitarians are; and why does he not give them a bad name too? Further, "Supernaturalism" is referred to "Delusions." This is unorthodox; nothing is more characteristic of orthodox Christianity, whether Catholic or Protestant, than a firm belief in supernaturalism. And a classification system ought not to be unorthodox or orthodox either. There are, however, other pretty distinct signs that Mr. Dewey is an orthodox person, and a pretty dogmatic one. His classification ought not to give any ground for a judgment on this point either way.

6. SOME TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

There are too many errors of the press (as well as too many of other kinds) for a work so assuming and magisterial. At *Clarinet* in the index we have these three items:

Clarinet, wind instrument	788.6.
feeling, ethics	177.5.
system, suffrage	324.2.

It is true that most *clarinet* playing—*i.e.*, bad *clarinet* playing—produces in the hearer sentiments of a pronounced ethical character; and that blowing is an important agency in operating the suffrage system; and yet these applications are so forced that we charitably conclude for the lesser fault, and reckon the references as errors of the press.

"Watts" (015 note) was not a bibliographer. He versified the psalms, and wrote hymns, etc. The bibliographer was Robert Watt, M.D.

A rapid glance along a few consecutive pages of the Index, taken at random, gives the following misprints: Egyptian, Elasmobranchiri, Loir, Equiretæ, Estramadura, Fairy tales 39 (instead of 398.4), Genius (no reference), Hadramant, Hallogen, Homilectics. There is about one error of the press to a page—at least ten times more than there need be or should be in a work of this character: a bibliographical work for libraries, and in the very index itself. It is possible, however, that these apparent errors are some new specimens of the "revised" spelling in which Mr. Dewey's preface is written.

THE PROPOSED NEW YORK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WE print below the text of bills Nos. 72 and 74, presented in the Assembly, on January 27th, by Mr. Cantor, to provide for the incorporation, erection, and maintenance of a Free Public Library in the city of New York. We omit the text of bill No. 73, offered by Mr. Cantor, in connection with the above, because it simply provides for the removal of the reservoir on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets.

[No. 72.] *An act to provide for the erection, payment, and maintenance of a building for a Free Public Library in the city of New York.*

SECTION 1. The board of commissioners of the department of public parks in the city of New York, is hereby authorized and directed, with the concurrence of the board of estimate and apportionment, to construct, erect, and maintain, in and upon that portion of public land now occupied by the reservoir, situated in the city of New York, on Fifth Avenue, Fortieth and Forty-second streets, or in any other public park, square, or place in said city, a suitable fire-proof building for the purpose of establishing and maintaining therein a free public library, instituted under the direction of the corporation known as the New York Public Library, incorporated by chapter — of the laws of the State of New York, of 1886, at an aggregate cost of not exceeding the sum of \$750,000.

SEC. 2. The comptroller of the city of New York is hereby authorized and directed to create and issue in the name and on behalf of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, a public fund or stock, to be denominated "The Public Library Stock," to such an amount, not exceeding the sum of \$750,000, as shall be certified by the resolution of the said board of commissioners of public parks, with the concurrence of said board of estimate and apportionment to be necessary for the erection of said building for the public library. Such stock or fund shall be redeemable within 20 years from the date thereof, and the moneys realized therefrom shall be applied only to the purposes mentioned in the first section of this act; provided, however, that, in the event of the existence of any provision of law which shall operate to prevent the issuing of said bonds in manner aforesaid, then, and in that event, and for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, the comptroller of the city of New York, upon the requisition of the board of commissioners of the department of public parks, with the concurrence of said board of estimate and apportionment, is hereby authorized and directed in each of the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 to raise the sum of \$250,000 by the issue of revenue bonds; and the board of estimate and apportionment is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be included in the taxes to be levied and raised upon the real and personal estates subject to taxation in the city of New York in the year

1887 a sum sufficient to pay the revenue bonds in this section directed to be issued in the last-before mentioned year, with all interests due or to become due thereon, and in the year 1888 a sum sufficient to pay the revenue bonds in this section directed to be issued in the last-before mentioned year, and in the year 1889 a sum sufficient to pay the revenue bonds in the section directed to be issued in the last-before mentioned year, with all interest due or to become due thereon, and such sum in each of said last-before mentioned years the board of aldermen of the city of New York are hereby empowered and directed to cause to be raised according to law, and collected by taxes upon the estates real and personal subject to taxation in said city and county.

SEC. 3. The plans for the erection, building and equipment of said building for the public library shall be prepared by the trustees of the corporation denominated "The New York Public Library," and shall be approved by the board of estimate and apportionment.

SEC. 4. The board of estimate and apportionment shall annually include in its final estimate the sum of \$40,000 which shall annually be raised and appropriated to said corporation, known as "The New York Public Library" toward the maintenance of said public library.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

[No. 74.] *An act to establish and to incorporate a Free Public Library in the city of New York.*

SECTION 1. Chester A. Arthur, John T. Agnew, Felix Adler, Daniel F. Appleton, Christopher C. Baldwin, Fordyce Barker, Henry R. Beekman, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Levi M. Bates, Jonas M. Bundy, Frederick A. P. Barnard, Julius Bien, Cornelius N. Bliss, Isaac H. Bailey, Matthew C. D. Borden, William L. Cole, Michael Coleman, Henry Clausen, Jr., Edward Cooper, Andrew Carnegie, Howard Crosby, Abram J. Dittenhoefer, William A. Cole, Hugh N. Camp, John L. Cadwalader, Frederick W. Devoe, Noah Davis, Abraham Dowdney, Daniel Draper, Charles P. Daly, Patrick F. Dealy, David L. Einstein, Franklin Edson, Charles H. Eaton, George Ehret, William M. Evarts, Roswell P. Flower, Hamilton Fish, Gustav Gottheil, Elbridge T. Gerry, William R. Grace, Andrew H. Green, Edwin L. Godkin, Alonzo B. Cornell, John D. Crimmins, James C. Carter, Henry L. Hoguet, Charles Hauselt, Myer S. Isaacs, William M. Ivins, George Jones, John D. Jones, Walter T. Johnson, John Keenan, Henry Knickerbacker, Charles P. Ketterer, Theodore M. Lilienthal, Edward Lauterbach, Alfred L. Loomis, Lewis Lyon, Edward V. Loew, Charles P. Miller, Edwin A. McAlpin, Randolph B. Martine, Jordan L. Mott, Orson D. Munn, Lewis May, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Henry A. Oakley, Joseph Pulitzer, Abram S. Hewitt, Oliver Hoyt, Edward Patterson, Alexander Reitlinger, Adolph L. Sanger, Francis M. Scott, Carl Schurz, Will-

iam L. Strong, Algernon S. Sullivan, Samuel M. Schafer, Oscar S. Strauss, John Straiton, Jesse Seligman, Lisperard Stewart, William Steinway, Samuel J. Tilden, John P. Townsend, Charles H. Tenney, Horace K. Thurber, Hubert O. Thompson, William L. Turner, S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Albert Van Santvoord, William H. Wickham, Walter H. Webb, Salem H. Wales, Stephen A. Walker, David G. Yuengling, Jr., and such other persons as may hereafter be associated with them in the manner prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation hereby created, are declared to be and constitute a body corporate and politic by the name of "The New York Public Library."

SEC. 2. The object of said corporation shall be the establishment and maintenance, on the most liberal and well-considered basis, of a free public library, which shall forever stand as a monument of the homage paid by the people to self-culture, and to furnish free reading to the people of the city of New York by the system of a free circulating library with reading-rooms, and such other means as to the trustees of said corporation may seem suitable and proper.

SEC. 3. The number of trustees shall be twenty-two, in which number shall be included the mayor of the city of New York, the comptroller, the president of the board of aldermen and the president of the department of public parks. As soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the persons hereinabove designated as the incorporators of the New York Public Library shall meet for organization and proceed to elect from their number eighteen of said persons as trustees of said corporation. The persons so elected as trustees shall immediately thereupon divide themselves by lot into three classes, those of the first class to hold office for one year, those of the second class to hold office for two years, and those of the third class to hold office for three years. At the next annual meeting of the corporation, and annually thereafter the successors of each outgoing class of trustees shall be chosen for the term of three years by the members of the corporation in such manner as the constitution may direct, and such trustees shall in all cases hold office until their successors are elected.

The said mayor of the city of New York, the comptroller, the president of the board of aldermen and the president of the department of public parks shall be members of said board of trustees with all the rights and powers of their associates in the board.

SEC. 4. The said board of trustees shall organize themselves as a board by electing from their number a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold such offices until their successors shall be elected.

SEC. 5. The said trustees shall make such rules and regulations for their own government and for the government of said corporation, and in relation to the officers and employes appointed by them, and fix and enforce such penalties for their violation, as they may deem proper and expedient. They shall have the general care and control of the said public library together with

the building or buildings to be erected for its purposes, the fixtures and furniture thereof, and the expenditure of all moneys annually appropriated therefor.

SEC. 6. The said trustees shall annually present to the board of aldermen in the month of May, a report containing a statement of the condition of the library, the number of books that have been added during the year, with an account of all the receipts and disbursements, together with such information or suggestions as they may deem expedient.

SEC. 7. The said trustees shall appoint a suitable and competent person as librarian and also such assistant librarians and other persons as they may deem necessary to properly conduct the business of said library. The persons so appointed shall hold their respective offices under the direction of, and be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by said trustees.

SEC. 8. In case of the death, resignation, neglect or refusal to act of any of the officers or trustees of said corporation, the other trustees thereof may at any regular meeting elect by ballot a trustee or trustees, or officer or officers in the stead of such trustees or officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting of said corporation, and until others shall be elected in their place.

SEC. 9. Said corporation may purchase and hold or lease any real and personal estate necessary and proper for the purposes of its incorporation, and is authorized and empowered to take by purchase, grant, gift, devise or bequest, subject to all the provisions of the laws relative to devises or bequests by last will and testament.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. DEWEY.

From the N. Y. Mail and Express.

"MR. SANGER's movement for a public library," said Mr. Dewey, "is the second movement. Several years ago such a movement was started in the city and it has grown in strength and popularity year by year. It was launched in a small way, with the idea that, when its vast usefulness and comparative inexpensiveness were demonstrated, public support and public money would be attracted to it. And so the New York Free Circulating Library was started in a building in Bond Street, with 10,000 volumes. So successful was it, and the work accomplished was so splendid, that Oswald Ottendorfer came forward and put up another building, and furnished it with 10,000 volumes. This is located on Second Avenue, near St Mark's Place. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, offers to erect still another library building and to stock it, as soon as money for its support can be assured; and I believe that another wealthy man has made a similar offer. The Free Library, with its 10,000 books, attained last year a circulation of over 200,000. The Mercantile, with something like 200,000 books, circulated 125,000.

"The way in which these people have gone to work to furnish free books seems to me the

only proper way. All want to do the greatest good to the greatest number. I do not think, in case the Legislature votes \$1,000,000 for public library purposes, that the money, or any considerable part of it, should be put into a costly building. It might be an architectural ornament to the city, and do very well to point out to visitors, but such a building wouldn't educate the people. To use the money in this way would be beginning at the wrong end. Supposing for a moment that we had no public school system, the natural order of procedure would be to get teachers together and hire a place—any place—to teach. As the money available for educational purposes accumulated, school buildings would be put up; in course of time high schools would be established, and finally a university would be endowed and the building be erected as the crown to the work. Certainly, it would not be the wise course to erect the university building at the start. And so it does not seem the proper thing to erect a costly public library at first, and let the great mass of the public wait for the necessary branches. The Johns Hopkins University was started, not in an architectural way, but by getting the ablest and most learned faculty of professors and instructors it was possible to get, and the institution grew and flourished. When Trinity College got some money, they put it into a handsome structure, and when they moved into it, they found that they had not the funds to pay professors or to run the college. In the matter of a public library, this serious mistake should certainly be avoided.

"A large central library would be, it must be remembered, too, practically inaccessible to the great majority of the people for whose especial benefit it was established. People of moderate means, and, of course, poor people, cannot spare the time nor money necessarily expended in getting from remote quarters of the city to a central point. This is peculiarly true of New York, which opens out like a fish pole. But even in Boston, which is more compact and circular in its geography, the necessity for branches has been made clear, and branches of the Public Library have accordingly been located. It will be seen, therefore, that the building of one large library structure limits the usefulness of the library at the very outset, and a limited class derive benefit from an institution bought and paid for with the money of the public. By all means let us have the large central library, if that is the only form in which the facilities can be secured. Experience teaches us that the branches will and must come in time. But it is also true that if the branches are located and established, the central building will in course of time be erected, and this, without question, it would seem, is the wisest plan.

"See what could be done with \$1,000,000 in the way of establishing the branches I speak of. Ten branches could, with close economy, be run for \$50,000 a year. The New York Free circulating library has done that. A million dollars will yield that income. So that with that money the branches could be supported in-

definitely. But how to get the money for the books at the start? Hold the \$1,000,000 for two years and the \$100,000 interest will purchase the ten libraries of 10,000 books each. I will admit that it would be very close figuring to run ten libraries for \$50,000 a year. But six or seven could be run with comparative ease. And this view of the matter should not be lightly disregarded. The rents of houses in the proper neighborhoods would be low and the cost of conducting a small library is not at all in proportion with the cost of conducting a large one. As books increase in numbers, the cost of keeping them increases, not in an arithmetical ratio, but in a geometrical ratio. The expenditure for lost books at these circulating libraries is surprisingly small. At the library in Bond Street, only five or six books were missed last year, although the circulation passed the 200,000.

"Another point," continued Mr. Dewey, "is that New York is in no need of collections of valuable reference books, such as would be deposited in a large public library. The books are all in the city, and the worst that can be said is that they have not the handsome architectural home which a certain class of public-spirited citizens dream of. Between the Astor Library, the college library here, the Society Library and two or three others, a student can find what he wants, perhaps better than in any other city in the country. I know that the Astor Library is conducted under certain restrictions and its usefulness hampered, but I think that the keener and more progressive spirit of the day in library matters is reaching the institution, and that it will not be long before these restrictions will be thrown aside, and the library will become a public library in a better sense of the term than it is now. It certainly should be kept open throughout the year and during the evenings. It is a magnificent collection of books and it should be made as free to the public as possible. At the college library here we keep open fourteen hours a day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening, and the rooms are open the year round. We have not opened on Sunday yet. But that matter is under consideration. The library is just as free to students outside the college as it is to those inside of it. I have made the regulations pertaining to visitors as light as possible. An introduction from any one known to me is all that is required. I simply want to be assured that the person desiring the facilities of the library is a gentleman and not a professional book thief. With access such as every student in New York has to reference books, it is perfectly clear to me that the free public library which New York wants is the library subdivided into the branches that I speak of."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. SANGER.

From the Commercial advertiser, Feb. 3.

MR. ADOLPH L. SANGER, in reference to the proposed New York public library, said this afternoon in reply to the following question:

"Why are there so many politicians among the list of incorporators?"

"There are not six politicians among the one hundred incorporators. Are Chester A. Arthur, C. P. Daly, R. P. Flower, John L. Cadwallader and many others politicians? I challenge any one to look over the list and point out more than six politicians in it. I do not call public men politicians, and I am sure the incorporators will not feel honored by being thus denominated. I certainly do not call myself a politician. The few of them who were put on the list were put there to secure the use of their influence in making the institution a success. I see in the *Commercial advertiser* that some of the incorporators, who have been interviewed, say they know nothing of the plan. Of course they don't. Does any one suppose that I would make an ironclad plan to submit to 100 of the most prominent gentlemen in the city? The incorporators are to meet and to formulate their own plans and to organize. I have my ideas, but I don't know whether their ideas will coincide with mine. All I know, and all they know, is that we need a public library. How it shall be conducted must be decided by the directors. I did not use any unfair means, nor did I misrepresent anything in getting these gentlemen to become incorporators. I simply sent them a circular containing the resolution passed by the board of aldermen, adding that their names had been suggested to me. I did not send any list of the names I had secured."

"Would not a board elected by a number of politicians have a tendency to involve the library management with political schemes and patronage?"

"I again assert that the men named as incorporators are the best and most public-spirited men in the city. As far as political schemes are concerned, I emphatically declare that nothing of the kind could be introduced. The patronage would not amount to anything. There would be only three or four positions to fill, and the bill says that the librarian and his assistants shall be competent men."

"What occasion is there to spend a large sum in building a new foundation when the New York Circulating Library, already in successful operation, furnishes ample foundation upon which to build?"

"The Circulating library is a good thing as far as it goes, but its scope is not wide enough. It only supplies a limited district."

"Would it not be wiser to appropriate money to that institution than to the support of a new one?"

"I think not. Why should money be appropriated to eighteen gentlemen in New York to conduct a private library? To be a success a public library in New York should be public in every sense of the word."

"Why does not the list of incorporators include names of men accustomed to dealing with questions of this kind, and who have practical knowledge of a successful library?"

"For the simple reason that in such a case the cry of 'job' would have destroyed all the

good we intend to do. Suppose some librarians had been among the incorporators. Every one would have said: 'Oh! it's a scheme to get a job for so-and-so and so-and-so.' As it is, no such thing can be charged. The bill says that the trustees shall appoint competent men as librarians and assistants. There are twenty-two trustees to be elected from the incorporators. Then such men as Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Hamilton Fish and Judge C. P. Daly know something of books."

"Is it wise to destroy the work done by the Circulating and the Apprentices' libraries and to impair their usefulness for the sake of making a new experiment?"

"Dr. Kernochan, a director of the Circulating library, had a talk with me on this subject. He thought his idea was the best, and I thought ours was the best. I assert that we will not destroy the work of any existing free library, but rather add to it without expense to them. We could easily designate these small libraries as branches of ours. This I have no doubt we would do."

"Is not the building of an expensive structure a waste of money in any case, and a beginning at the wrong end in this case?"

"There should be a central building for a library, for the purpose of keeping valuable books, manuscripts and the like. There are many citizens who would give to a public library, but who would not contribute to a private institution. Then New York should have a building of this kind of some architectural beauty. The plan of appropriating money to the Circulating library would only be more expensive in the end."

"Is it necessary to assume, as you do in a letter to the *Commercial advertiser*, that 'any influences have been at work to induce that journal to plead' for a practical and rational, rather than an impractical and irrational, application of public money to the great and desirable end of providing adequate library facilities for the people of New York?"

"The *Commercial advertiser* has implied that I have had personal motives for promoting this matter. I have had none but the public good. This is the first time in my life that I have been suspected of such a thing. It has said that I have secured the names of men as incorporators by misrepresenting things. I have the letters from every one of the incorporators, which I will gladly present. These answers will show that the writers were in favor of a public library maintained by public money. As Judge Daly said: 'We have waited too long for public gifts.' In the case of Mr. Fish, I will say that I wrote to him asking him to become an incorporator. He replied that his health was not good, that he had too many societies on his hands already, and that he must decline because he could not become an active incorporator. I wrote again and he said that if I desired his name, understanding that he could not actively engage in the work, I was at liberty to use it. He being one of our best-known citizens, I used his name, I think there is nothing more to say."

A SYMPOSIUM OF INTERVIEWS.

"My idea of a free circulating library in New York," said ex-Alderman Adolph L. Sanger, on January 14, "is to have one large building as a sort of depository for the books. The building should be provided with every safeguard, and be absolutely fireproof. It would be impracticable to have ten or fifteen buildings in the city for libraries, and the money could not be provided. If necessary, the public library could have branches for distribution, just as private libraries have, and books could be ordered and exchanged at these branches. I regard the plan presented at the meeting of the Library Club yesterday as clearly unfeasible, for the reason that, in having so many libraries, we would not have a single good one."

"With me," said Mr. Sanger on January 23, "the appointed work, though arduous, has been a labor of love, and I am glad to see that the public interest has been awakened in the matter, as indeed it should be; for if our idea is carried into execution, as I have no doubt it will be, the result will be an incalculable benefit to every man, woman and child in the community."

"The library is to be founded on the broadest possible basis. Instead of closing our doors at the very time when the majority of people are anxious to avail themselves of a little mental recreation, our motto will be the 'greatest good to the greatest number.'"

"Then, again, the people are clamoring for bread, and it has been charged that we only intend giving them stones. The charge is based on the fact that in the bill about to be presented we name \$750,000 as the sum desired to be employed for building purposes, which is claimed to be an exorbitant amount. It should be known, however, that this is the maximum figure, and if a suitable building can be erected for a less sum it will be done. Probably the library when completed will be opened on Sundays. A variety of means, and very plausible ones, too, have been suggested as to how the books are to be procured, and I have no doubt that when we are ready to occupy the building the books will be there without any extra expense. A number of plans have been suggested as to how the \$750,000 could be raised. It will probably be taken out of the constantly accruing surplus fund, so that, though the benefits of the library will be open and palpable to all, the burdens of its erection will be felt by no one."

"Friends of some of the other libraries in the city would seem to be of the opinion that we are anxious to injure the institutions to which they are severally attached. Their fears are groundless; but we do intend to remove from New York the stigma which at present hangs over it of having fewer facilities for the free education and mental recreation of the people than any other city of any size in the Eastern States. Baltimore, for instance, which has generally been considered Southern and somnolent, possesses two libraries which are unsurpassed in the world. The Peabody Library is quite as much sought after as the Astor Library as a place of reference, and is open from an early morning

hour until late at night. Baltimore also has the new Pratt Library, with its many branches and magnificent endowment. . . .

"We intend having a great number of branch libraries. I think, however, that Mr. Dewey would admit it to be the wildest folly to have, say, ten branch libraries. Without a central establishment the expense occasioned by the duplication of much sought books under this plan, or rather want of plan, would be enormous. We intend, of course, to introduce the delivery system, by means of which books applied for at one branch will be supplied from the central library in a few hours."

"The principal trouble with the new free library scheme," said the *Commercial advertiser* on February 2, "seems to be that little or nothing is known of the promoters' intention beyond the fact that they intend to spend a lot of money on a large building. Even that does not seem to be known to some whose names are connected with it. The list of incorporators has provoked a great deal of comment, and the remark is frequently heard: 'What do the names of all these politicians on the list signify?' Unquestionably it contains a number of excellent names—names of representative men; but there is a curious lack of any whose practical experience with libraries would give them the experience which so large an undertaking as the founding of a New York City library demands."

"A reporter for the *Commercial advertiser* endeavored to ascertain just what significance there was in the good names in the list of incorporators. He found that for the most part these have been given simply on the general principle that anything that will help to educate the people would be a good thing, and in so far as their names could forward such an effort, they were very willing to have them used. Few, if any, appear to have more than noticed that it was an attempt to found a library."

"Mr. James C. Carter said when asked about it this afternoon: 'I gave my name quite willingly. If the promoters of an attempt to found a city library thought it would do them any good, they were welcome to it. I did not examine the scheme, and know nothing about it. I saw the other day in one of the papers that they intended to ask the legislature for a large appropriation. That I am entirely opposed to. I think that private benevolence and enterprise is fully equal to the emergency, and I should be very much opposed to any request for help from the government.'"

"Mr. Dewey, librarian of Columbia College, in speaking of the list of incorporators, said: 'President Barnard's name was obtained simply by representing to him that such and such prominent men had signed; and as the general idea of a city library is good, he readily gave it. I expect that most of the names which were representative were got in that way.'"

"Mr. Hugh N. Camp is the only incorporator who seems to have any idea of the plan, which, by the way, he highly favors. His conversation with the reporter is interesting."

"Is it not strange," he was asked, "that there

are no names of librarians, men of experience in such matters, found on the list?

"Oh, no," he replied; "Mr. Sanger purposely avoided asking them, knowing that they would be sure to have some fixed ideas on the subject. He considered it better to get men who could be inclined one way or the other, and who would, therefore, be able to agree on some one good scheme."

"Do you not find that there is a good deal of opposition to the idea of building a large central building, when the need of branches is so great?"

"Yes, there is some opposition, but there can be no doubt that we need a large building for a library that would be worthy of the city. Mr. Sanger, I believe, does not contemplate having any branches. I, however, agree with you that branches would be desirable. But we should first have a centre. My idea would be to have the branches in connection with the public schools. The scholars might carry the books to their homes."

"Would not such branches as those of the New York Free Circulating Library be a good thing?"

"Oh, no; these are very expensive. It would take an immense amount of money to conduct a sufficient number, together with such a central library as we want."

"Mr. Camp continued that he thought the best men among the board of incorporators would meet and formulate some good scheme. He did not think it would be controlled by the politicians."

"Another of the incorporators, who did not wish to have his name used, said: 'I asked Mr. Sanger if it was not very foolish to put in the names of so many politicians, and told him that it would cause a great deal of opposition in this city. He replied: "Oh, that is all right. I know they will hurt us in the city, but they will help us at Albany."'"

"Whatever has been Mr. Sanger's motive in promoting this scheme," said the *Commercial Advertiser* on Feb. 4, "he has displayed much shrewdness in obtaining his list of incorporators. The general proposition that this city needs a library is one which no man of prominence would care to deny. Knowing this, Mr. Sanger has asked these gentlemen to aid him by indorsing with their names a plan to establish a city library. Details were neither given nor required. Nevertheless, a bill, of which to all intents and purposes these incorporators are the sponsors, has been presented to the Legislature, involving an expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000."

"Mr. Hamilton Fish said: 'Mr. Sanger wrote to me asking me to let him use my name to indorse a scheme for establishing a city library. I replied that, as I had retired from all active participation in matters of that kind, I should be unable to do anything, and must, therefore, decline. He replied, saying that he had obtained the names of a large number of well-known men, and asked that he might be allowed to use mine. I, therefore, wrote a second time, saying that if the name alone was of any use to him he was welcome to it, but that I could do nothing.'

"Do you know anything about the scheme?" he was asked.

"No; I only know that it is an attempt to found a city library, and that appears to me to be a good thing. In regard to the matter of carrying out the plan, I do not know what the projectors intend to do. I have read the suggestions in the *Commercial Advertiser* about establishing branches, and I must say they struck me with great force. It is an excellent idea, and, as you say, is admirably illustrated by the Bond Street library, of which I was a trustee for some time."

"Dr. Howard Crosby is also down on the list of the incorporators of the new library. His well-known enthusiasm in all matters of this kind led the reporter to go to him, believing that he would be sure to know all about the scheme to which he had lent his name. But the result was the same. 'I know nothing more than the papers have told me,' said the doctor. 'Mr. Sanger asked me to give my name as one of the incorporators of a scheme to establish a free public library in this city. I did so very willingly. I consider it an admirable idea, and deserving of all support. I know nothing about the plans. For my own part, I believe in having a large central library from which branches can go out. I trust the promoters will meet with success.'"

HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE CITIES COMMITTEE.

ON February 11 the Senate Cities Committee heard arguments against the Sanger New York Public Library bill. Judge Holland, J. F. Kernochan, Melvil Dewey, librarian of Columbia College; Mrs. R. J. Cross, Mrs. Kernochan, and Miss Townsend, trustees of the Free Circulating Library, were present in opposition. Judge Holland argued that the Astor Library answers all need for a reference library; that the proposed site at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue would be out of the way of poor people, and the library would become merely a club house for the rich. He favored small, distributed branches of libraries instead of a central library, asserting that this plan was less expensive, and that for the \$750,000 asked for in the Sanger bill twenty branch libraries could be built.

Mr. Dewey said that President Barnard and the other incorporators named in the Sanger bill would resign if the bill was enacted, as they favored a branch library system. To build and equip the Sanger Library on the Forty-second Street Reservoir site will cost \$2,000,000. The interest (\$100,000) on this sum would sustain ten branch libraries, doing ten times as much good. If the city would guarantee to maintain such branches, ten public-spirited citizens of New York, like Oswald Ottendorfer, could be found to build and equip such libraries.

The opponents of the Sanger bill, at the Committee's request, agreed to formulate their views in a bill to be sent to Albany at once.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

THE following is the text of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives, January, 5th, 1886, by Mr. Singleton, authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library :

BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a fire-proof building, for the accommodation of the Library of Congress, shall be erected east of the Capitol, and either between B Street north and East Capitol Street and First Street east and Second Street east, or between B Street south and East Capitol Street and First Street east and Second Street east, and as the commission hereinafter provided shall determine ; and the construction of said building, substantially according to the plan submitted to the Joint Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, by John L. Smithmeyer, in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, with such modifications as may be found necessary or advantageous, without materially increasing the cost of the building, shall be in charge of a commission composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Architect of the Capitol Extension, and the Librarian of Congress, who shall be authorized and directed to make contracts for the construction thereof, after proper advertisements and the reception of bids ; and the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to commence the construction of said building ; and the moneys appropriated for said building shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. That in order to procure a suitable site for a building for the Library of Congress so much of the land situated east of the Capitol grounds above described shall be purchased by said commission, or taken for public use as hereinafter provided, and not less than the whole of that portion bounded on the north by B Street north, on the east by Second Street east, on the south by East Capitol Street, and on the west by First Street east ; or if that portion should not be so purchased or taken for public use, then the whole of that portion bounded on the north by East Capitol Street, on the east by Second Street east, on the south by B Street south, and on the west by First Street east ; and a sum of money sufficient to pay for said land, in the mode hereinafter provided, is hereby appropriated therefor out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

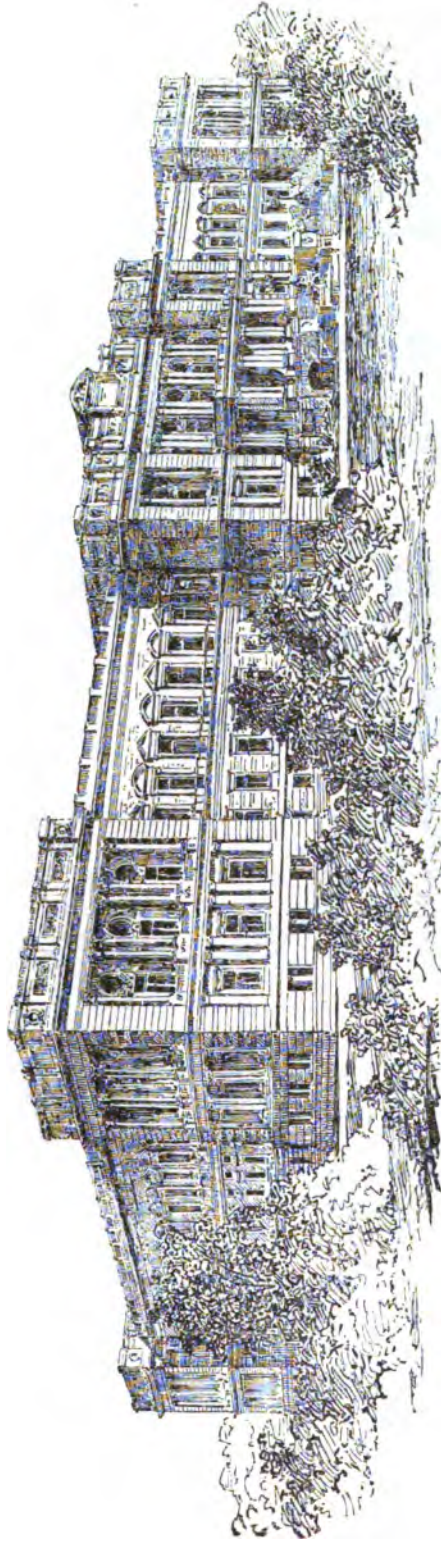
SEC. 3. That said commission shall be authorized to purchase said land, or any part thereof, as soon as practicable, at such prices as may be fixed by agreement between said commission and the respective owners : *Provided, however,* That said commission shall not pay in the aggregate for the site aforesaid, including the whole of said land as described lying north of East Capitol Street, or the whole as described

lying south of East Capitol Street, more than \$550,000 ; and if they are not able to purchase the whole of either portion of said land, they may purchase any parcels thereof, for sums not exceeding, in their best judgment, that proportion of \$550,000 which the value of the parcel or parcels purchased bears to the value of the whole land ; and payment therefor shall be made to the respective owners, on the requisitions of the Secretary of the Interior, upon the release and conveyance of said land to the United States by good and sufficient deeds executed in due form of law : *And provided further,* That no money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of said land, or any part thereof, or for the erection thereon of said library building, until the written opinion of the Attorney-General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title to said land.

SEC. 4. That if said commission shall be unable to purchase the whole of said land lying north of East Capitol Street, or the whole of said land lying south of East Capitol Street, by agreement with the respective owners, within thirty days after the passage of this act, within the limitations prescribed by this act, they shall, at the expiration of such period of thirty days, make application to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at a general or special term, by petition containing a particular description of the property required, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, and his, her, or their residence, as far as the same can be ascertained, which court is hereby authorized and required, upon such application, without delay, to ascertain and assess the damages occasioned by the taking of said land to each owner thereof, or to any person having a legal claim to said damages, in the manner provided with reference to the taking of land for highways in the District of Columbia.

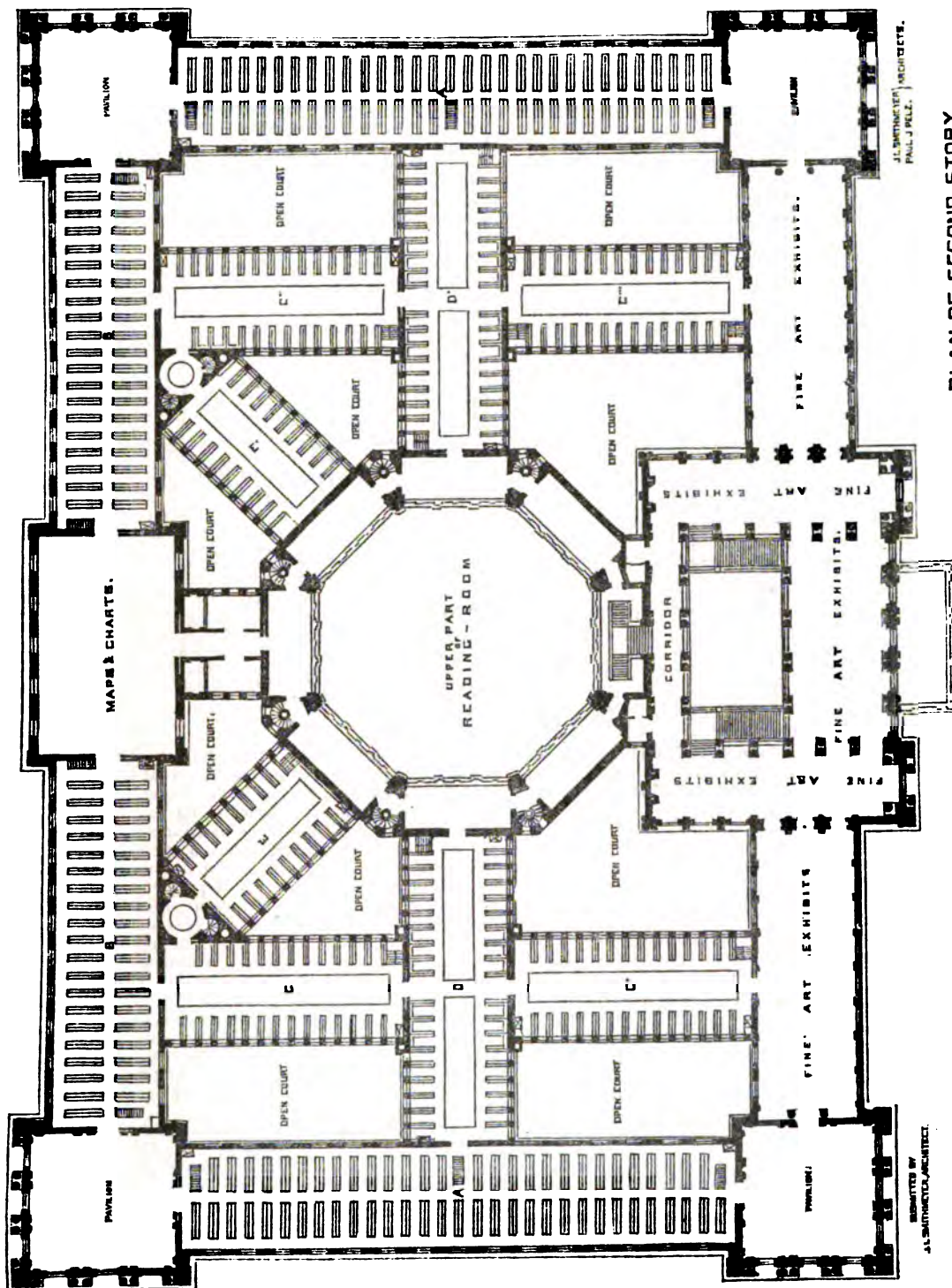
SEC. 5. That the fee-simple of all premises so appropriated for public use of which an appraisalment shall have been made under the order and direction of said court shall, upon payment to the owner or owners, respectively, or to such person as shall be authorized to receive the same for any such owners, of the appraised value, or in case the said owner or owners refuse or neglect for fifteen days after the appraisalment of the cash value of said lands and improvements by said court to demand the same from the Secretary of the Interior, upon depositing the said appraised value in said court to the credit of such owner or owners, respectively, be vested in the United States ; and said commission is hereby authorized and required to pay to the several owner or owners, respectively, or to such persons authorized as aforesaid, the appraised value of the several premises as specified in the appraisalment of said court, or pay into court, by deposit, as hereinbefore provided, the said appraised values.

SEC. 6. That said court may direct the time and manner in which possession of the property



CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

(ADOPTED PLAN)



PLAN OF SECOND STORY.

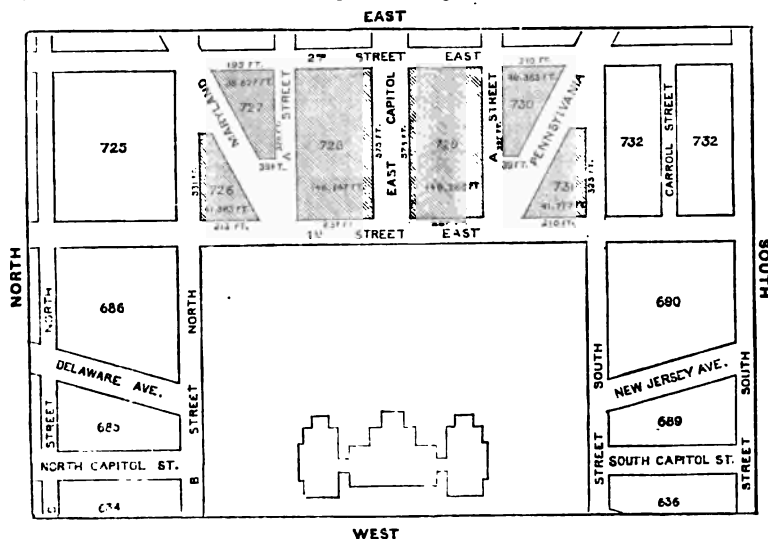
CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

condemned shall be taken or delivered, and may, if necessary, enforce any order or issue any process for giving possession. The cost occasioned by the inquiry and assessment shall be paid by the United States: and as to other costs which may arise they shall be charged or taxed as the court may direct.

SEC. 7. That no delay in making an assessment of compensation, or in taking possession, shall be occasioned by any doubt which may arise as to the ownership of the property, or any part thereof, or as to the interests of the respec-

tive owners. In such cases the court shall require a deposit of the money allowed as compensation for the whole property or the part in dispute. In all cases, as soon as the United States shall have paid the compensation assessed, or secured its payment by a deposit of money under the order of the court, possession of the property may be taken.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a detailed statement of all the proceedings under the provisions of this act.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Singleton, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following report, to accompany bill H. R. 1297, which was referred to the committee on the whole, and ordered to be printed.

The condition of the Library of Congress in its present narrow, inconvenient, and totally inadequate quarters is such as to demand prompt action at the hands of Congress. The protection of valuable public property, and the necessities of Congress for the prompt service of its great collection of books, which can only find their highest utility when properly arranged and classified, alike require enlarged accommodations. The most casual visitor to the Library must admit that its present condition is deplorable. The Librarian reports that it contains shelf-room for less than 300,000 volumes in all, while the present collection considerably exceeds 500,000. The result is seen in books stowed rank behind rank, so that their titles are concealed instead of exhibited, in alcoves overflowing into every adjacent space and corridor, and in floors heaped high with books, pamphlets, musical compositions, and newspapers, from the ground floors of the Capitol to the attic. Besides this, nine dark and unventilated rooms in the crypts below the Capitol have been filled with books, until at length all further resources for

storage are exhausted. Meanwhile the collections grow apace, every year adding what would be deemed in most places a large library to the existing accumulation. There is no room for readers or for the Librarian's assistants, nor is there a single quiet place where a member of Congress can pursue his researches uninterrupted. Out of the hundreds of periodicals received, none can be filed in proper order from absolute want of space. The upper outlying story of the Library, which is not fire-proof, is filled with combustible material, embracing the most valuable files of American and foreign journals, reaching back more than a century, and is in daily peril from fire, which if once started would inflict irreparable damage. The confusion is such as necessarily to consume much time in finding books, and only the long experience of the attendants enables them to produce them at all.

This state of things, if continued, must still more obstruct the administration of the Library, and prove a serious hindrance to Congress in the proper discharge of its responsible duties. Whether the bill proposed by your committee furnishes the best means available to meet the emergency is a question which the committee propose briefly to consider.

The bill contemplates the erection of a separate

fire-proof building for the Library, upon ground lying immediately east from the Capitol, and contiguous thereto. Such a building, planned throughout for the purposes of a library, possesses some indisputable advantages over any other proposed method for enlarged library accommodations. Calculated in all its parts for the proper shelving and service of books, and for the requirements of the extensive and rapidly growing copyright business of the United States, such a separate building would embody superior security, accessibility, and practical convenience. The present Library has no reading room worthy of the name; the Library building proposed in the bill would have a reading-room as large as the rotunda of the Capitol, from which the alcoves of books would radiate in all directions, thus reducing the waste of time and space in the library service to a minimum. By the use of numerous lifts or elevators, the different stories of the Library edifice would be brought into close and quick connection. By abundant skylights and spacious inner courts, as well as by the fact that the four exterior walls of the Library would be pierced with numerous windows, there would be secured the best lighted library building in the world. By the most improved interior ventilation system, an equable temperature could be secured in the upper and lower stories alike, while long experience has demonstrated that neither proper light nor wholesome ventilation are attainable in the Capitol building.

That a separate building to contain the overflowing stores of the Library of the Government is a necessity which can no longer be avoided or properly postponed appears evident to the committee from the considerations following:

First, The law of growth of this Library (called by Mr. Jefferson in 1815 "the Library of the United States") requires for it greatly more space than is demanded by any other collection in the country. It alone is entitled to the deposit of books and other publications under the law of copyright. The well-known intellectual activity of the people has rendered and will render this source of acquisition increasingly large as the years roll on. The reports of the Librarian show that the entries of copyright have increased from 12,688 in 1871 to 25,274 in 1885. The number of copyright publications received annually averages over 40,000, which, although many of them are not books, require as much or more room for their preservation. This is exclusive of an annual growth of nearly 20,000 volumes from the various sources of purchase, donation, international and other exchanges, and deposits by the Smithsonian Institution in the Library. The collection, already numbering in 1886 543,441 volumes of books, besides 170,000 pamphlets, must soon reach a million. Like the great government libraries of Europe, which have long had the benefit of the copy tax, it holds and will maintain the highest rank in the country both in the extent and the value of its intellectual stores. Already it has reached a point where it can be said that there are only five larger libraries in the world. These are the National Library of France, with 2,300,000 volumes; the Library of the British Museum,

London, 1,500,000; the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg, 1,000,000; the Royal Library of Bavaria at Munich, 900,000, and the Royal Library of Germany at Berlin, 750,000. These great collections of literature are not only the pride and ornament of the countries which they represent—they are also of the highest utility to scholars and to the people. Through the stores of knowledge which they open to all comers, these national libraries stimulate and aid the creation of new works in literature and science, and contribute in a high degree to promote the public intelligence.

Second. The necessity of a separate building for the Library has been unanimously reported by five successive joint committees of Congress charged with the investigation of the subject since 1873, when it was first proposed. There has never been a dissenting voice or a report against it in these committees. Moreover, a special commission of experts, all of whom were architects, reported unanimously in 1880 that no enlargement of the Capitol could accommodate the Library even for a generation, but that a separate building was a necessity. These experts were Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol, chairman; Mr. John L. Smithmeyer, of Washington; and Mr. Alexander Esty, of Boston.

The measurements of these architects, together with the figures of the steady growth of the collections reported by the Librarian, demonstrated that no possible enlargement of the Capitol which would be agreed to as feasible could possibly afford accommodation for more than a few years' increase, after which we should be confronted at last by the necessity of a separate building, after incurring all the cost of building on to the Capitol a costly annex of stone and iron, unfitted for any other purpose. Any enlargement of the Capitol which would accommodate the Library even as it stands, with room to arrange it, would cost much more than a separate building, because it must necessarily be constructed in the same costly style, with carved Corinthian architecture. Mr. Walter, the former Architect of the Capitol, estimated the cost of an extension of the west front at \$4,500,000. The present architect, Mr. Clark, estimates it to cost \$4,200,000, while the plan of a building adopted by the committee is to cost only \$2,323,600.

Third. In addition to the extensive and growing collection of books, this Library is made the permanent repository of all copyright publications of whatever character, many of which require for their proper storage and preservation even more room than volumes of books. These publications comprise engravings (both line and mezzotint), photographs, photogravures, lithographs, maps, chromos, prints, drawings, musical compositions, and periodicals of all descriptions. Among the many thousand specimens of graphic art which have accumulated in the Library during a few years' operation of the copyright law, and which now lie piled in heaps in dark places, from want of room in which to arrange or to exhibit them, the Librarian reports that there are the materials for an extensive gallery of art, which would furnish a most in-

structive exhibit of the progress of the arts of design in America. This is impossible to be provided for within the Capitol; but the plan of a building adopted in the bill provides for an art gallery on the second floor, having the ample dimensions of 300 feet by 35, in which these collections can be arranged and utilized for the promotion of the public taste.

The large collection of maps in the Library, numbering about 9000, now almost inaccessible, would be provided with a special hall where they could be arranged in geographical divisions, and made to contribute for the first time to the promotion of knowledge.

Several other methods of relief from the inconvenience and obstructions which beset the existing Library have been proposed, to avoid the construction of a separate building, and it is here proper for the committee to consider these in their order.

(1) It is proposed to enlarge the Capitol upon the western front by building a long series of rooms projected from the main building, and connected therewith by corridors at certain points. This plan contemplates practically a new building at a lower elevation than the Capitol. It would increase the existing difficulties of administration of the Library, by spreading it out into remote and widely separated apartments, greatly enhancing the time and labor required to produce books to a given centre, and is moreover fraught with difficulties as to light and ventilation deemed by the committee to be formidable, if not insuperable. Another plan proposed has been an extension of the west front of the centre of the building, of equal height with the Capitol, and uniform therewith; while still another plan proposes a great extension of the eastern central building, far in advance of the wings, so as to make the Capitol resemble in form a Greek cross. Either one of these plans would relieve the Library for a very few years at most, while their great cost (between four and five millions of dollars, as estimated by trustworthy architects), together with the fact that they would make a conglomerate pile out of what is now a purely classical building, furnish, in the judgment of the committee, conclusive objections to the adoption of either plan.

(2) The suggestion has been made that all that is needed is a cheap storehouse for the overflowing material of the Library; that the publications accumulated by copyright are mostly trash, useless for reading or reference, and should be stored or colonized in some other part of the city, leaving in the existing Library only the books which some unknown authority should assume to be of the most use and value. The Librarian, however, reports that experience has shown the necessity of having the entire collections kept together; that daily, and sometimes hourly, calls are made for books and other publications of every possible description acquired under the copyright laws; and that it is impossible to foresee at what moment those owning copyrights or interested therein may require to see any piece of literary or artistic property. Authors and publishers, and their attorneys, frequent the

Library, and copyright publications, whether distributed as books with others of similar subject-matter, or stored in the copyright archives, must be produced at a moment's warning. The committee are therefore of the opinion that the proposition to divide up the Library collections, and to segregate or colonize large portions of them, would be an improper and most inconvenient arrangement. Congress is bound by its own legislation to protect and provide ample space for all copyright publications. They are a trust under the law, and cannot properly be scattered, any more than the models at the Patent Office, which are to be preserved as exhibits of the inventive art of the country, just as the books, engravings, etc., deposited in evidence of copyright, are exhibits of its intellectual activity.

(3) It has been proposed, and seriously urged in some quarters, to repeal the statutes by which the law of growth of this Library is fixed, to stop the further deposit of books and other copyright publications, and to confine the library rigidly to the actual wants of Congress for use and reference. The committee cannot concur in the expediency of this view, because the Government of the United States is too far committed by the legislation of Congress to the encouragement of literature and the fine arts through a system of copyright; because any supposed limitation which should fix the wants of the national legislature for books and information by any arbitrary standard is fallacious and impossible; and because to arrest the progress of this great repository of learning (more than half of which has been gathered without expense to the tax-payers) would be a step backward. If, as has been well said by a great writer, the chief glory of a nation is its literature, any proposition to divide up or diminish the great Library already gathered, or to curtail its growth in the future, is unworthy of a nation claiming to hold a front rank in civilization.

It remains to consider briefly the plan for a Library building and the site proposed by the bill which has been adopted by your committee. It proposes a building of ample dimensions, to hold ultimately three million books, measuring 450 feet by 300, and covering about 2.9 acres of ground.* The style of architecture is of the

* BOOK CAPACITY OF LIBRARY.

First Story—(two tiers high).	
4 Repositories marked A.A.'A."—with Alcoves	184,320 books.
2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	138,240 "
4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	430,080 "
2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	277,480 "
2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	198,240 "
1,168,360 books.	
Second Story—(three tiers high).	
2 Repositories marked A.A.'A."—with 3-story stacks	708,000 books.
2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	168,000 "
4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	483,840 "
2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	311,040 "
2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	155,520 "
2,126,400 "	
1,168,360 "	
Reading Room—with Alcoves	
260,000 "	
3,554,760 books.	

Exclusive of newspaper files, music in sheets, unbound pamphlets, etc., in basement, and exclusive of the corner pavilions, the Washingtoniana and the exhibit halls, for the graphic and fine arts, in 2d story of which 2—are 35×108 feet, 2—are 24×90 feet, 1—is 35×75 feet, each 28 feet high, making a total of 471 feet.

Italian renaissance order, carefully and economically adapted in all its parts to the purposes of a Government Library, and with interior arrangements approved by the Librarian. The building is designed to be of stone in the exterior and of iron and concrete in the interior, entirely fire-proof in all its parts. It is a pleasing and sufficiently ornate edifice, without extravagance, and will be entirely in harmony with the Capitol. That this proposed building is none too large for the destined wants of the collection is proven by a few figures which follow.

The area covered by the building of the British Museum is 5 acres ; area of the National Library of France, at Paris, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; area of the Capitol building, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; area of the proposed National Library, 2.9 acres.

The proposed building, as stated, will contain 3,000,000 volumes, with suitable economy of storage. It is not designed to fit up the whole interior at once with iron shelving, but to introduce it gradually, finishing off the central portions, rotunda, and connecting rooms, and the entire exterior structure. The chief element of cost is in the iron alcoves of the interior, and in a building so extensive these may be finished in successive years, as wanted for the increase of books. The most carefully guarded estimates of cost contemplate an expenditure of only \$500,000 the first year, about \$1,000,000 the second, and \$800,000 the third, which will complete the building for occupancy in all its parts, sufficient for shelving one million books, and leaving space for the gradual introduction of additional iron alcoves in the coming fifty years, the ultimate gross cost of which will not exceed \$700,000, or an average of less than \$14,000 a year. When it is considered that the copyright fees paid into the Treasury amount to over \$20,000 a year, while the pecuniary value of copyright publications received annually is very much greater than this, the expenditure will appear moderate in comparison with the great resulting benefits and the national importance of the work.

As to the site provided for in the bill, the committee have given to the subject careful consideration, and have compared it with other proposed locations. They find that it combines the requisites of vicinity to the Capitol, salubrity, elevation of site, and desirable surroundings, to a greater degree than any other. It is perfectly level, requiring no expenditure for grading, or extra cost in preparing foundations. Its elevation makes the site perfectly dry, which is a cardinal point in providing for a great national library to last for centuries. The proposed site is the nearest eligible ground to the Capitol that can be had. None of the squares north or south of the Capitol are at all suitable for a building so large and massive as the Library structure, being in a line with an architectural edifice of such magnitude, besides the serious objection that they are on a side hill, thus greatly increasing the cost of the building.

The committee have sought to ascertain whether it is not possible to secure a good location upon grounds already owned by the Govern-

ment ; and were any such site to be had, they would unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to a purchase of land. The late Commissioner (Colonel Rockwell) of Public Buildings and Grounds has testified before the committee in detail as to each and all the public reservations in Washington. He gives it as his judgment that there is no open space now in Government possession which is in itself suited to the location of a Library building, unless Congress is willing to destroy absolutely some one of the parks now open as breathing spaces and resorts for the people.

The proposal to locate the Library building on a Government reservation would send it to a place remote from the Capitol, inconvenient to members, and would destroy some open park now essential to the health and ventilation of the city. Or else it would place it on low ground, totally unfit for a Government building intended for the preservation of books, which must be carefully kept out of reach of moisture.

In view of these facts, the committee see no proper course open, since ground must be had somewhere for a Library building, but to purchase the most eligible ground near the Capitol, if at a price deemed reasonable. The limitation in the bill, \$550,000 for the three squares bounded by North B and East Capitol streets and by First and Second streets east, has been deemed a safe limit, just to the Government on the one hand, and to the property-holders on the other. It embraces 226,137 square feet, to which is to be added about 270,000 square feet now occupied by the intersecting streets running through it, which would cost nothing, as they already belong to the public. The taxed valuation, six years ago, was about \$360,000, and it is well known that taxed values in all the States and Territories are fixed far below market values. Comparing the cost of the land with what has been paid in other cities for Government buildings, we find that for the site of the post-office in Philadelphia we paid \$1,491,201 ; at Chicago, \$1,259,385 ; at Boston, \$1,329,096 ; at Baltimore, \$553,500, and at Cincinnati, \$708,036. The bill provides a carefully guarded process of condemnation, if the space needed is not secured at a ratio of price deemed reasonable by the Secretary of the Interior.

Regarding the question of removal of the Library, and the convenience of supplying books from its proposed site to the Capitol, the committee report that wherever it be located it is proposed to retain the existing central library room, containing about 70,000 volumes, such as experience has shown to be most needed as a Library for daily use and reference. Any calls for authorities beyond these can be supplied from the main Library, through the use of the telephone, in from five to six minutes, or about the time now occupied by the pages in procuring books for members of the Senate or the House, respectively.

Additional force is given to the arguments for a new Library building in the fact that the removal of the Library from the two wings would

vacate space which would give to the Senate and House from fifteen to twenty new committee-rooms, now so urgently needed; or the document and folding rooms as well as the file rooms of both houses might be removed to these wings, already fitted with iron fire-proof shelving, thus vacating for committee-rooms all the spaces occupied by these offices.

The committee unanimously recommend the passage of the bill herewith reported.

Library Economy and History.

BLACKALL, C. H. Munich, the Royal Library.

(In *Amer. architect*, Dec. 19, p. 291.)

With plans of the Royal Libraries at Stuttgart and Munich. "The people of Munich might learn a great deal from their neighbors in Wurtemberg. The Royal Library at Stuttgart is one of the pleasantest places in which to read in all Germany. The collection numbers barely 360,000 volumes, but the catalogue is so full and so admirably arranged, both by topics and by names of authors, that all of the books are at the reader's command. The reading-room is carpeted and upholstered in a style to suit the most fastidious, and is amply provided with comfortable chairs, book-rests, pens, ink, and blotters. The regulations regarding the use of books are most generous, allowing them to be consulted freely at the library or taken out for a number of days, and the porter is conveniently allowed to deliver books at the homes of the readers without personal application by them."

CLUSS & SCHULZE, *architects*. Medical Library and Museum, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

(In *Amer. architect*, Jan. 16.)

View and plan.

RAEMY, *l'abbé C*: Les bibliothèques populaires; conférence donnée à la Grenette, 11 mars 1884, sous les auspices de la Soc. Écon. et d'Utilité Pub. Fribourg, imprimerie Galley, 1884. 39 p. 8°.

REPORTS.

Brussels. Bibliothèque Royale. Open in summer 6, in winter 5 hours daily for 295 days in the year. Visits in 1883, 21,990; in 1884, 22,438 persons, who gave 37,252 orders for books, of which History and Science-and-arts each had more than a quarter.

Silas Bronson L., Waterbury, Conn. (16th rpt.) Added, 1660; total, 34,181 v. and 3914 pm.; issued, 64,672. The report sketches the history of previous Waterbury libraries.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. A. (For year ending May 4, 1885.) Added, 2113; total, 50,960; issued, 59,581. The report contains a history of the Association. \$15,000 have been added to the endowment fund.

NOTES.

Albany. The N. Y. *Evening Post* for Jan. 26 had a 1½ column letter from Albany, giving an

account of the private libraries there, especially those of the Hon. N. C. Moak and ex-Judge S. Hand.

Baltimore. The American, Jan. 9, says: "Aside from the interest now felt in Philadelphia in the proposal to establish a free public circulating library, our attention is attracted by the important enterprise of that sort just inaugurated in Baltimore. The formal opening of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, in that city, took place on the 4th inst., and the plans of Mr. Pratt, which had been four years in maturing, were crowned by an ovation at the hands of the people to whose use he dedicated much of his time and wealth. Mr. Pratt in 1882 offered to erect a main library building at a cost of \$225,000, which, with the sum of \$833,333.33, he would convey to the city of Baltimore, on consideration of which the city should pay annually to a Board of Trustees \$50,000 for the support of the Library. Later on it was determined to put up four and provide for a fifth branch library, and for this purpose Mr. Pratt gave \$50,000, while he also added \$25,000 to the Main Building fund, making the full amount of his gift almost one million and a half of dollars.

"The Library opens with the comparatively modest number of 32,000 well-selected volumes, 19,000 of which are in the main building, (which has accommodation for 210,000 volumes), and the rest in the branches. The number of books will be increased yearly by the expenditure of the sum left out of the income after the payment of running expenses. This is a simple, but a not unimportant statement of how to start a great public library. The attention to details in buildings, appointment, cataloguing, selection of books, etc., the freedom and yet the safeguards thrown about registration, are all matters of importance, but the simple lesson which Philadelphia should be willing to learn from Baltimore this time is that care, forethought, and wise expenditure of much money is needed to establish a Free Library. The rule of three is by no means to be held in the veneration with which Arithmetic and schoolmasters have invested it, but the problem this time will look suggestive: If one and a half millions of dollars is needed to establish a Free Library for a city containing 400,000 inhabitants, how much will be needed to establish an equally good library for a city containing a million inhabitants?"

Constantinople. Mr. T. C. Robinson writes to *The Times*, Dec. 8: "Another of these Kiosks, an octagonal dome-shaped building of no great size, contains the Sultan's ancient library. Perhaps the books, some 2000 or 3000 in number, all in ms., have been critically examined by competent authorities, perhaps not. I could get no certain information on this point. It is said, at any rate, that some 40 or 50 mss. from the library of Matthias Corvinus are still among them. The dumb-looking tomes are all enveloped in outer leather cases, and they are

arranged in vertical piles one upon another, not in horizontal rows. Once upon a time this room full of books was the cynosure of all the learned men in the world, for there was a rooted belief that this was the veritable library of the old Byzantine Emperors, which had escaped the destruction of all things precious and beautiful at the taking of Constantinople. Here, if anywhere, it was supposed, were the inedited Classics of Greece and Rome, complete and all eloquent, ready to burst their very bindings with desire to speak again to the modern world. The Lorenzos and Politians, the Bembos and Scaligeri fretted and fumed and yearned to solve this mystery, but in their days no Christian footsteps could enter these precincts. Even Louis of France, the great be-periwigged, and his forty immortals failed ignominiously when they tried 200 years ago to get access to these renowned books. I fear, however, all this was but a brightly-tinted bubble which swelled till it burst, or perhaps it may have lasted till some mere peripatetic book-hunter pricked it furtively in our own time, for it is now, at least, understood that there are no inedited classic manuscripts in the Sultan's library, nor any remains of the old Byzantine Palace books. Probably there are well-informed book-lovers who could let us know what there really is of value in this famous repository. For myself, I saw the outer husks and bindings only."

Dedham (Mass.) P. L. (14th rpt.) Added, 465, of which 98 were given; issued, 21,170; spent, \$2377.04.

Florence. As the Biblioteca Magliabecchiana now Nazionale needs a new building the municipal authorities have offered a good piece of ground to the state for that purpose. Hope is expressed that the Laurenziana with its unrivalled manuscript collection will be put in the same fireproof building.

New York Historical Society.—The Society is trying to obtain by subscription a fund sufficient for the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building. The removal of most of the members to an inconvenient distance from the present edifice demands a new site, and from the unexampled accumulation of the collections in all departments and the impossibility of their satisfactory arrangement in the present one, a new and larger building has become an absolute necessity; \$100,000 for the proposed object has been deposited by a generous friend of the society with the Central Trust Company, subject to the condition that the further sum of \$300,000 shall be secured within two years from November 30, 1885. The Historical Society is eminently a public institution. Its membership is within the reach of every citizen, and access to its collections is denied to none. The number, character, and value of these collections are well known.

Philadelphia Mercantile Library.—At the meeting held February 16, 477 persons voted for the six directors to serve three years, with the following result:

	VOTES.
Richard Wood.....	475
T. Morris Perot.....	393
Edward Bains.....	319
Nathaniel E. Junney.....	323
Charles Henry Hart.....	314
Joseph Mason.....	484

Mr. Morris Perot is reported in the *North American* as having said concerning the prosperity of the library: "Since the present board was inaugurated we have increased the membership from 1800 to 5000. Then there were 22,000 volumes in the library, and now there are 152,000. Then the property was worth \$75,000; now \$500,000, and it is clear of debt."

Wolfenbüttel. The new building for the Herzogliche Bibliothek is nearly completed. It is about 53 metres long and 34 m. broad, inclosing two courts, which are separated by a central building 13 m. wide.

The *Centralblatt* announces that "under the presidency of Melvil Dervey a library club has been formed in New York."

PRACTICAL NOTES.

COURSES OF READING.—"Why not read when you're hungry, just as you eat? Shouldn't you hate to take up a course of roast beef, or a course of turkey?"—*Howells's Indian summer.*

INTERLIBRARY BORROWING.—In the Italian "Regolamento per le biblioteche pubbliche governative" is a blank form, enabling a reader in any library to obtain books from any other, so that a scholar sojourning or residing for instance at Florence may have access to any desired book contained in the public libraries of Palermo, Venice, or Milan.

READING.—The *Spectator*, reviewing Lord Idesleigh's "Desultory reading," brings forward an omitted point. "Reading," it says, "without a purpose except reading, without a hope of learning much or benefiting much in any way, kills hours which otherwise would hang heavy on hand, and which in their heaviness would produce, or at least develop, both the disposition and the opportunities for mischief."

SHELVING.—The last report of the Bibliothèque Nationale has materials for an estimate of the average space occupied by volumes. It possesses 1,923,562 volumes on 5232 metres of shelving for folios, 5298 for quartos, 23,494 for octavos, in all 34,024; in other words, each volume requires 1.76 linear centimetres. The folios fill 15.3 per cent of the shelving, and the quartos 15.5. The total number of volumes mentioned above does not include the duplicates, nor the books placed at the disposition of the public in the Public Hall, in the Geographical Section, and in the three Manuscript Departments. Moreover, pieces bound together are counted as one volume. Therefore, M. Delisle considered that the total number of "pieces," that is, of volumes and pamphlets independent of binding, is at least 2,200,000.

DIRECTIONS FOR BINDERS.—The Library

Bureau issues a convenient slip, giving the following specifications for binding :

Binding No.

Volumes	at		Total Price			
	COLOR					
1. Light Brown	6. Olive					
2. Dark Brown	7. Light Green					
3. Black	8. Dark Green					
39. Dark Blue	91. Light Blue					
4. Red	92. Yellow					
5. Maroon	93-99. Light Drab.					
	STYLE					
$\frac{1}{2}$ Goat	$\frac{1}{2}$ Roan	$\frac{1}{2}$ Skiver				
	SIZE					
T	S	D	O	Q	F	F ⁴

Follow exactly arrangement of lines, punctuation, lettering, as on back of this slip, and general directions as sent in writing.

On the back of this slip, which is 5 x 3 inches in size, are printed 4 lines, each an inch apart, so that by means of the pin spaces, the back stamping may be shown in its proper position between the bands.

The numbers printed against the colors are the distinguishing numerals of the Dewey color-classification system, and they are assigned according to Mr. Dewey's paper on colors in Binding read at the Lake George Conference. The translation of the numbers is :

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. American | 6. Spanish |
| 2. English | 7. Latin |
| 3. German | 8. Greek |
| 39. Minor Teutonic | 91. Minor Indo-European |
| 4. French | 92. Semitic |
| 5. Italian | 93-99. Minor Languages. |

CONVERSATION CARDS.—The Library Bureau has prepared a neat card, which may be found useful for quietly handing to obstreperous readers. The card is printed on both sides, and reads as follows :

Readers demand quiet, therefore

CONVERSATION

Even in low Low Tones is

STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

We are required to enforce the rules by personal appeal, if necessary, and *readers and visitors* will spare us this unpleasant duty by

STRICTLY OBSERVING THEM.

Please Step Lightly in any necessary moving about the room.

These rules are made wholly in the interests of readers, for whom the library is glad to do anything to aid or accommodate. Experiment proves that without them confusion steadily increases, till no satisfactory study can be done in the room, and its usefulness is largely destroyed. The attendants are held responsible for quiet, and however unpleasant the duty, must exclude readers or visitors who refuse or neglect to comply with these necessary rules.

On the reverse is printed :

RULE 21. Silence and decorum shall be strictly observed in the Reading Room.

The use of tobacco, carrying lighted cigars in halls, wearing the hat, sitting on tables, putting the feet in

chairs or window seats, piling coats and hats on tables, scattering papers on the floor, drumming with fingers or feet, conversation even in whispers, or any act that might annoy other readers, is a breach of the strict decorum imposed by this rule.

The chief causes of noise are walking heavily on the bare floors and studying together.

Whispering specially annoys many readers. For any conversation whatever beyond mere necessary questions asked of librarians in the lowest audible tones, all readers or visitors must retire to the Loan Room side of the central curtain or to the corridors where seats are provided, and talking in low tones does not violate the rights of others.

Bags must be checked at the entrance.

Umbrellas, canes, packages, hats and overcoats (unless to be worn) should also be checked, thus avoiding danger of loss and unsightly appearances. They are not allowed on the Reading Room tables.

INDELIBLE STAMPS.—The French Minister of Public Instruction has ordered the public librarians to stamp their books and manuscripts with an indelible stamp capable of resisting all chemical action. Inspectors had reported that many librarians neglected this stamping, urging in excuse that it injured engravings and manuscripts. The Minister says that if done carefully it does no injury, and that, even if it did, it has such great advantages that it ought to be practised.

Librarians.

DEARBORN. Edmund Batchelder Dearborn, librarian of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, from 1846 to 1848 or 9, died recently aged 79.

HANSON. Mrs. Virginia Hanson has been nominated for reelection as state librarian of Kentucky. So well has that excellent lady performed her official duties, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that her nomination and reelection follow as a matter of course.

KERSHAW. T. W. Kershaw, librarian of Lambeth Palace, has published "Protestants from France in their English home, London, 1885."

LEPSIUS. The *Vener Anzeiger* for Sept. 1884, p. 275-7, quoted from G. Ebers's Life of R. Lepsius an account of his administration of the Berlin Library, which he undertook in 1873. Ebers speaks very highly of the reforms which Lepsius introduced.

POUPEL. Alfred Poupel, sub-librarian emeritus of the city of Paris, died last Dec., aged 57. He was at first a bookseller, but as he could rarely prevail upon himself to sell any of his beloved books and engravings he did not find the business profitable. A situation as assistant in a library was evidently more suitable. Here he remained till 1883, when he resigned his post, and almost entirely paralyzed during his last years, was fortunate enough to find friends to read to him the books which he could no longer see.

RANDALL.—Mr. J. K. Randall, librarian of the Baltimore, Md., Mercantile Library, committed suicide, February 8, by shooting himself through the heart. It is plain that the suicide was caused by blighted affection, although the fact that his father, Dr. Burton Randall, of the U. S. Army, had been in the insane asylum for years, leads many to believe that there is a touch of hereditary

insanity in the case. Mr. Randall was a native of Annapolis, but had resided in Baltimore a number of years. He was graduated at St. John's College and was a member of the Bar. He was about 32 years old. He had a law office on St. Paul Street, but never cared particularly for the practice of law, but was devoted to the study of literature. He was a man of wide reading and scholarly tastes, which led him into the study of almost every branch of literature. He was a great collector of old books, and the library which he had gathered together had in it many rare and curious volumes. His fondness for collecting curiosities, however, did not end with books. Every species of bric-à-brac, pictures, and, above all, firearms of every description had an interest for him. A singular coincidence is that at 11 o'clock the same day a dispatch was received at the Mercantile Library, addressed to Mr. Randall, announcing the death of his father in the Government Hospital at Washington. The father, Dr. Burton Randall, had been an army surgeon since 1832. He was retired in 1868, and had been in the asylum ever since.

Catalogs and Classification.

FAVIER, J. *La Bibliothèque d'un maître-échevin de Metz au commencement du 16^e siècle, inventaire annoté.* Nancy, Sidot frères, 1885. 21 p. 12°.

ITALY. MINISTERO DELLA PUB. INSTRUZIONE. *Indici cataloghi.* 1-3. Roma, 1885. 3 v. 8°.

The 1st of the series is "Pubblicazioni periodiche, 1884" (22+316 p.). It contains (1) an alphabetical list of periodicals in the public libraries of Italy, with abbreviations showing which libraries take each one; (2) a classed index to this, (3) a list of the literary societies, etc. whose journals, etc. appear in (1); (3) a topographical index of places of publication; (4) an index of editors; (5) eight statistical tables. A * prefixed to the sign of any library indicates that the collection in that is incomplete. The work is most thoroughly planned, and no doubt is carefully done. The scholars of Italy are to be envied the possession of such a tool.

The 2d catalog is "Manoscritti foscoliani già proprietà Martelli della R. Bib. Naz. di Firenze." (11+66 p.)

The 3d is "Disegni di architettura nella R. Galleria degli Uffizi in Firenze." (48+231 p.).

LIB. ASSOC. OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. *Katalogisierungs-Regeln.* (In *Neuer Anzeiger*, June, 1855, p. 166-72.)

The rules, with notes by a German.

NOTES.

THE PHILA. LIB. CO.'s bulletin for January contains "Contributions toward a bibliography of the Civil War in the United States, 1. Regimental histories, by G. Maurice Abbott" (pp. 30); which has been also separately issued.

THE catalogue of the maps in the BRITISH MUSEUM, compiled and printed for the first time under the superintendence of Professor Douglas, is spoken of by the London *Publishers' circular* as "a colossal work. It is contained in two large volumes of over 2000 pages, and has more than 90,000 entries, including, of course, cross-references. It includes not only a vast collection of maps produced in Europe, but also a considerable number of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese maps; and it abounds with priceless treasures."

BOLTON'S CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS—A CORRECTION.

IN your notice of my "Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals" is an error (typographical?). You say (p. 381), "The check-list shows in what American libraries 2150 of the 2190 periodicals recorded here can be found."

This is doubly misleading; my catalogue contains 5105 titles; therefore only about one half of my titles were found in American libraries.

I regret that the "check-list" is so incomplete and imperfect. The Smithsonian sent circulars to 200 librarians once, twice, thrice, and only 120 responded; of these about 75 per cent did their work well, but some important libraries are not represented. I wish greatly a second edition of the check-list could be prepared.

H: CARRINGTON BOLTON.

Gifts and Bequests.

BEBBINGTON, *Cheshire, Eng.* Joseph Mayer, F. S. A., a famous English archaeologist, numismatist, floriculturist, author, and philanthropist, who died Jan. 21, nearly 83 years old, gave during his life to the village of Bebbington a free public library building furnished with over 20,000 volumes. The building is situated in a lot of nearly six acres, and is surrounded with specimens of every flowering shrub that will live in the climate. It was in this village, in Mr. Mayer's hot-water tanks, under the superintendence of Henry Boyle, M. A., that the Victoria Regia was first brought to flower beneath the open sky.

HAVERHILL. A portrait of Whittier, by Harrison Plummer, was presented by his classmates to the public library on his 78th birthday, Dec. 17.

LONDON. The National Liberal Club has received a bequest of the most valuable portion of the library of the Rev. W. J. Copeland, the lifelong friend of Cardinal Newman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Mr. Hiram Sibley has presented to the Reynolds Library eight vellum-bound folio volumes of Italian architectural works, fully illustrated, and published in the first half of the present century.

ROME. An Italian, who wishes to remain unknown, has given to the Ministry of Public Instruction 60,000 volumes on the history and laws of the Italian communes. When a catalog is compiled the collection will be opened to the public.

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- GROTEFEND, H. Verzeichniss von Abhandlungen und Notizen zur Geschichte Frankfurts aus Zeitschriften und Sammelwerken zusammengestellt. Frankf. a. M., Völcker, 1885. 96 p. 8°. 1.60 m.
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- MAYO, O. H. Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis; account of printed books and pamphlets relating to the history and topography of Dorset. [London,] the author, 1885. 10 + 296 p. 4°. 13 sh.
- MEYER, W. Bücheranzeigen des 15. Jahrhunderts. (In *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, Nov. 1885, p. 437-463.)
An interesting account of the early booksellers' catalogs. A facsimile of a broadside catalog is given.

ers' catalogs. A facsimile of a broadside catalog is given.

OESTERLEY, H. Wegweiser durch die Literatur der Urkundensammlungen. 1. Theil. Berlin, G. Reimer, 1885. 5 + 574 p. 8°. 12 m.

SCUDDER, Newton Pratt. Published writings of Isaac Lea, LL.D. Wash. Gov. Pr. Off., 1885. 59 + 278 p. + Portrait. O. (Bibliog. of Amer. naturalists, 2. Bulletin 23 of the U. S. National Museum.)

Very thorough work. The "List of species discussed" fills p. 173-273.

THOMPSON, Prof. D'Arcy W. Bibliography of protozoa, sponges, coelenterata, and worms, incl. also the polyzoa, brachiopoda, and tunicata, for 1861-83. Camb. Univ. Press, 1885. Nearly 500 p.

Praised in *Nature*, Dec. 24, p. 175, which speaks of its "extreme accuracy," and advises the addition of an index of authors' names. A supplement is promised.

VALESCCHI.—Bibliografia analitica degli statuti di Albenga; cogli statuti stessi; premessa una prefazione dell'avv. Mattianda. Albenga, tip. Craviotto e figlio, 1885. 700 p. 8°. 10 l.

VISMARA, Ant. Bibliografia di Achille Mauri. Milano, 1885. 31 p. 16°.

YEAR-BOOK of the scientific and learned societies of Great Britain and Ireland: comprising lists of the papers read during 1884, with the names of their authors; from official sources. 2d annual issue. London, Griffin & Co., 1885. 5 + 123 p. 8°.

NOTES.

Ceylon. A carefully-compiled bibliography of writers on Ceylon, prepared by Messrs. D. W. and W. Ferguson, will be published in the forthcoming edition of *Ferguson's Ceylon Handbook*.

Cocker. Mr. H. B. Wheatley gave a bibliography of Cocker, the arithmetician, in *Bibliographer* for July, 1885, p. 25-30.

Orientalia. Trübner's American, European, and Oriental Literary Record began in 1885 an "Index to articles relating to Oriental subjects in current political literature."

Swiss Fauna. Dr. F. A. FOREL's "La faune profonde des lacs suisses," Bâle, H. Georg, 1885, 4°. contains "a long bibliographical list." — *Nature*, p. 195.

University publications. The Prussian Minister of Education has directed that printed lists of university publications shall be issued annually by the Royal Library at Berlin, about Oct. 1, and covering the year ending Aug. 15. The *Centralblatt f. Bib.* expresses the wish that such a list might be published for all the German universities.

17

SETS ONLY

are left of the American Catalogue of 1876, the foundation volumes of current American bibliography. The type is destroyed, and no more can be printed. The price (originally \$25) is now \$40 in paper parts, \$44 in A. L. A., half morocco binding, for the two volumes. It will presently be raised to \$50. Any library, bookseller, or collector who has not a copy should order before it is too late.

The edition is also limited of the American Catalogue, 1876-1884, now priced at \$12.50 paper parts; \$15 half morocco. It is worth twice its cost each year in any library or bookstore.

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MARCH, 1886.

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THE interest in the New York Public Library plan continues, and Mr. Sanger's own statement of his scheme should have careful attention. A counter-bill has been introduced at Albany, in behalf of the present Free Circulating Library, though in the necessary form of a general act. No bill providing a general public library act seems yet to have been submitted at Albany, despite Mr. Poole's wholesome reminders to Eastern librarians that the Empire State is far behind most of the Western States in this matter. The New York Library Club has made a move in this direction by referring the subject to its Executive Committee, and authorizing it to invite Dr. Homes, at Albany, to draft such a bill.

THE question of access to the shelves, which Mr. Vinton discusses, is not one that can be settled by a general rule for all libraries or permanently for even one library. Everything depends upon the character of those who use the library. If many of them are dishonest — which leads to loss; or if they are careless — which leads to displacement, that is, to temporary loss, it may be necessary to deprive them all of the privilege, even though some of them never offend. But loss of books and inconvenience of administration is not always a sufficient reason for excluding the public. We know of a library whose chief reason for existing (as there is another, a great public library, in the same city)

is that it affords its patrons this accommodation, unrestricted admission to the shelves, which the public library cannot do. The smaller library can better put up with the loss outright of a score of volumes a year (which is more than its present average) and with considerable disorder on the shelves than incommode its public. But what if the losses rose to an annual four hundred, as was the case lately in a library in western New York? Even then we should say it would be well to make strenuous efforts to catch the thieves, who would be probably few in number. It is always difficult to get a police justice to inflict any punishment for the theft of library books, which seems to be on a par in the judicial mind with taking umbrellas and other common property; but the offenders could, at least, be excluded from the library.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL proposes to make a practical attempt to solve the question of a clearing-house for duplicates, by issuing a supplement which will be practically the sales catalogue of an imaginary clearing-house. This plan will save unnecessary transportation, storage and clerical expenses, and be a new step forward in co-operation. But it cannot be supported without co-operation, and its continuance will depend on whether or no librarians make sufficient use of it to justify its cost.

WHAT is fame? Or, perhaps, we should say, What is American fame? In this country we think much of Cornell University, and expect great things from its wealthy library, and every one knows that it is delightfully situated in the classical-dictionary district of New York. In Germany the *Neuer Anzeiger* prints an abstract of its last report under the head of Griechenland, subhead Ittaka [*sic*].

FOR a long time it was said that Germans wrote the best commentaries on Shakespeare and on some other English authors. Now it appears that Americans make the best indexes to German periodicals; witness Q. P. Index's index to the *Deutsche Rundschau* and Mr. Bliss's index to the maps in *Petermann's Mittheilungen*.

THE DUI-DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND THE "RELATIV" INDEX.

A DUET, BY F. B. PERKINS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND J. SCHWARTZ, OF NEW YORK.

II.

7. PRINCIPLES ON WHICH SYSTEMS OF NUMBERING AND CLASSIFYING BOOKS SHOULD BE BASED.

This examination has so far been confined to the qualities of Mr. Dewey's scheme mostly in a general manner. We will now discuss, in some detail, its practical usefulness for its main professed object of shelving books so as to economize library work. In order to furnish some canon by which our criticism may be tested, we begin by laying down these fundamental propositions:

1. The object of a numbering scheme is to afford to the public and the library staff an *economical* and *intelligible* key to the shelves. This implies two things: (1) the numbers must be short, and (2) they must be composed of such symbols and must be arranged in such order as the majority of the users of a library are familiar with.

2. The numbers must be short, because they have to be constantly written by the public to get the books and by the staff to properly record them when issued. Long numbers are more liable to error, and are a daily and hourly waste of time to both classes of users.

3. The majority of the users of American libraries are familiar with two sets of symbols only—the Arabic numerals and the English alphabet. The order of the latter is A, B, C, etc., and of the former 1, 2, 10, 200, 218, 1691, etc. This rule excludes two innovations on the established order of things, invented by Mr. Dewey—viz., his new numbering base of 35 (not yet used by him) and his Decimal fraction system of expanding numbers by adding on digits (used in his Revised classification). The former plan, by mixing up letters and figures indiscriminately, produces a curious jumble, and obliges us to give new values to such combinations as happen to have a familiar look. Thus 19 does not mean nineteen but forty-four. The second plan violently distorts what, to the majority of the public, has become the natural order of numbers. The figures given above would be arranged as follows in the Decimal fraction system: 1, 100,

1691, 2, 218. Both of these methods are unnatural and therefore unusable. It may be objected that the public simply have to write down the marks, whatever they are, and that the assistants will in time learn the peculiarities of any library. To this the answer is, that any deviation from established usage is objectionable, because the staff, at least, have to be educated up to it. The only justification for either of the above systems would be the inadequacy of the familiar symbols. Now, when it is remembered that six Arabic figures will number a million volumes, or two million works, and that nine tenths of all the libraries in the world have less than a hundred thousand volumes each, and less than a dozen have a million volumes a piece, the uselessness of these new inventions is apparent at once. As regards the public, it must be also remembered that numbers may be given verbally, and they must be therefore composed of familiar symbols and familiar combinations. To the extent that either of Mr. Dewey's innovations is unintelligible to the readers, or imposes unnecessary labor and thought on them, it might as well be expressed in Chinese ideographs or Babylonian Cuneiform.

4. To economize shelf marks, the first condition necessary to observe is to follow the law of proportion. By this we mean that the number of books actually on hand, or likely to be added, should alone determine the number of classes. As the number of separate subjects is practically infinite, a principle of selection is necessary to keep our classes and numbers within manageable limits. If, for example, we examine any well-arranged Public library we shall invariably find that it is composed of two nearly equal groups: (A) classes of books arranged according to the *subjects* they treat of, and (B) classes of books arranged according to the *form* they are written in, regardless of the subject. The first group is capable of minute subdivision into minor subjects; the second is capable of only a very limited subdivision into minor forms. Take, for example, Fiction, the largest form class of all, the only subdivisions we can practically make are into Language, or (what amounts to the same thing)

into National—viz., French fiction, English fiction, etc. Let us assume that we wish to arrange a library of 25,000 volumes under 1000 sections. If the sections are equally proportioned there would be an average of 25 volumes for each. If our position is true that each of our two groups will embrace about half of the library, it is evident that the 1000 sections must be thus distributed :

Group A. classed by subjects. 500 sections=
12,500 vols.=25 vols per section.

Group B. classed by form. 500 sections=12,500
vols.=25 vols. per section.

In group A each of these sections could be made equivalent to a class, because there is practically no limit to the power of subdivision. In the second group the power of subdivision is limited. Let us suppose, by way of illustration only, that the form group can be arranged in 100 equally proportioned principal and minor divisions. In that case it would be necessary to allow five sections to each division. If all our sections in each group were proportionately arranged we should be able always to mark the books in any one of them with the same (maximum) number of figures. In the case above, for instance, we could number 25 books in any class in group A, or (25x5), 125 books in any class in group B with five characters. If we assume a library of 100,000 volumes, the number of characters needed for each section is still five, although in group A each class has an average of 99 volumes and in group B of 500 volumes. In a library of a million volumes we can mark 1000 volumes in any class in A with six characters, and we need no more marks for 5000 volumes in a class in B.

5. On the other hand, suppose we neglect the fundamental distinction between the two groups, and decide that *each* of our 1000 sections must represent a distinct class, we would get the following result in a library of 25,000 volumes :

Group A. 900 classes, 12,500 volumes=13½ per class.

Group B. 100 classes, 12,500 volumes=125 per class.

Here we see at once that we should need six characters to mark a class in B and only five in A. No matter what number of volumes we assume, the result is invariably the same—one more character is needed for shelf marks in group B. In a library of a million volumes, for

example, group A would need six marks and group B seven. This result is based on the assumption that the classes are all equal in the number of volumes. This, of course, is impossible. But the more closely we follow the law of proportion, the nearer we shall approach this equality, and the less we regard it, the longer our numbers will be. So that, in the above example, if any of the classes in group B are much out of proportion, the number of marks needed will be greater still. English Fiction, for instance, would probably embrace one fifth of the books in the former classes, hence the number of marks needed would be from eight to ten. When it is considered that group B embraces all the most popular books, such as Fiction, Essays, Poetry, Drama, Biography, and that there is at least four times more occasion for the public to write the shelf marks of this group than those of group A, the absurdity of this method of arranging the sections is evident. If there is to be any disproportion of marks or numbers it should be in favor of the most used classes, whereas this plan imposes the greatest trouble where it ought to be least expected. It is therefore a fundamental misconception to make a section of a numbering scheme synonymous with a class. No system of shelf marks, based on this idea, can economize symbols, but must necessarily increase them, and that too where they will give the most trouble.

8. PRACTICAL VALUE OF MR. DEWEY'S SYSTEM OF NUMBERING AND CLASSIFYING.

Testing Mr. Dewey's numbering system, as developed in his 1876 scheme, by our principles we find an utter lack of proportion in his 1000 sections. There is, first, the error of making section mean class, by which he cuts off, at the very start, the possibility of preserving any sort of equilibrium between the numbers in the two principal groups of books in a library. As a further necessary consequence of this want of forethought, he gets more subject classes than are needed. The evil is complicated by his not knowing how to apportion the sections among the subject classes. We have already pointed out his faulty arrangement of Geography and Travels, and will here mention a few other classes that are equally troublesome in applying his system. (1) The literary form classes, the largest in every library, have only one section apiece. When it is remembered that Fiction generally embraces one tenth of every well-pro-

portioned public library, the absurdity of allowing only one section out of 1000 is manifest. There should be 100. (2) Biography (another kind of form class) is inconveniently crowded into one corner of History when, in fact, it almost needs a department. (3) History itself is arranged with an utter disregard of practical requirements: Asia, Africa, and Oceanica have 30 sections, and Europe only 10. If he had reversed these figures he would have been somewhere near the truth. Through his double fault of not allowing a sufficient number of sections to the form classes, and inconveniently crowding his Historical department, there was, of course, a large surplus of sections that had to be filled somehow. We have, accordingly, minute subdivisions of classes that need no subdivision even in the largest libraries. The supply of materials seems to have run short at last, for quite a number of sections are left entirely blank. The utter unfitness of the scheme, as an economizer of shelf marks, is so apparent, that it might be almost said that if Mr. Dewey had purposely tried to arrange his classes so as to produce the longest numbers where they would give the greatest trouble he could not have succeeded better.

Notwithstanding its mistakes, at least this much can be said of his original scheme—it was intelligible. His 1000 classes were expressed in plain symbols, in the natural order of figures. His lack of proportion had been several times pointed out to him in criticisms on his scheme, and ought to have forced itself on his notice, without such criticism, by watching the practical results of his method in the libraries that were using it. All that was necessary, then, to make his classification a practical success instead of the practical failure it is, was to recast it according to the law of proportion. Instead, however, of profiting by experience, Mr. Dewey, in his revised edition, has seen fit to pursue another course. He thinks he can remedy his bad management in the first place by simply adding one or more numbers at the end of any class that needs subdivision. As this process can be carried on indefinitely, as many new classes and divisions can be produced, he thinks, as may be wished. But this original idea has two serious consequences, either of which is sufficient to condemn it: (1) Adding on figures does not remove the evil of long numbers—it simply intensifies it; (2) All the simplicity of his original system is neu-

tralized. His natural order has become an unnatural one, and is therefore unintelligible.

There is another difficulty with this method: it can be only applied in arranging a new library, not in rearranging an old one. It is very easy, for instance, for Mr. Dewey to make as many new classes as he wants for the Columbia College library, which he is now arranging on his new system. But the moment he makes a shelf list and a card or printed catalogue, he must stop all further tinkering with his classes. Mr. Dewey thinks that any library arranged on his 1876 system can be converted into his Revised system by merely adding as many figures to the old classes as may be necessary. Now, if this were possible, in any practical sense, his discovery would be indeed valuable. But Mr. Dewey has probably never attempted to put his theory in practice, or at least he has not thought out his proposition to its logical consequences, or he never could have seriously entertained this idea. Mr. Dewey himself arranged the library of Amherst College on his 1876 scheme, in which the separate books in each class are numbered on the accession principle, 1, 2, 3, etc. Now we defy him or any one else to change this library to the Revised system *without changing the number of every book rearranged*, and also altering all the shelf lists, card catalogues, and any other lists, printed or written, where the original numbers are mentioned. This implies thousands of changes. It is not enough to merely add a digit, but the book number too must be changed. If No. 942.50 is put in class 9421, the meaning of the symbol 50 is altered. It meant the 50th book in class 942; it does not mean the 50th book in 9421, because there may be only ten books in all in the new class, one of the "advantages" of Mr. Dewey's method being that one can make a class with only one book or with no books at all. Now, if new classes can be only made out of old ones by this wholesale alteration, the privilege of making them is too expensive. The same claim can be made for any system. Even the much defamed "fixed location" system can do it.

If some of the libraries arranged on Mr. Dewey's original plan are contemplating a change from the 1876 to the 1885 system, we bid them pause before going further in the matter. Let them rather bear the ills they have than fly to others they know not of. Mr. Dewey's method of subdividing classes costs

more than it comes to. His idea of insisting that each class must have only one section, and then trying to correct his mistake by adding on figures is about as rational as if a hotel, with a thousand rooms of the same size, should insist that each single man should have one room and each family should have no more. By this method a thousand persons might be crowded into six hundred rooms. If the man with eighteen children and a mother-in-law should protest and demand more rooms, the manager, on Mr. Dewey's principles, would immediately proceed to build another story to his hotel, instead of utilizing some of the four hundred empty rooms.

We have thus far based our condemnation of Mr. Dewey's numbering methods on principles of a general nature. We now proceed to give some concrete instances of the kind of numbers his system produces according to his own directions. In the revised version we learn that Mr. Dewey has adopted a feature borrowed from the Schwartz system at second-hand, and numbers some of his classes alphabetically. This method he (*viz.*, Mr. Dewey, not Mr. Schwartz) calls "translating." With this preliminary explanation we furnish below some choice *morceaux* of shelf marks:

Bremer's Hertha is.....839. 7363 H.
 Schwartz's Gold and name is.....839. 7369 SCH9 G.
 Hendrik Conscience's Novels are...839. 3355 A, B, C, etc.
 Marlett's Gold Elsie is.....833. 89 M34. G.
 Southworth's Bride's fate is.....813. 49 S08 B.
 Collins's Moonstone is.....823. 89 C69 M.

In Mr. Poole's article in the *Government report* describing his system of charging, he says: "Applicants are not limited to any specific method of applying for books. They may do it verbally, or they may give a list of shelf marks." We presume that the Columbia College students would prefer the latter method. To attempt to give such numbers as the preceding "verbally" would require a memory and fondness for figures equal to Zerach Colburn's. Imagine a popular library charging 1000 volumes a day with such numbers! Perhaps, however, they are "translated" at Columbia College, according to some key not yet made known.

9. ORIGINALITY OF MR. DEWEY'S METHODS.

Another practical confirmation of our criticism is the fact that many of the libraries using Mr. Dewey's system of 1876—even the very small ones—have not found it practicable to adopt his

scheme without considerable alterations. It is true Mr. Dewey calls the librarians making these necessary changes "literary tinkers" and other hard names, and in another place he himself recommends the alterations by labelling them "Adjustments to Local Requirements" (as if the "requirement" to have short numbers and a proportionate arrangement could be anything but universal)—yet the fact remains that the alterations have been made. As might have been expected, such classes as Fiction, Biography, and Geography have needed the most alterations, because they are the largest of all. In some cases it has been found best to arrange these classes on an entirely different principle—*viz.*, under a class letter, with a sub-alphabetical arrangement by authors. Yet all these libraries claim to be using the Dewey system. The question naturally arises, What is the inner essence or core of the system? And in what respect is it distinguished from other plans? Here, happily, we have the advantage of the inventor's own definition of his system. On page 48 of his *Revised classification* he says (the italics are ours):

"WHAT IS THE SYSTEM? It is a Relativ Index used with a subject classification, so numbered or lettered that reference will be compact, accurate, and quickly made. This was the INVENTION, and anything beyond this is merely the application of this plan. . . . Whoever uses a subject classification with a relativ index is using this system." (No wonder the publishers claim that the Dewey system is "more widely used than any other" if they class under that head all the systems using a "Relativ" index!)

Further, on his page 22 (note), he says: "Extended investigation shows that this most important feature of the system, the subject index, *on which all else hinges*, has never before been used, as here, to index by a single reference the most diverse material. The relativ [movable] location has been used *in a few cases* (!) but not in the present combination with the subject index, which gives it most of its value. The tables of classification are original in their system of arrangement and notation. *The decimal form*, and many mnemonic features of the system *have not been found in earlier use*, though since their invention in 1873 this, as well as the subject index, and other features, has been very frequently copied, often with, but oftener without, acknowledgment of their source or permission from author or publishers."

This paragraph is very positive in its claims to originality. It contains, however, some misstatement, as we shall presently prove. It is not true, for example, that Mr. Dewey "invented" either (1) his classification, (2) his notation, (3) the "Relativ" index, or (4) that the [Movable] system was comparatively unknown or valueless until Mr. Dewey "improved" it. With these exceptions, to be sure, his statements are strictly correct. We will proceed to examine his specifications in detail.

1. *His Classification.* Mr. Dewey has himself informed us that his tables of classification were made for him by the Amherst faculty, so that the only originality he can claim here is in the idea of applying to the professors for his raw material instead of gathering it from a practical study of books and library requirements. Mr. Dewey's share of the labor appears to have been confined to adjusting the matter received so that it would fit into subdivisions of ten. His system is, so to speak, "A nosegay of flowers with nothing of his own but the string that binds them." Some of the departments produced by this method are open to the objection that they contain subjects on which no books have ever been written. Mr. Dewey claims that his system is particularly available as an index rerum for students. Probably the professors, in supplying the material, had this end in view. The Professor of Philosophy, for example, seems to have copied from his note-book almost all the important topics in his department. This hypothesis would also explain the curious mistake, to which we have already called attention, of having books on Idealism and Berkeley's philosophy in two different places. In the revised version the same method of supplying material has been pursued. "Hundreds of experts" have been pressed into service, and we have seen what they have made of the classification. Mr. Dewey should have remembered the old adage, "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

2. *His Notation.* By his "Decimal form" Mr. Dewey means, we suppose, a division of subjects into ten subdivisions. It can be only in a Pickwickian sense that he can claim to have "invented" such a mode of notation; for as early as 1871 Mr. J. Schwartz invented, for the first time, a Decimal system in which all the departments, 25 in number, are uniformly arranged in ten subdivisions. With them is united a table of 999 author numbers, so that

there are, in effect, 25 decimal systems. Mr. Dewey's decimal system stops short with his classification, as his book numbers are made on the usual arbitrary method. It is true Mr. Schwartz used letters for the *primary divisions*, it not having then been found possible to give any proportioned elementary division of knowledge with a limited base of ten. Mr. Dewey in using figures only may claim, perhaps, that this constitutes a new "invention." But to give a new form to something is not exactly the same thing as to invent. That he has copied *something* from Mr. Schwartz is proven by his own preface of 1876, in which he admits that the Apprentices' Library system "in some respects" resembles his own, although he does not state in what this resemblance consists. As it could not be in the classification—for this was made for him at Amherst—it must be in the idea of arranging sub-classes by tens, for there is absolutely nothing else to compare. That he has not been able to make a good use of the tool provided for him, we have, we think, clearly shown in our examination of his numbering system. And that his modification of the Schwartz system has not been considered an improvement is proven by the fact that neither Mr. Cutter, Mr. Edmands, Mr. Smith, Mr. Larned, nor Mr. Perkins (in his Revised edition) have followed him in using figures only, but have, one and all, divided by letters in the first place, as in Mr. Schwartz's System. Here, in passing, it is proper to say that Mr. Dewey has altogether missed the point of the criticism on his "Procrustean 10." The objection is not to his using ten figures and ten classes, but that he has used them in a Procrustean way. If you arrange your library in ten as *equal* parts as can be made, and give each part a number, there is nothing Procrustean in using the ten figures. But if, like Mr. Dewey, you divide your library into ten *very unequal* parts, and go on dividing in this unequal manner, you are doing what Mr. Procrustes did.

3. *His "Relativ" Index.* It appears, from the paragraph we have cited from Mr. Dewey's work, and from other sources, that he rests his chief claim to bibliographical immortality on the "invention" (he repeats the word several times in his preface) of what he calls "A Relativ index." Mr. Dewey seems to be in the same predicament as the unfortunate French writer who claimed that the ancients had stolen

his best thoughts. It can be easily proved that the Relativ index was in existence over a hundred years ago, and that it has been used by librarians in this country, as shown by published catalogues, probably before Mr. Dewey was born. It could not, therefore, have been "invented" in 1876. By a "Relativ" index Mr. Dewey means an alphabetical list of subjects referring to parts in a classified scheme in which they may be found. As Mr. Cutter has pointed out, in the Government report, "The Catalogue of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia (1850) has such an index, also the Newark Library Association (1857), and the California State Law Library (1870). Beyond these I cannot recall one." We will refresh Mr. Cutter's memory by giving a few more. Mr. Dewey in his researches "among more than fifty libraries and hundreds of books" appears not to have included any of the New York libraries. For the Catalogues of the New York Society Library (1850), New York Mercantile Library (1850, 1866, 1869, 1872), and of the New York Apprentices' Library (1855, 1860, 1865, 1874) have such indexes, and every one of them was in print before Mr. Dewey thought of re-inventing his "Relativ" index in 1876.

It will be noticed that 1850 is the earliest date given, but the "Relativ" index was in existence much earlier. Schrettinger, in his "Lehrbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft," published in 1801, gives minute directions how to make a "Sachen Register" as a necessary complement to a scheme of classification, and there is evidence to show that its actual application was much earlier.*

In all the examples given (except one) the topic is referred to the page in the systematic catalogue on which it can be found. In a printed catalogue this is, undoubtedly, the best and most compact form of reference. In Mr. Dewey's system—which is merely the skeleton of a catalogue—a reference to the page was impossible. He was obliged, therefore, to refer to the number of the class. Possibly, as in the case of his notation, he may claim that he has invented something because he has varied its form, although there is not the ghost of a difference, in

practical utility, in favor of either method. But he cannot claim even this variation as original, as he was anticipated by the Apprentices' Library Catalogue of 1874. In it (in Part 2), under the names of all important topics, there is a reference to the class-number in Part 1, and under the less important subjects the names and class-numbers of every book are given in full.

But further: there is a large class of books, other than catalogues, in which it is an old-established custom to refer to the section instead of the page. Many law books and codes are indexed in that way, and so are abundance of other books whose materials are arranged in distinct paragraphs capable of consecutive numbering. This method of indexing can no more be patented or copyrighted than alphabetizing an index. And Mr. Dewey can no more prosecute infringers than he can himself be prosecuted for printing that part of his index which can be found in books copyrighted before his was. It is true that a real theft of Mr. Dewey's own "inventions," legally proved, could be punished under the copyright law—not under the patent law, as he seems (by a misclassification) to think. But we apprehend that this would amount pretty nearly to a prohibition of repeating Mr. Dewey's faults.

Again, what is a "Relativ" index? Every index must relate to the books which it interprets. A none-relative or irrelative index would be ridiculous. Finally, as regards the value of Mr. Dewey's Index, it should be noted that his original (1876) list contained only about 2500 heads, or not very much more than that of the New York Mercantile Library Catalogue of 1872. His revised list, as we have abundantly shown, is largely made up of topics that have no business there at all; and if we deduct these there will remain less than 6000 names. When we consider further the hundreds of important topics omitted altogether (of which omission we have given a few examples), it cannot begin to compare, in practical utility, in our opinion ("our" in this case being Mr. Schwartz), with the Index of Subjects appended to Mr. F. B. Perkins's "Rational classification." This index we have found the fullest and best yet made, although by no means exhaustive. A complete subject index is, in fact, still a desideratum, and there is plenty of room for its "invention" by some enterprising librarian with the necessary leisure.

* [Schleiermacher also, in his "Bibliog. System d. ges. Wissenschaftskunde," 1852, has a "relativ index" of 340 pages, containing over 30,000 references to his classification, the references being made not to the pages of the book, but to the sections of the classification, by means of the class symbols, as C509, I19, Y1337.—ED. LIB. JNL.]

4. The Movable system was not used "in a few cases only," but in a great many. It is an old idea which Mr. Dewey will find fully described in Schrettinger. The "fifty libraries" Mr. Dewey visited must have been mainly confined to New England, or he could not have made a statement so easily disproved. If the "Relativ" index gives the system "most of its value," then it must have existed in the same state of perfection in 1801, if not earlier. It does not follow, however, that an index gives "most of its value" to a Movable system. It would certainly have more value still if it needed no index at all. Without recommending the system in any way, this may be illustrated by the New York Mercantile and New York State libraries, which were both alphabetically arranged by authors, on a "movable" system, long before 1860. As far as such a system is practicable, it can be used without an index or even without a catalogue of any kind.

5. Much is claimed by Mr. Dewey for the alleged "Mnemonic" features of his scheme. But they neither run consistently through his classes, nor are they consistently applied, even according to his own principles. To cite only two cases among several that could be mentioned: History is always supposed to have the number 9, yet Religious history is not 290, but 270. Again, Italian literature is 850, Italian language 450. This would lead one to expect that Italian history would be 950, but it isn't: it is 945. And so of French, German, and other history. The difficulty with Mr. Dewey's mnemonics is just this: it means so many different things, according to circumstances, that one never knows what it means in any particular case, or even whether there are any mnemonics at all in a given class. His application of this idea is so arbitrary and inconsistent that, while it may be, to some extent, a convenience to some people, to at least as many others it will be a nuisance. And his Mnemonics can certainly have no value where the classification itself has none. A good classification and its alphabetical index, or an alphabetical arrangement of the classes themselves, will be found, in practice, the best mnemonics.

Having carefully and critically examined every one of the alleged "inventions" of Mr. Dewey, we may conclude and sum up our examination in a sentence: "That which is new in his system is not good, and that which is good is not new."

SHALL BORROWERS GO TO THE SHELVES ?*

BY F. VINTON, OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

AN ideal administration of a library in an ideal community would allow free access to the books; but in a less perfect condition of things it has never been found safe. A minutely analytical catalogue of all the considerable contents of the books is the best substitute that can be offered in place of personal examination of the shelves. To say nothing of intentional abstractions, the sure result of a promiscuous handling of the books by some hundred persons is perpetual disorganization of any arrangement on the shelves intended by the locator. In such a case it becomes impossible for anybody—reader, assistant, or librarian—to go into the alcoves sure of finding what ought to be there, or of tracing it, if absent, to its present position. The same effect follows from the neglect on the part of assistants in restoring books to their proper places. The whole design of a library is, then, subverted. A library is a dictionary; but if the words in a dictionary were movable, how useless would it presently become! It is possible to represent in attractive terms the advantage to students of having a great wealth of literature beneath their hands; but the loss resulting to others from the carelessness or guilt of a few unscrupulous persons far outweighs this individual benefit. Those who *can* resort to the shelves certainly lose much time in ineffectual search; and it is surely to be supposed that practised assistants can find what is wanted sooner than borrowers themselves.

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGUING.

BY W. I. FLETCHER.

From the Nation, Feb. 18.

THE time has come for a change in the manner of cataloguing public libraries; and as I wish to reach the ears of those who direct our public libraries rather than of those who administer them, and of the general public itself, with some suggestions on the subjects I venture to offer what I have to say to the *Nation* rather than to the *Library journal*, where it would reach few outside of the libraries themselves.

Of the money now expended on the support of

[* Severe attacks have been made on the Princeton College Library for shutting students out from the books, while in most colleges the tendency is decidedly to admit more freely. Mr. Vinton was asked to give his reasons for the change, and replies as above. We expect this note to call out some rejoinders. — ED. LIB. JNL.]

libraries a considerable share goes to pay the expenses of catalogues, either printed or written. This is as it should be, for no one can doubt that it were better to buy much fewer books and have them well catalogued, than to accumulate no matter how large an incoherent mass with no catalogues, or with insufficient ones. But of this cataloguing expense it is not going too far to say that a very large share is wasted in the reduplication of that which ought to be done once for all. Nearly all our considerable libraries are making or keeping up elaborate catalogues, which are, to a large extent, repetitions of one another. And as the libraries grow, and the public demands on them become more and more intelligent as well as numerous and pressing, catalogues necessarily become more elaborate and complex, especially in the direction of the bibliography of subjects. It is to the great credit of our American librarians as a body, as well as to the men, like Jewett and Noyes, who have so nobly responded to this need with labors far beyond the due call of their position, that we have such admirable catalogues of so many libraries. But our library system is but passing out of its infancy. The demands of the past are but a shadow of what is to come, and already this system of elaborate cataloguing, repeating itself in scores, even in hundreds, of libraries, is breaking down of its own weight. The only question now is, How can it be replaced with something more elastic, less expensive, and capable of meeting the needs of the twentieth century, when our libraries will be numbered by thousands, and the volumes in scores of them by millions?

Co-operation furnishes the clue. For the ten years of its existence the American Library Association has had this as its watchword, and can point with pride to the work already done by its means. The new edition of Poole's "Index to Periodicals" owes its existence to the labors of fifty librarians, each doing a share, where, under the old plan of cataloguing, each must have done the whole in manuscript, as many were doing before the co-operative scheme was arranged. The quarterly index to periodicals now being issued with the *Library journal* is another step in the same direction. But these are only first steps, and merely hint at what must follow. The time must soon come when the libraries will no longer undertake to provide subject-catalogues of their own. The author-catalogues will necessarily be kept up, as each library must have a list of its books. But in place of the subject-catalogues we shall have printed bibliographies of subjects, issued for the most part periodically, and serving equally for one library or another. A shelf (or, in the larger libraries, a series of shelves) of these bibliographies, properly arranged, with a handy index to the volumes, will show the reader what titles to look for on a certain subject, and the library's author-catalogue will give a clue to their shelf location if they are to be found in that particular library. In many cases such bibliographies will give an indication as to which of the leading public libraries contain the rarer publications. (This is admirably

done in Dr. Bolton's list of scientific periodicals lately issued by the Smithsonian Institution.)

Now the point of what I have to say is, that such a scheme of bibliographies and subject-indexes is unquestionably feasible, while it furnishes the only possible solution of the problem. For its carrying out, all that is needed is that the directors of our public and college libraries should become alive to its immense economy as compared with the present wasteful system, and should be ready to vote money as subscriptions for this kind of work, in sums which will appear very large at first blush, but which will be much less than those now expended on manuscript work or on local printed catalogues, which can thus be superseded, and not only superseded, but vastly improved upon. The time has fully come for an agitation of this matter. If the intelligent men who direct our libraries and care for the funds which support them can be led to look into it, it cannot be but that they will be quick to join in some scheme by which the results I have tried to outline can be accomplished. A somewhat captious criticism of present methods is already in vogue, and is certain to be destructive of much possible good work if not met by a readiness on the part of library managers to reform what it is certainly not extravagant language to call an abuse.

May I add yet a line to say that as Chairman of the Co-operation Committee of the American Library Association, I shall be pleased to receive from any quarter suggestions which may assist us in forwarding the proposed reform?

LEIPZIG BINDINGS.

HERR OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, of Leipzig, publisher of the *Centralblatt*, wrote (in English) on Feb. 5, 1886, to Mr. Winsor, as President of the A. L. A.: "I have studied with great interest the Proceedings of the Lake George Conference of the A. L. A. reprinted in the *Library journal*, and I venture to hope that similar conferences of the German librarians will be held before long, the good results of these conferences being too evident not to strike every one. There is only one thing which has touched me painfully in the proceedings; the remarks of Mr. Poole (p. 341) on the Leipzig binding, which, pronounced by a man of Mr. Poole's position, cannot be but extremely impressive. I am fully aware that, as a rule, the binding done at Leipzig is bad; and I know also the history of that large invoice (consignment) of books Mr. Poole speaks about; but I trust that there are exceptions, and that good library bindings are supplied not only by London and Paris, but by Leipzig likewise; and I should consider it as a very great favor if I was allowed to prove that this is the case by exhibiting at the next conference of the A. L. A. (which will take place, I am told, at Milwaukee, in July next) some, not above twenty, specimen volumes bound by Leipzig binders. I beg, therefore, to ask your

permission, as the President of the A. L. A., to do so; and to add that, of course, all expenses for carriage, duty, etc., shall be at my charge. I am writing at the same time to Mr. Poole on this subject; and as it is a matter of general interest, I venture to hope that the A. L. A. will not refuse its permission."

Mr. Winsor referred the letter to his successor, Mr. Poole, who replied: "The association has always gladly received and put on exhibition all articles of convenience or specimens of work in every department of library economy which have been sent in. The members of the association will be especially gratified to receive specimens of bindings, or other exhibits, which may be sent from Germany to the Milwaukee meeting; and I can assure you that they will receive proper attention. The members will be still more gratified if you would attend that meeting yourself, and represent the bibliographers of Germany, and, at the same time, the interests of the book-trade and book-binders of Leipzig. I am very glad you have brought up the subject of Leipzig bindings, and am pleased with the frankness of your comments on my remarks concerning it, which I made at the Lake George meeting of the A. L. A. In your letter to Mr. Winsor, you say you are 'writing to Mr. Poole on the subject.' When your letter comes to hand I shall be very glad to reply to it, and I will then discuss the subject more fully than I can do in this, which I regard as an official letter.

"I think the book-trade and the book-binders of Leipzig ought to be fully informed as to the opinion which the American librarians have of their book-binding. In what I said at the Lake George meeting, and which you say 'touched me painfully,' I expressed, I think, the opinion of every librarian present who has had experience with Leipzig bindings. I am therefore exceedingly gratified that you have noticed my remarks (for they were made to be noticed); and that now, as the matter is in agitation, the causes for complaint which the American librarians have had these many years are likely to be removed.

"We receive and read with interest the serial of which you are the publisher—the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, edited by Dr. Hartwig. We are all working for the same ends—the interests of libraries and of bibliography."

LIBRARIES FOR MAN-OF-WAR'S MEN.

J. N. writes to the *Evening Post* asking if there is any society in New York that would send reading matter—not religious—to the chaplain of a United States man-of-war, now on a foreign station, for the use of the men?

Commodore R. Chandler, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, informs the *Post* that if such matter is sent addressed to the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard, N. Y., care of the Commandant, it will be forwarded to any of the United States ships at the earliest opportunity that offers.

A LIBRARY BENEFACTOR.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Feb. 25.

JOHN KING, who has been long known as pre-eminent among the newsboys of Cincinnati, was found dead in his room at No. 117 Twelfth Street, yesterday, by Mr. William F. Chambers, of the business department of the *Commercial Gazette*. King, who has more than a local reputation, has not been well for some days, and a note to that effect had been received by Mr. Chambers. At the Public Library John King was considered as one of the regular employés, and, in fact, almost as a recognized official. He was born in Cass County, Mich., in 1843, and there his relatives still reside. At the age of sixteen the kick of a horse crippled him for life. For three years he hobbled around on crutches, when he was attacked by rheumatism, and his limbs were so drawn up that he could only crawl around on his hands and knees. One day while crawling about the room he struck his right knee against some sharp object, which, with the effect of a blundering surgical operation, stiffened the limb for life. Both limbs were now useless, and the poor boy was completely bedridden. It was during this time that his love for reading was developed. There were but few books in the neighborhood, but what there were he eagerly devoured, and then mentally resolved that if ever it should be in his power he would become the possessor of a library of choice books which should be all his own.

At the age of twenty-five he got off his bed, and for three years he hobbled about the house, unable to do any work. He then went to Detroit, and in the summer of 1868 he came to Cincinnati. A situation was finally secured, but hardly a fortnight had elapsed when he was taken down with the smallpox, and he remained in the pest-house for six weeks. After leaving the pesthouse he went back to the firm where he had been employed, Spence Brothers' tobacco factory, and began living in a little roughly furnished room, at the corner of Third and Sycamore streets. The work he could do in the factory was such as is commonly done by children, and about \$3 per week was all he could make by his industry. It was with difficulty he could sustain life, and so he became a newsboy. The work was lighter, and more generous rewards followed, and then it was that John conceived the idea of laying up money enough to buy him a home and a library, and for ten years his energies were bent to this direction. Whenever a book was offered he thought valuable and could be secured cheap he bought it.

The ten years referred to saw but one interruption in his work as a newsboy, and that came in the shape of a new misfortune. A blind man, a broommaker, prevailed upon him to go to Sabina, Clinton County, and, with his savings, which then amounted to \$50, buy a broom machine. In a short time the firm failed, \$150 in debt. King came back to Cincinnati, and in time sent back to Sabina the full amount of the claims existing between himself and the blind man. His earnings were about \$1 per day. By

the failure of the bank of Adae & Co. he lost \$600, the savings of about the half of ten years of honest endeavor, which had been religiously set apart for a "good read" in his old age.

In May, 1879, Mr. Vickers, of the Public Library, received a note from John King, in which he stated that he would present to the Public Library his collection of books, of about 2700 volumes. It was found that the collection had been made with care and judgment, and was much more valuable than the average private library of the same number of volumes.

John King was married about seven years ago. His wife was a Southern girl, who had received a good education. Her family had been reduced by the war, and she had to depend upon her own exertions for support. The continuing volume of a book which she had been reading was not on the catalogue, and, being very desirous of procuring it, she was referred to John King. He had the volume, and gave it to her. From this incident sprang an interest and affection which ended in marriage. The couple lived together contentedly for about three years, when the wife died of consumption. Since that time King has lived alone, still accumulating books, and apparently taking as great interest in the reading world as ever.

A NEW PENNSYLVANIA LAW TO PREVENT INJURIES OF BOOKS.

THE report of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia quotes the following law just passed by the Pennsylvania legislature to prevent injuries of books, etc., in public libraries, etc.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That if any officer, clerk, agent, or member of any public library, duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, or any other person whatever, shall hereafter wilfully cut, mutilate, or otherwise injure any book, volume, map, chart, magazine, newspaper, painting, engraving or statuary belonging to, or deposited in any public library, museum, or gallery so incorporated as aforesaid or in any department of this Commonwealth, shall procure such injury to be done, as herein stated, every such person shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding three months, or both, or either at the discretion of the court; moreover, he shall be liable to make good the said damage or injury to said institution in addition to aforesaid fine and imprisonment; *Provided, however,* that no prosecution shall be maintained under this act, unless the library prosecuting shall have, at least, two printed copies of this act conspicuously placed upon its premises.

Laws of Pennsylvania, session of 1885, No. 105, approved June 23d.

The act as printed in the "Laws" has but one section. Mr. Edmonds writes: "I do not know why the act was passed, as the previous

one, which I do not understand is repealed, seems to me as effective and more stringent, the penalty being \$500 and six months."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

ON February 12, the following circular, signed by Ralph Wells, Grace Mission, N. Y., Pres't N. Y. S. S. A., A. F. Schaffler, Olivet Mission, N. Y., C. B. Knevals, Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y., David S. Brown, Jr., St. George's, N. Y., John E. Searles, Jr., New York Ave., Brooklyn, Robert R. Doherty, Centenary, Jersey City, Charles P. Cheney, St. James', Elizabeth, N. J., James D. Squires, Calvary, N. Y., and T. O. Conant, Orange, N. J. was sent to the Sunday-school superintendents and librarians of New York:

The Sunday-school library has become an institution of great importance in the work of the Sunday-school. Its possibilities of usefulness, however, are only faintly appreciated even yet. If the labors and experience of those who are engaged in its direction and administration can be combined through an Association, so that each can have the benefit of the ideas and experience of all, its growth in influence and usefulness will be greatly increased. It is proposed to form such an Association of librarians and other persons who are connected with Sunday-schools in New York city and vicinity.

Of many important results which might be accomplished through such an Association, a few may be instanced, namely: the organization of a Reading Committee of such high character and such unquestioned ability that its reports on books will be eagerly sought after and universally respected; another, the gathering of statistics of Sunday-school libraries and their work; another, improvement in methods of administration and reduction of methods to a science; another, formulation of uniform rules for cataloguing; another, the organization of a National Association; and, still another, and very important result, may be the establishment of a periodical devoted to the Sunday-school library and its interests, through which workers in all parts of the country can exchange ideas and compare experiences. The whole work of the Association will tend to raise the standard of librarianship, and make the librarian and his books an important educational factor in the Sunday-school.

A meeting, to consider this proposition, will be held on Monday evening, February 15, 1886, at 7:45 o'clock, in the chapel of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church (Dr. Howard Crosby's), northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Mr. S. S. Green, librarian of the Free Public Library of Worcester, Mass., well known for his success in bringing the public library into inti-

mate relations with the public-school system—himself a Sunday-school teacher, and actively interested in the work of the Sunday-school library—will address the meeting on the general subject of co-operation in Sunday-school library work; after which there will be a free discussion of the proposed organization, presided over by Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, and steps will be taken to organize an Association.

The plan has received the hearty commendation of such well-known Sunday-school workers as Dr. J. H. Vincent, Rev. A. E. Dunning, Rev. F. N. Peloubet, and many others, and has been noticed with favor in *The Century*, *Critic*, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Sunday-School Times*, *Sunday-School Journal*, *Christian Advocate*, *Independent*, *Christian at Work*, *Examiner*, *Zion's Herald*, and other religious and secular periodicals.

You are earnestly and cordially invited to be present. Please also extend the invitation to the assistant librarians and to any other persons connected with your school who are interested in the Sunday-school library or in the selection of reading for young people; or, if you will send their addresses to the Rooms of the New York Sunday-School Association, 304 Fourth Avenue, copies of this circular will be mailed to them direct.

At the meeting there were present thirty persons who unanimously voted in favor of forming an Association of Sunday-school Librarians. A committee was appointed to organize.

The society will include not only librarians, but superintendents, and all interested in Sunday-school work.

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

Seventeen Sunday School Librarians and Assistant Librarians met Dec. 11 in the Sunday School Library Room of St. John's Church, and organized "The Sunday School Library Association of Elizabeth, New Jersey," by adopting a constitution and electing the following officers: President, C. P. Cheney; Vice-President, George S. Leary; Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. L. Worrall.

The attendance was just double the number present at the preliminary meeting held in St. James's Sunday School Library two or three weeks before. About a dozen libraries were represented, notwithstanding the absence of at least four prominent librarians who have expressed their sympathy with the movement.

The object of the association is by conference and co-operation to increase the usefulness and promote the interests of the Sunday School Libraries of Elizabeth and vicinity.

Meetings are to be held regularly on the Second Friday evening of each month.

Librarians and assistant librarians can become members of the association by signing the constitution and paying the annual due of 50 cts. Other persons who wish to join can do so in the same way after being elected by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting. All members are on the same footing. Persons desiring to become members are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary.

C.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WE give below the text of the bill introduced by David B. Henderson in the House to provide for the distribution of the statutes of the United States and the *Congressional record*, to designated incorporated bodies, institutions, and associations:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is required to furnish to incorporated bodies, institutions, and associations to be designated to him by Senators of the several States, respectively, and by the Representatives in Congress, and by the Delegate from each Territory, one bound copy of the statutes of the United States enacted by the Forty-eighth Congress and each succeeding Congress, and of the *Congressional record* for said Congress and each future Congress, in the manner provided in Sections 501 and 502 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for the distribution of other books and public documents therein mentioned.

FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARIES FOR NEW YORK STATE.

THE following is the text of a bill intended "to encourage the growth of free circulating libraries in the cities of the State of New York," which has recently been presented to the Legislature. It is understood to be especially in the interest of the existing New York Free Circulating Library.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any Library Association duly incorporated under the laws of this State, and located in any city of the State, which owns real estate of the value of at least \$20,000 in said city, and also at least ten thousand volumes, and maintains the same as a free library for the free circulation of books among the inhabitants of said city, and which shall have actually circulated in the twelve months next preceding the date of the application herein authorized at least seventy-five thousand volumes, is hereby authorized to apply to the Common Council or other proper authority, and in the city of New York to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for the appropriation of a sum not exceeding \$5000.

SEC. 2. Any such Library Association, which shall have circulated in addition to the seventy-five thousand volumes above specified more than one hundred thousand volumes, is hereby authorized to apply to the Common Council or other proper authority, and in the city of New York to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for a further appropriation of \$5000 for each one hundred thousand volumes so circulated in the twelve months next preceding the date of such application, over and above the seventy-five thousand volumes above referred to.

SEC. 3. The term circulation, as used in this act, is hereby defined to mean the aggregate number of volumes actually withdrawn from the

library or libraries of any said Library Association, by the people of said city, for use in their own homes or places of business.

SEC. 4. The Common Councils of the cities of this State, or other proper authorities of the same, are hereby authorized and empowered to make proper provision for the payments of the appropriation as herein provided for.

SEC. 5. In the city of New York the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall annually include in its final estimate the sum or sums provided as herein, to be appropriated to any Library Association in said city, which sum or sums shall be annually raised and appropriated to any such Library Association as is authorized to receive such appropriation or appropriations, under the provisions of this act, provided, however, that the whole appropriation for any one Library Association shall not exceed the sum of \$40,000 in any one year.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ITS BEHALF.

THE meeting held on February 22, in Steinway Hall, New York, in the interest of the New York Free Circulating Library, was attended by from five to six hundred persons, who were enthusiastic in their reception of the sentiments and propositions entertained by the speakers.

Levi P. Morton opened the meeting, stating that as the president, Mr. Field, was somewhat indisposed, he had been requested to fill his place. He said :

"For the past six years the New York Free Circulating Library has been working under a system by which it has supplied free reading to all classes of people at their homes. The safety of a republican form of government depends upon the enlightened state of the people. Under such a form the public schools are maintained, not as a charity, but as a political necessity. The common schools are not sufficient. Books must be furnished. This society has been testing methods of doing this, on a small scale heretofore, and has proved the methods. The question which interests us has just now been brought prominently forward by the bill to provide a free library for the city. We think our library can do the necessary work."

Mr. Morton then introduced ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, who said :

"I have been requested to state to you something of the origin of the New York Free Circulating Library, its accomplishments and expectations. Over the doors of the great library at Thebes were inscribed the words 'Medicine for the Soul.' It seems strange that a great city like New York, so rich, so generous, and so charitable, should have been so long without a free library ; that it should have overlooked this great public necessity ; that until this library

was founded there was none in New York from which people were perfectly free to take books to their homes. The fact that a bill, emanating from that unsuspected body, the Board of Aldermen, has been presented to the legislature, providing for a large central library in the city, has brought the matter more before the attention of the public. Many seem unaware that there has been for six years a library, established by some unselfish and devoted ladies and gentlemen, perfectly free to every man, woman, and child in New York, and a reading room attached, also free to all. The enterprise is no longer an experiment ; it has results to show. These results have astonished the founders ; they have shown that the soil is fertile, and no harvest is too large to be expected from it. I will try to give you, without encroaching much on your time, a slight resumé of what has been done by the society. It was incorporated on March 15, 1880 ; it was started and has been maintained ever since by private subscriptions, never receiving one dollar of public money. A donation of \$5000 constituted the donor a founder ; a gift of \$1000 constituted a patron ; a gift of \$200 constituted a life member ; and a gift of \$10 an annual member. The library was first opened in March, 1880, in two rooms at 36 Bond Street, with 1200 volumes on its shelves. Its circulation during the first month amounted to 1044. In October the monthly circulation reached 4200. During the first seven months a total of 22,550 volumes were lent out. The loss of books was two ; that beats the record of libraries in the loss books. There was a reading room connected with this same library in which 1988 read during the year. The expenses during the year amounted to \$2418. There were then two life members only and forty-seven annual members. In the second year, 1881, there were 54,088 books on the shelves, and 69,280 volumes were circulated during the year ; 9605 persons took advantage of the reading rooms, and there were six books lost. The trustees then began to look forward to a permanent location for the library, and made negotiations for the building where it is now situated, No. 49 Bond Street. During the next year they entered the new library premises, which were opened in May, 1882. During the fifth year, by the munificence of Mr. Ottendorfer, a branch library was established on Second Avenue. Mr. Ottendorfer also stocked it with over 8000 volumes, and furnished it for literary work in the most perfect way. It only needs a visit to either library to persuade the public of New York what a debt they owe to Mr. Ottendorfer for his remarkable liberality. The figures showed an increase of remarkable extent in the readers, both branches circulating more than Bond Street had done before ; 200,959 books were circulated, and five books lost from the two together. The readers of the Ottendorfer branch numbered 53,964 ; those at Bond Street 43,404. The library has now about 24,000 books in both branches, valued on a low valuation at \$12,000. These libraries are open on Sunday. Whatever may be said about the propriety of opening

museums on Sunday, this library has always been open, and the record of its use on that day is extremely interesting. The circulation on that day for the past year has been 8,459, of which 5,111 were for the Ottendorfer branch. The readers at the Ottendorfer branch have numbered 5,390 and at Bond Street 43,404. We feel that it is only necessary to bring the facts to the knowledge of the people of New York to meet with a ready response to our appeal for means to extend these advantages; and there should be at least twenty more branches established at the earliest possible moment. If they visit the libraries they will find a quiet, studious, orderly body of readers, every one grateful for the advantages he enjoys, and appreciating the extent of what has been done for him. They are used by a great variety of persons for particular purposes. Teachers in the public schools resort there for books from which to instruct their scholars in special branches of study. Such results as these can only result from a perfectly free library. The Mercantile Library has only a nominal subscription, and yet its circulation is very small. One word as to the policy of establishing branch libraries. It seems to us, from our experience, and the example of other cities, that the only way to establish a really free library is to establish it by branches. Boston has established eleven branches, and while the circulation at the main library is 200,000, at the branches it is 400,000. In large libraries it is a curious fact that, while the circulation decreases, the expenses increase in inverse proportion. If we should establish one, say, on the site of the old reservoir, it would be like sending a man up there with a pail for water, instead of sending it through pipes to his home. If such a library were to be established, it would be much like the stout gentleman who engaged two places in the coach, that he might have room to expand, and who, when he came to start, found that the clerk had given him two seats, one inside and one out. If the man who writes a good book is a friend to humanity, surely, though in a lesser degree, every one who endeavors to promote the circulation of such a book is a friend to humanity."

The chairman observed that the distinguished orator (Mr. Chauncey M. Depew) whom he now had the pleasure of introducing really needed no introduction in any part of New York City or State.

Mr. Depew said: "I think that this is a very reasonable way to celebrate the birthday of the father of our country. When I was a boy the proper way was to march somewhere and take a drink. It the distinguished gentleman to whom the origin of our republic is due were here now, I am of opinion that he would be in favor of just such a purpose as that for which we are gathered here. Because if there was any quality for which General Washington was distinguished, it was that he was not so particularly great in any one direction as he was so generally sound in all directions. We have reached just the point now where the only thing which can save us is general intelligence, and that will be secured, not spontaneously, but

by such movements as this. When Washington was born, there was only one public library in the States, and that was not a free one. To-day there are 1200 free public libraries in in the United States. Up to the beginning of the present century we were eminently a rural people. The man with his farm, or small store, or other occupation was able to sustain himself very much independently, and the pursuit of his independent occupation was in itself a liberal education. But the great forces of nature—steam and electricity—have been made by man to serve his purposes of every kind, and this necessitated concentration of vast bodies of men in common centres. As a result, the population in rural parts diminishes year by year, while the cities are steadily growing. Formerly every one knew every one, the difference between rich and poor was not so great, and a friendly hand was stretched out in any time of need all over the country. We have got past that; now we have our great cities, where no one knows any one. How are we ever to act so that we can secure the same general prosperous happiness, contentment, and the same universal brotherhood? Our new sociological conditions are forced upon ourselves with such rapidity that we have not conformed ourselves to them. We have hospitals and churches and societies, and we have the public schools, the one great mark of our civilization. But if it is a safety valve, it is at the same time a source of danger, because there is a point where the public school stops, and beyond that we provide nothing. But they hunger for knowledge, and their minds will be fed somewhere and by some one. To this cause I ascribe the growth of wild theories that assail the church, the community, property, and all established and organized institutions. There is a hunger—the hunger of the body—that can always be supplied. But the most terrible thing that I know of in this world is a hungry mind. This question has been brought to your minds by the bill now before the Legislature. I am thankful that some one was moved to move that bill. It shows that public spirit has been aroused by the work of the ladies who started this library. It has called attention to the need existing as could have been done in no other way. But we are here to say that we have a better way than that devised in the bill. It is true that it has been approved by the Board of Aldermen; but without making any charges—and none need be made—I think a little study will show that the purpose is not to be secured in New York by a great centralization. I care not how good the object may be. There never yet was a great building of this kind put up that did not cost at least ten times the amount estimated—even without any fraud. This is because we have no permanency in our political life. When a party is in power it commences a building. When it goes out of power and another party comes in, the new party must make some alterations in the plans. How are the workers of the party to be taken care of, unless a wing is added that they may work in? We have enough of the architectural monstrosities

that make our city unique. We have the post-office, and the new court-house, and the Forty-second Street reservoir. And when the building is finished, what then? We have got no books, except what the aldermen may select from the suggestions that may arise from their own reading. And then it is fifteen miles from the Battery to the utmost city limit, and how are the people from the extremities of the city to get there? They have not got the money nor the time to get there, and we can't expect them to sacrifice more than would buy them a cheap novel to come and borrow a book. There are 100,000 people in this city who are constantly treading the line between comfort and distress so closely that even the daily newspaper is too heavy a burden. We do not want a building that may become in time merely another club for the wealthy; we want a library for the poor. Let the Government in every case where a branch library is built by benevolent persons grant \$5000 a year to run it, and we shall have five and twenty libraries in the different centres of population here in a very few years. The library is the enemy of the prison and the jail and all the crimes that are within them. See what they have done in Boston, as Judge Howland was saying just now. You can't start conversation at the dining table in Boston with regard to a new revelation of the telescope or the microscope but they will overturn all you say in the kitchen afterward. The means of obtaining knowledge are now as abundant as the air around us. The mind of the worker hungers after the intelligence contained in the book. Let us put it into his hands."

Mr. Frederick R. Coudert said: "I do not know any one thing that appeals with such importance to the citizens of New York as books free to the public. There may be something that appeals more strongly—the question of putting down rum. But these are twin questions, for I know no better way of putting down rum than putting up books. This is a big question, and all honor to those who started this project of a free library. It is so important that I shall not enter one word of criticism on the scheme before the legislature now. I think the gentleman who fathered it is animated by the best of motives. I think we can discuss this question and promote the scheme which we believe to be best without impugning his motives or finding any fault with the form in which he has placed his aspirations. There is a bit of history which I only learned to-day which is extremely instructive on the point as to the question of free library or public library. Does any one know that we have a public library here in New York, down in the city hall? If any one raises his hand to say he has visited it, I shall be much surprised. And yet we have here the very scheme of a public library which is now before the city, only not such an expensive one. It was started by the city authorities in 1848, and they paid a librarian \$250 to keep it open. Then they raised his salary to \$1000, and then, as his duties were so onerous, they gave him an assistant at \$800. So you have been paying for a public library all

these years, and I am confident none of you could find it, though it is in the south-eastern corner of the City Hall, and you can go and see it. I am informed that it contains nearly 2000 books, though how many of them are patent records and directories I would not like to say. I think you will agree with me that the Government should never be allowed to do for us what we can do for ourselves. Let the legislature look at what this circulating library does. It is already started; it is a great success. Why should the Government say it will go no further? If the State government insists on establishing a free library, let it give assistance to this scheme. The problem has here been worked out fully already. Mr. Depew has told us that when we provide schools and then stop, we put a weapon only into the young man's hand. How is he to be taught his duties as a citizen? Is it possible that the rich men of New York do not see the cloud? It is not larger than a man's hand, but it is in sight. Is it possible that they do not see that for the first time in the history of the world labor is organized, perhaps better organized than capital? Do they expect that the pyramid will stand on its apex forever? The battle must be fought out. It is being fought out; the signs of it are in the air. You rich men, with your trunks full of bonds, forget that there is a latent force in the land which may sweep them all away. Happy for you if they do it by the silent vote. They will only do it by the silent vote, because education has taught them that that is how it can be done. Do you think a hungry man stops to reason? Do you see that women are working for twenty-one cents a day, and able-bodied men are dying of real, actual hunger? That sort of thing is about us, and how are you going to remedy it? It is only by the magnanimity, if you will so name it, of those who, by a strange sarcasm of which they are themselves unaware, call themselves the ruling classes, that this can be done. They can do it by giving comfort and aid to the distressed, by opening to them wide those realms which have no limit to enjoyment, by teaching them that, with patience and faith, all things are open to them; that the millionaire of to-day is the pauper of to-morrow, and that the pauper of to-day is the millionaire or the president of the future. You may teach them that there is a prospect, if not for them, at least for their children. You can teach them that abuses cannot be righted by the torch or petroleum; any fool can set fire to a temple, but you can teach them that the proper way is to utilize the temple by opening the doors and going in. They will discover that the interests of labor and capital are not antagonistic. Mr. Ottendorfer has done more to make that understood here than any preacher in the city, or all of them together could have done in six months. In the library founded by him the public have found that the treasures of knowledge are open to all. We have shown that this thing can be done by private enterprise, and do not let the Government deprive our rich men of this opportunity of doing themselves and others good."

New York Library Club.

SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING.

A SPECIAL public meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the Law Lecture Room of Columbia College this evening. About eighty persons were present. The President, Mr. R. R. Howker, called the meeting to order at 8:20 o'clock, and in his opening remarks stated the object of the organization of the Club. He said that it was an error to suppose that the Librarians of New York opposed a free public library system—they were simply anxious that it should be planned to do the most service to readers and to be kept out of the hands of politicians.

The Secretary read the two bills pending before the Legislature at Albany providing for the incorporation and maintenance of the New York Public Library.

Hon. Adolph L. Sanger then addressed the meeting as follows:

"I trust you will pardon me if I may appear somewhat prolix in my remarks; but when it is remembered that our side of the question has never been thoroughly or properly presented, and that we have never had a fitting opportunity to explain in detail what was intended by the establishment of what is known in these bills as 'The New York Library,' I think it will be pardonable in me if I attempt in the brief space of twenty minutes or half an hour to explain exactly what we contemplate.

"Two bills have been read to you, the first bill relating to the incorporation of the New York Public Library, which includes in its list of incorporators the names of some of the most eminent citizens of New York City. Under the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Common Council last December, about one hundred and twenty-five gentlemen were addressed by the Committee named in the resolution, and out of that number over one hundred responded, signifying their willingness and desire to co-operate in what they considered to be such an excellent movement. There is not a name included in the list of incorporators without expressed consent. I make this explanation because I have seen in one or two of the public prints a statement to the effect that many of these names appear without the knowledge or consent of their owners. This is not so. In every instance I have from these gentlemen their own letters testifying their desire to participate in this movement and their approval of the measure contemplated.

"By the general provisions of that bill these incorporators, and no other persons, are to elect a board of trustees, which is to manage the affairs of the library, and I am desirous to impress this fact upon you for the following reason: I have heard remarks made upon the public platform, and by some members of the legal profession, to the effect that if the New York Public Library is to be organized under the provisions of the bill now before the Legislature, it will eventually fall into the hands of politicians and be controlled by them, and that the New York Public Library

will share the fate of all other institutions in which politics play a prominent part. In the second place, and connected with that suggestion, was the remark that a bill which contemplates the expenditure of so large a sum of money as \$750,000 for a public building implies a good deal more than that. I admit it will not complete a building if it is to be erected under the same practices which prevailed in the erection of the Court House in the City of New York and the Capitol at Albany.

"Now I want to say at the outset, and I want to assure all who may be interested in the project of a free circulating library in the city of New York, so far as these bills are concerned, from the character of those who constitute the list of incorporators, whom you will acknowledge to be among the most prominent in commerce and literature and in the professions, I say it cannot for a moment be assumed that this library institution is to be conducted in the way of all political institutions.

"I say at the outset that politics have nothing whatever to do with the New York Public Library bill. There may be included in the list of incorporators the names of two or three gentlemen who are prominent in political life. I don't think that because a man is a politician that for that reason he is not to be entrusted with some of the public burdens and benefits that attach to all citizens.

"I am not one of those—and I do not think there are many here present—who believe that because a man happens to be prominent in public life, because he happens to hold a position of honor and trust, that for that reason he is to be charged with being a politician in the most offensive sense in which that word has been used, and that he is not fit to rank with those who are to incorporate a public library.

"Now I say, and I say it earnestly, that that idea ought to be banished from the minds of those who take an interest in this subject. The weapon of ridicule has also been used against the present project because it has emanated from the Board of Aldermen. Let it be borne in mind that that body is the legislative branch of the City, and is its representative; and the resolution was introduced there to give the bill a public character; and being once passed, that ended the connection of the Board of Aldermen with the entire scheme. . . .

"The fact that the bill requires the library to make an annual report to the Common Council does not give that body any control over its affairs, nor the institution a political character. Dozens of other institutions, such as the Catholic Protectory, St. Luke's Hospital, and others, all exist under a similar requirement.

"As I said to you before, the incorporators are to select the trustees; the trustees are to number twenty-two in all, of whom four are to be of those who are among the highest public officials in the City of New York; for it must be conceded that the public should be represented in some capacity, and they are represented in that limited way by the Mayor, for the time being, the President of the Board of Aldermen,

the Comptroller, and the President of the Department of Public Parks. These gentlemen, representing the several departments in the City of New York, together with eighteen other gentlemen who are to be selected by the corporators, will constitute the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library. And I would like to know what play politics will have there?

"These gentlemen, as trustees, have the selection of a librarian. I suppose it is but just to infer that the public-spirited, intelligent citizens who are to constitute the Board of Trustees are not going to select a politician or anybody incompetent or unqualified for the office of librarian, unless it may be that he is a politician in the sense of a man interested in public affairs but deserving of trust and confidence, and who possesses the ability and qualifications and requirements essential to be possessed by a librarian.

"The second of these bills provides for the erection of a public library building, and I believe it is this bill that has created whatever opposition there may be to the present plan. The substance of the bill is to authorize the Department of Public Parks with the co-operation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to erect a building at a cost not to exceed \$750,000. The bill has certain technical requirements with regard to the raising of these funds, and the objection raised on that account is puerile; anybody who is at all familiar with municipal matters knows how necessary it is to keep within the requirements of the constitution of the State regarding municipal indebtedness in order to avoid the possibility of any carping tax-payer or public official attacking the law and rendering its beneficent provisions inoperative on account of some legal flaw. The act does not make it mandatory that the sum of \$750,000 should be spent in the erection of the building, but simply that that sum should not be exceeded. The act also appropriates the sum of \$40,000 annually to maintain the institution, which I think will be sufficient to support the library in the first few years of its existence. If we were to compare this sum to that of \$130,000 annually allowed to the Boston Public Library, it might appear insufficient; but it must be borne in mind that the latter institution is some forty years old, and has on its shelves almost four hundred and fifty thousand volumes, and maintains eight branches and two distributing offices.

"Now, what I think I am expected to say more than anything else to-night is to give the reasons why, in the judgment of those who are interested in what is called the New York Public Library, it is necessary as the particular feature of a public library to have what is called a main library building.

"Those who oppose the public library project are in favor of branch libraries only, and, in support of this view, point to the work accomplished by the New York Free Circulating Library. I admit frankly the excellent results accomplished by that institution, and that it comprises among those who are its members and associates some of the best and most public-spirited citizens of our metropolis. But I still maintain that a

public library system in the city of New York cannot be maintained by only having branches here and there in scattered portions of the city. There are in the city of New York seventy-five public schools, and if you want to carry out the idea which we are all agreed upon, that a public library is to supplement the work of our common schools, it will be necessary to have seventy-five branches for that object alone.

"If the public library building be located where the proposers of the plan have suggested, it will be within the reach of almost every citizen of the metropolis; it will be right in the heart of the city, and within half an hour's walk of the homes of three fourths of our population.

"Another great advantage of a main library building is that such a structure will be, as our scheme calls for, a monument to the liberality of our city and to the desire for self-improvement among its citizens; in it can be placed the valuable works of art and literature which it can be reasonably hoped our citizens will in course of time donate and bequeath to the institution; and if, from time to time, necessity may require, there can always be established branch libraries or delivery stations, where persons can apply for and leave orders for books. And as respects the public schools—why, every Friday such pupils as have merited the privilege will through this latter means be allowed to receive such books as they select; or the list of books can be handed to the janitors, and they can go to the main building, get their supply of books, and bring them to the different schools. But the system can only be profitably worked out by having a main library building to which orders can be sent and from which they can be delivered.

"If you have a large central building and a proper central library system, you will find people who will be ready to support it by donations of money and fitting articles to be contained in the building. The main argument of those who advocate the system of branch libraries is the example presented by the city of Boston; but did Boston start out with branches and then erect a main building, or was the erection of the central building the first step and the establishment of branches a later consideration? And to-day, after its many years' experience, Boston is about to erect a new main library building instead of establishing additional branches.

"Take the whole range of free public libraries throughout the Union, examine their systems, and tell me if you can find any single city having a free library system where you will find only branches and no central building. On the contrary, they have always started with the idea that a main building is an absolute necessity, and that branches may, in the course of time, follow.

"I have communicated with some of the leading librarians throughout the country for the purpose of satisfying myself that the plan contemplated by these bills now before the Legislature was a proper one; I wanted to see whether any of those gentlemen who have had more and wider experience than myself have different views upon the subject of main buildings, and in no instance did those gentlemen indicate any views

except in accordance with those entertained by the proposers of the present plan.

"Now, with reference to the question of taxation; the city of New York appropriated for the year 1886—the current year—the sum of nearly \$5,000,000 for the public schools, a little less than one sixth of the total amount of money appropriated to carry on the city Government.

"There are in round numbers a million and a half inhabitants in the city, and if \$750,000 is to be appropriated for the erection of a public library building, that would be a tax of only fifty cents per capita for every citizen of this city, to be paid only once; and if we should provide for an annual appropriation of only \$75,000 (which is allowed in Chicago), that would represent an annual tax of only five cents per capita.

"Surely no one will contend that the city of New York, which spends five millions annually to support our public schools, will not be willing to spend \$75,000 to support what may be considered an essential part of that common school system.

"These are the views upon which we base our advocacy of the central building system; and having your trunk, your branches will follow as a matter of course. You must first have a well-organized central system, and your main building, and with that once securely and firmly established all the other things that are necessary are mere matters of detail and can be very well attended to afterward. I think if the advocates of the branch system will join hands with those who espouse the cause of the incorporators of the New York Public Library in urging the Legislature to pass the bill giving a free public circulating library to the city of New York there will be no difficulty after that bill once becomes a law to secure the proper site upon which to build, and the money with which to build; and if we cannot get the entire sum required from the public treasury, the difference will be made up by our public-spirited and philanthropic citizens, who have never been found wanting when the occasion and the cause justified their active co-operation."

Mr. Dewey.—I am glad to say a word to correct my position as represented in the press. All who are interested in libraries are in favor of Mr. Sanger's first bill, providing for the incorporation of a public library. No one is opposed to this first bill. The plan is a good one. I have been represented as saying that names of individuals who were not in favor of it were in the bill. I have failed to find any one doubting the motives of its advocates. We all ought to support it, and not fire into each other's camps. Mr. Sanger has said nothing about books. We cannot collect all the books wanted at once. Libraries always have outstanding orders for books that their agents cannot procure. I see no provision for the purchase of books.

It is absurd to suppose that the eighteen trustees to be chosen by the incorporators will be people to be afraid of, even granting that there are six doubtful persons among the one hundred incorporators. I take exception to the plan providing for a central library building

only. This would be building a house without having books to put in it. Boston has a half million books, and no place to put them. Philadelphia has a large and handsome building in the Rush Library, which cost a million of dollars. But it is not located where the people can get to it easily, and they had to build another nearer the centre, and move some of the books back. I was in the Rush Library the other day, and Mr. Smith said to me: "Hardly a day passes that somebody does not come into this building." The suggestion that 25,000 books could be distributed to the scholars in the seventy-five schools of this city each Friday would give three hundred and thirty-three books apiece for the janitors to carry, and that means a horse and wagon. I think it is not practical. Then, too, there is no chance for the librarian and assistants to exercise their personal influence upon the readers in a central library that is afforded through branches. All who believe in a public library of any kind should unite and favor the passage of a bill providing for the expenditure of the money to be appropriated in such a way as a commission shall deem wisest for the benefit of our people.

Mr. J. C. Henderson.—I have always understood that the Rush Library excluded novels, and cannot be considered a free public library. I have visited nearly all the large cities, and can corroborate all Mr. Sanger has said about central libraries being first established. Mr. Dewey is, I think, theoretical. Mr. Sanger has shown us what has been found practical. We should encourage Mr. Sanger's plan, and make a start.

Mr. Sanger.—I did forget to say something about books. I have assurances—and from people who are amply able to make good their promises—that once this building is erected the city will not have to spend a cent for books for five years. In six months you will have 250,000 volumes from libraries now in existence.

Mr. Peoples.—I can speak only for myself, but I know of no connection of the Mercantile Library with this public library scheme. We are controlled by two associations—the Mercantile Library and the Clinton Hall Associations. The Board of Directors and the Board of Trust have not considered this matter. Six of our trustees consented to go into the Board of Incorporators of the new library, without committing themselves to any plan. We have 210,000 volumes well selected. The Clinton Hall Association represents real estate worth \$250,000. It can do nothing without it aids the Mercantile Library. I cannot say what is possible to be done or what will be done. I believe in branch libraries, but no system will be complete without a centre. I for one am willing to take what we can get. I deprecate any hard words with those who believe otherwise.

Mr. Wheeler.—Every age of the world has made an accumulation of a stock of experience that has been valuable to the next. Until 1872 there was no system of education in New York supported at public expense. There was a private society that established and maintained the

schools, and in each school there was a library, but there was no central library. Popular sentiment developed the public-school system. In 1853 all the schools of the society were turned over to the public school-system, but the libraries in the different schools died out from want of a centre to supply them from. There are now in our public schools books of reference purchased from the Grosvenor legacy. If there were added to the school system some central storehouse or collection of books, legacies would take a tendency to such a centre. As in the case of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, private gifts did not accomplish much until this was adopted by the city—a case precisely similar to what is now proposed. Objectors have overlooked two reasons for the establishment of this public library: First, to provide readers with books to read at home; of these you want many duplicates in small locations, as in branches; second, there is a great demand for evening reading by designers and skilled workmen in this the largest manufacturing city in the country. Young men want such a place for the study of reference books evenings—valuable reference books, but not such as are in the Astor Library. Sunday readers would be better accommodated with such a central library than without. I would suggest the library of Congress, where we have plenty of books but no building, as a warning. I favor very strongly both the bills. It is the good work accomplished by the existing libraries that has led to this demand. I know the difficulty of raising money to carry on branches. Ought not this labor to be taken off the shoulders of those who have carried it so long. Some of our accumulated treasures should be converted into a great reservoir of books.

Mr. Gusbee (?).—I have had some experience in the matter of circulating books among the people who most need them. On a basis of 2000 volumes we have circulated 800 volumes per week. I soon became convinced that the only way to culture the working classes is to put books among them. I do not oppose the first bill, but it is all-important to have branches of 5000 volumes each with reading rooms to diffuse culture.

Mr. Dewey.—Every one favoring branches also favors a centre; there is no question that there must be a centre; but give us \$100,000 a year at once, and establish ten branches that can be circulating books while the central building is erecting.

Mr. Cohen.—I think that delivery stations would be cheaper and more practical than branches. There are four such stations in Brooklyn and six in Chicago, and they are found to work well. I should favor making the schools the delivery stations.

Mrs. Dewey.—I recall an incident during the visit of the American librarians to the London conference of librarians in—. Our party was visiting Manchester, and we found the two branches of the Free Library of that city packed full of readers, men and boys. Where would they have been if these branches had not been there to attract and interest them? Twelve hundred books were

circulated from the Bond Street and Ottendorfer branches yesterday. Shall we wait five years while this central library is building, while in two years branches could be established that would accomplish so much?

A visitor.—It seems to me that the friends of the Free Circulating Library are too zealous. We should look to the newspaper reports for an indication of the popular sentiment. From these we learn that there is a movement on foot to antagonize this library scheme. Less zeal for branches will forward the interests of the bill.

Mr. W. F. Gill.—We are in a metropolis, and to achieve a result commensurate with our needs and position we should remember this. We should work on a large scale.

Mr. R. B. Poole.—To be logical, we should have the central library first. That has been our experience in the Y. M. C. A. With a central association at the start that has been well sustained, we now have seven branches, with libraries at each of 1000 to 1500 books; our central library numbers 30,000 volumes. I believe in the central first, and then the branches. From an examination of the census of this city, I find that there are 500,000 residents below 14th St., an equal number between that and 87th St., and 125,000 above, in round numbers. We should need a branch for every 100,000 people.

Mr. Robert Rutter.—It seems to be the opinion of this body that a public library would be a good thing, and I think we should give expression to such opinion. It would show weakness to adjourn this gathering and have it generally understood that we had held only an informal talk. I believe a central building necessary for the use of a great executive staff.

Mr. J. N. Wing.—I am of opinion that we have not considered how rapidly books would accumulate on an expenditure, on Mr. Dewey's plan, of \$75,000 a year for books, without a building for them. In 1867 the Mercantile Library Association had about 35,000 volumes contained in a very small proportion of the space now occupied by the 210,000 volumes to which it has grown in less than twenty years.

Mr. Dewey.—In order to voice the opinion of this meeting, I would offer the following: *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting of citizens, gathered at the invitation of the New York Library Club, the Senate Bill 35 for the incorporation of the New York Public Library deserves the hearty support of all good citizens.

Mr. Bowker.—If this resolution were offered for the votes of the New York Library Club the chair would feel compelled to rule it out of order in a meeting that is not a regular or adjourned meeting of the club; but as it purports to be an expression of the sentiment of this gathering of citizens, and not an action of the club, unless some member objects I will put the question on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Nelson.—I have listened with interest to Mr. Sanger's full and clear explanation of the plan for a Free Public Library covered by the two bills before us. While I fully believe that the way to reach the mass of the people is

through branch libraries planted in their very midst, I would by no means be understood as opposed to a grand central library. If the two cannot be had together, then let us have the large library; the branches must and will follow.

Mr. Schwartz.—We are all in favor of the first bill. Much of this discussion is premature. Matters of detail can be left to the intelligent incorporators and to the trustees whom they are empowered to elect.

Mrs. William H. Draper.—The views of the friends of the Free Circulating Library are not confined to branches, but we believe that they should come first.

Miss E. M. Coe.—We have had 20,000 applicants for books, but only about 8000 use our books; the others cannot come to us. We circulate our books from the Battery to 155th St.

Mr. Dewey.—I would offer the following: Resolved, That \$100,000 should be asked for as an appropriation for the immediate establishment of branches and the purchase of books.

Seconded.

Mr. Bowker called Mr. Peoples to the chair, and taking the floor said: "I fear we should make a considerable and serious mistake to pass a more detailed resolution. It would be a mistake to seemingly commit the New York Library Club by a sudden indorsement of such a resolution as this."

Mr. Cohen and Mr. Hannah spoke in opposition to the passage of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Bowker it was moved to refer the resolution to the next regular meeting of the Club. On motion of Mr. George H. Baker a vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Mr. Sanger for his address. Adjourned.

THIRD REGULAR MEETING.

THE third regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at Columbia College Library March 11th, 1886, at three o'clock P.M., the president, R. R. Bowker, in the chair. About twenty-five members were present. The records of the second meeting were approved without reading, as they were published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January. The Secretary announced that a report of the special public meeting held February 24th, at the call of the Executive Committee, would appear in the March issue of the same journal. The Executive Committee reported favorably upon the following persons proposed for membership, and they were unanimously elected:

Rev. S. Macaulay Jackson, 14 East 31st Street.

Robert Rutter, 116 East 14th Street.

C. A. Horn, the Brooklyn Library.

J. F. Kernochan, New York Free Circulating Library.

E. Steiger.

Lyndes E. Jones.

Mr. R. B. Poole, Chairman, on behalf of the Committee on Book Thieves, presented the following supplementary report:

"1. That in view of the gross and wilful violation of the law respecting the injury and mutilation of books, engravings, newspapers, etc.,

in our public libraries and reading-rooms, greater legal protection is called for.

"2. Your Committee would recommend that this Club apply to the present legislature for an amendment of Chapter 721, Act 326 of the session laws of 1872, Section 1, the law relating to the mutilation of books," etc.

3. That the above-named act be amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1. Any person who shall wilfully cut, mark, mutilate, or otherwise injure any book, volume, manuscript, pamphlet, chart, magazine, newspaper, painting, engraving, plate, drawing or picture, table, or other literary property belonging to or deposited in any public library duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, or in any reading-room connected therewith, or shall procure such injury to be done, such person shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$100, or to imprisonment for not less than one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; provided, however, that no prosecution shall be maintained under this act, unless the library prosecuting shall have at least two printed copies of this act conspicuously placed upon its premises.

Mr. Poole also read the law as it now stands, and noted the special changes proposed by the Committee covering all persons and including reading-rooms, and adding an imprisonment clause.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Cohen.—Has the Committee considered the point raised at the previous meeting as to how many witnesses should be required to secure conviction? There is also another point as to whether there should not be some provision for the punishment of careles as well as of wilful mutilation.

Mr. Schwartz.—Why not omit the word "wilful"?

After considerable discussion on this subject, on motion of Mr. Cohen it was voted to strike out the word "wilfully" in the first line; and on motion of Mr. S. H. Berry it was voted to insert in the imprisonment clause after "not less than one month," the words "nor more than three months."

On motion of Mr. Cohen the report was referred back to the Committee, and they were requested to take into consideration the nature and amount of evidence required to convict, with power to amend the report and to embody it in a Bill, which they were authorized to present to the Legislature in the name of the New York Library Club.

Mr. Nelson, for the Committee on a Union List of Periodicals, reported progress: that a ms. list of some periodicals, comprising those in Poole's Index and the Co-operative Index, had been prepared, and had been checked off at Columbia College Library, and was now being checked at the Astor Library, where additional titles would be added to the list; that as soon as it was checked and added to by two or three other of the larger libraries, it would be put in

type and proofs would be sent to all the libraries to be checked simultaneously. Mr. Nelson, as Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of Libraries, also reported that a list of questions had been prepared, the printer's proof of which he had expected to lay before the Club at this meeting, but it had not come to hand as promised. He made a verbal statement covering the more important questions on the list; and at his request the Committee were authorized to have 500 copies of the proposed list of questions printed. Several suggestions were made to the Committee on different points.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dewey at the special meeting of the Club held February 24th, and by note referred to this meeting, was read by the Secretary.

(See report of meeting February 24th, p. 82.)

On motion of Mr. Nelson it was voted that in the absence of Mr. Dewey this resolution be referred to the Executive Committee.

The Secretary then read "An Act to encourage the growth of free circulating libraries in the cities of the State." (See p. 78.)

Mr. Bowker.—Some of us may remember that Mr. W. F. Poole is fond of throwing at us the fact that we have no special State law providing for the establishment of free public libraries in the towns and cities of this State—such a law as can be found on the statute books of several of the States. We can come back to this subject, if we have time, after discussing the next topic upon our programme—the disposition of duplicates. I will call upon Mr. Biscoe, of Columbia College Library, to give us his opinion and experience.

Mr. Biscoe.—An excellent way is that of exchanging duplicates between libraries, in place of selling them as second-hand books to dealers, who perhaps will give not more than half their value. A central clearing-house, as has been proposed at different times, would be an excellent arrangement; but the difficulties are so great that this plan seems to be a Utopian one. The system of exchange is a most feasible one, and has been found useful.

Mr. Poole.—I make out a list of my duplicates and put the cost price to each, and send it to different libraries; they do the same, and by selecting from the lists we effect a satisfactory exchange. I find this better than selling. If some such plan could be adopted by all libraries, I think it would prove satisfactory.

Mr. Nelson.—It has seemed to me from such thought as I have had time to give to this subject, that a central bureau of exchange might be established, to which card lists of duplicates could be sent from all libraries having duplicates to dispose of. A combined list could be made up and published from time to time, and libraries finding books they wanted on this list could arrange for exchange or purchase directly with the library to which the books belonged, or better, perhaps, order them through the central bureau as a clearing-house, which could direct them sent from each library to the one ordering, and balances might be settled in cash, the central bureau receiving for its labor a commission on the gross amount of sales for each library.

Mr. Poole.—Would not the LIBRARY JOURNAL publish such a list?

Mr. Bowker.—I think we would as a matter of business. The *Bookman* in a late number has reprinted the papyrograph list of duplicates recently issued by the Brooklyn Library. We should be glad to publish a supplement to the LIBRARY JOURNAL containing lists, if the librarians interested would pay the cost of publication. In the *Publishers' weekly* the plan has been adopted, in giving to regular subscribers five lines free for inserting lists of books wanted.

Mr. Poole.—What would be the cost per line?

Mr. Bowker.—I think the cost to us on the *Publishers' weekly* is something under five cents per line.

A general discussion of points involved followed.

Mr. Bowker.—If the librarians present will send lists of duplicates and be willing to pay the cost, I will start such a list as a supplement in the March or April LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Messrs. Hannah, Schwartz, and Poole agreed to prepare and send in lists, and others were of the opinion that they could also send in lists.

Mr. Bowker.—A list of books specially wanted can be added to the list of duplicates. These lists should be sent in at once.

Mr. Nelson called attention to the clearing-house for Government publications which had been arranged by Mr. J. G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. (See LIB. JNL., p. 19.)

Mr. Hannah expressed a wish that something might soon be done in the way of co-operation in cataloguing and indexing.

The Secretary stated that he had recently received from Mr. Fletcher, Chairman of the Co-operation Committee of the American Library Association, a letter announcing that he should shortly call a meeting of the Committee, as he was "satisfied that the time is ripe for the gradual development of a scheme of co-operative cataloguing, especially in the department of subject indexing and analytical work, on a solid money basis of subscription or pledges, to be got from library managers and directors." In view of the economy of such a plan as compared with the payment of assistants to multiply ms. copies of the same work in all our libraries, Mr. Fletcher or he himself would be glad to know what assurances can be got of substantial support for a reform.

The new library bill was next reverted to, and on motion of Mr. Cohen it was received and ordered placed on file.

Mr. Biscoe.—Would it not be well to appoint a committee to prepare a bill?

On motion of Mr. Poole it was voted, That the Executive Committee be requested to communicate with Dr. Homes, of the State Library at Albany, and ask him to draft a general library law for the State, for the consideration of the Club, and the Committee was instructed to report any recommendations.

Adjourned at five o'clock.

C: ALEX. NELSON, Secretary.

Library Economy and History.

FAUCON, Maurice. *La librairie des papes d'Avignon sa formation, sa composition, ses catalogues* (1316-1420). Tome 1. Paris, Thorin, 1886. 21+262+[1] p.+1 facsim. O. (Bib. des Ecoles Fr. d'Athènes et de Rome, fasc. 43.)

Pages 91-262 contain the "Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'Urbain V dressé à Avignon en Mai 1369," from a ms. in the Vatican.

LEEDS, Josiah W. Concerning printed poison. 8th thousand. Phila., 1885. 42 p. S.

Pages 36-40 treat of "The pernicious in libraries."

POTTS, SULMAN, AND HENNINGS, *architects*. Free P. L., Wimbledon, S. W. (In *Builder*, Dec. 12, 1885, p. 822 and plate.)

"The plan is very simple, the point striven at being that the Librarian or his assistant should be able to thoroughly oversee the whole library without much walking about. As the newspapers have most readers, they are placed near the doors." Cost to be £2165.

SHAW & HUNNEWELL, *architects*. Town-hall and library, Wellesley, Mass. (In *Amer. architect*, Jan. 30.)

View and two plans. A charming building; but we should think that the library was dark. The library end was completed in 1882, the town-hall in 1885. The walls are of postière stone and Springfield stone. A brick lining forms the interior finish. The walls of the smaller rooms are decorated in oil-colors; in the larger rooms the brickwork is stained and waxed. The staircases are iron.

REPORTS.

Aberdeen (Scotland) P. L. (1st rpt.) The report commences with a history of the movement for a public library, which is followed by an account of the preparation of the library for service.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester. Added, 1191 v.. 5647 pm., 10 bd and 115 unbd v. of newspapers.

"The town maps have been placed alphabetically, and those of a more general character classified by countries.

"As scholars who are not members pay no dues, it would appear but just, when we to any extent assist them in their work, that they should give us the printed results of their labors.

"The special advantage of having somewhere sets of the Proceedings of learned societies which are more than merely complete has been recently illustrated by the facts and dates of importance found by a member in our own volumes. Bonds, certificates, circulars, invitations, and even the notices of Council and Society meetings have been chronologically arranged therein. Mr. Sibley, librarian emeritus

of Harvard College, once said: 'We have the finest set of your Proceedings in existence,' and it certainly is one of the best. Not because each number is stainless and uncut, nor that the early volumes are stilted in binding, nor that they are in elegant tree calf or turkey morocco, but that the extras, the minutiae, were gathered from the year 1812 and placed. Such painstaking effort requires time not always at the disposal of librarians. Happy the society which has among its members those whose time, talents, and tastes lead them to work in their special fields, whether broad or narrow, for its benefit. While it is certainly a rare pleasure to possess a fine Aldus, Elzevir, or Pickering, one is sometimes more inclined to envy those who, like our industrious Treasurer, have so enriched good books by mounting, inlaying, illustrating, illuminating, and generally adding to them, that they have become not only unique, but invaluable."

Athenaeum, Phila. (71st rpt.) Added, 504; permanent fund, \$16,820. The circulation has nearly trebled in the past five years.

Boston Athenaeum. Added, 5839 v., 3270 pm., maps, photos, etc.; total, 149,140 v.; issued, 42,987.

Bristol, R. I., Rogers Free L. Added, 783; total, 7832; issued, 25,653.

Doncaster (Eng.) Borough Free L. Added, over 821; total not stated; issued, 60,233.

Dundee (Scotland) Free L. Added, 2857; total, 45,635; issued, 291,181. An improvement in the quality of reading is reported. The punctual return of volumes (altho no guarantee is required) is praised; but careless treatment is complained of. The bequest of Mr. A. J. Wighton (492 v.) "contains probably the finest and most complete collection of old Scotch vocal and instrumental music in existence; a large number of volumes are rare, some unique."

Fitchburgh (Mass.) P. L. (13th rpt.) Issue, 33,874. The Wallace Library and Art Building has been dedicated. A new catalog has been prepared by Mr. G. W. Cole, with the assistance of Miss Isabella L. Brown. The author and title part is to be printed, the classified portion to be kept on cards.

Leeds (Eng.) Free P. L. (15th rpt.) Added, 5756; total, 137,763; issued, 752,486; catalogues sold, 1265 general, 3658 sections. In the last three years 9000 worn-out books have been withdrawn. Two newspaper thieves were caught; one was punished, the other acquitted as insane.

Maimonides L. Total, 26,840; issued, 47,570. Librarian Max Cohen directs attention to the improvement in the direction of reading among young persons. Of the entire circulation, that of last year was 3 per cent less in fiction than that of 1884, and 5 per cent less than that of 1883. The circulation of English works of fiction last year was 6 per cent less than in 1884 and 12 per cent less than in 1883.

Manchester (Eng.) P. Free Ls. (33d rpt.) Added, 6903; withdrawn as worn out, etc.,

3135; total, 176,157; issued, ref. lib., 283,232; branch reading-rooms, 396,428; for home use, 701,489; daily average, 3847; no. of visits to libs. and newsrooms nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions.

Merc. L. of Phila. Added, 2887; total, 152,74; v., 8575 pm.; issued, 125,527; visits, 280,1871; periodicals taken, 516. Electric lights having proved unsatisfactory, 15 Siemens gas burners were put in. "They have been in use for several months. These lights are found to be remarkably strong and steady, entirely free from the flickering and irregularity of the electric lights, and our rooms are now much better lighted than they ever have been before, with a reduction in the expense of illumination."

Newton (Mass.), Free L. Added, 1576; total, 23,309; issued, 83,938.

Pawtucket (R. I.) Free P. L. Added, 1243; total, 9313; issued, 42,688. "We were fortunate in being able to purchase at moderate cost full sets of *Blackwood* and *Edinburgh* reviews and *London Art journal*, together with sixty-six volumes of the *Eclectic magazine*. These are invaluable for reference since the publication of Poole's Index. During one month *Blackwood* alone was consulted by 103 persons in connection with the index. This will answer the question asked by one of our patrons: "Are those old *Blackwoods* ever used? Couldn't the money have been better expended?" An additional table has been supplied with about forty volumes of illustrated poems and works of art, such as Osgood's superb edition of Longfellow; Poe's "Raven," illustrated by Doré; the Shakespeare, Dresden and Goethe galleries: This is one of the great improvements of the year. It has served its purpose in awakening an interest in the best works of poetry and art among the young people, who spend many hours in the library.

"The percentage of circulation is: History 3.3, biography 3.1, travel 4.4, science 4.6, poetry 2, miscellaneous 2.1, fiction and juveniles 74, periodicals 6.3. This seems a large percentage of fiction and juveniles, but it must be remembered that the juvenile literature of the present day is overflowing with elementary instruction; history, science, biography, and travel being so delightfully treated that the child finds himself with every page grasping facts which open new fields to be explored as his mind expands.

"The reading-room increases in usefulness. We have doubled our seating capacity, and still there is not room. To watch the progress of children from one table to another, as the mind develops, is a more satisfactory proof of the good result of this free educational movement than any word that may be spoken concerning it. The scrapbook seems to have accomplished its design, and the reading of dime novels in our room has become a thing of the past."

South Shields P. L. and Museum. Added, 2524; total, 15,354; issued, 85,404.

Toronto P. L. (2d rpt.) Added, 3518; total, 41,286; issued, 277,931.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Astor L. In the general chorus of complaint about the Astor Library, it is pleasant to hear one approving voice. The *Tribune* says: "The Astor is the one completely available working library in the great city of New York, and is constantly used by the literary men of other cities as well as by her own residents. It is conducted on a scholarly plan, and with a notable helpfulness and courtesy on the part of officers and attendants. It is an institution to which the literary guild owe profound gratitude."

Chelsea, Mass. The *London Telegraph* notices the opening of the library and James Russell Lowell's oration with praise, and England is called to imitate American liberality toward libraries.

New York. "According to the *New York Critic*, that city is in great need of a public library," says the *London Literary world*. "The suggestion is calmly made that ten individuals among her wealthy citizens should each write a check for half a million to commence with. It will take a little time for New York to get together a duplicate of the British Museum Library, but we have no doubt her citizens will, if they set about it, succeed in getting one of as much practical use to students. Let them devote some attention to the reading-room or rooms as well as to the books."

New York. A free circulating library for the blind was established in this city about six months ago in rooms loaned by the Church of the Holy Apostles, at 9th Avenue and 28th Street. The library has now about 110 volumes, including pamphlets. The books are printed on single sheets of paper, the sheets being pressed down hard on the large types, leaving an embossed impression on the reverse side. There are about 1000 blind people in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, outside of the institutions for the blind, who depend on this library alone for the reading that they do themselves. Over one hundred have become regular attendants at the rooms. A movement has been set on foot by those interested in the library to have it transferred to more convenient quarters. About \$1000 is needed, and the management hopes to obtain that amount easily for so deserving a charity.

Philadelphia. The Apprentices' Library, like the Apprentices' of New York, protests that it is a free library. "A great deal has been said about the need of a free library in this city," remarked Librarian Isaac Morgan, of the Apprentices' Library, the other day. "Why, ours is a free library. Books may be borrowed free of charge by any respectable person who cares to read them. Any applicant for the benefits of the library is given a blank, on which he writes his name and address and obtains the signature of a guarantor, who is willing to make himself responsible for any loss or damage of books. If he be unable to obtain a guarantor, he may deposit one dollar as security, and thus become his own guarantor. Books must be returned or renewed in

two weeks, and if any are kept out longer than that period a fine of three cents per week is charged. The fine is imposed for the purpose of making the younger reader punctual rather than as a source of revenue."

"But is not the library open only to apprentices and others who may be poor?"

"Oh, no; anybody may come here. All are welcome. It is not a charitable institution, the main object being to make it a disseminator of knowledge. We have about 20,000 books, of which only some 1500 are works of fiction. Some young people show a disposition to read nothing but story books, but I occasionally induce them to take home with one of the latter a volume that is more useful and still no less interesting, and the result is usually gratifying. Years ago books on scientific subjects were written in such a dry and unattractive way that it was a hard task to read them, but nowadays they are made as interesting as a fairy tale.

There is a greater demand for books of this kind than for novels. Many boys and girls finish their education here. They are forced to leave school early and work for a living, and read at home during the evening. When they consult me as to the best books on different subjects, I advise them to the best of my ability. One young man was anxious to become a civil engineer, and after he had read what books we had on that subject, I got the managers to purchase half a dozen new works. He obtained employment with a civil engineer, and continued his studies until he achieved his aim. He is now in charge of engineering work in Maryland. Boys are more anxious for solid reading than girls, although both sexes ask for work on philosophy, physiology, hygiene, chemistry, and books of a similar nature."

"Are the expenses of the library heavy?"

"Just the reverse. They amount only to about \$5000 a year. If our income was greater we could increase the expenses, for there are many new books that we ought to have. We have a free reading-room, too, which had an attendance of 35,000 during the year ending April, 1885, and this year the number promises to increase to 50,000."

The Apprentices' Library was first opened in 1820 in a second story room on Chestnut Street above Third, and contained about 1500 volumes, which had been presented to the manager. It was afterward removed to the second story of Carpenter's Hall, then to Jayne Street, and from there to the old mint building on Seventh Street above Market, and finally to its present location at Fifth and Arch streets, where the trustees of the Society of Free Quakers gave the library company the use of the upper and lower rooms of their meeting house free of rent for many years. At the present time a nominal rent is paid. To-day the library has about 3900 readers, who take out 8000 books each month. Since its establishment the library has had 80,000 readers, and many of these who attained success in life could attribute their first start to the volumes loaned them by the worthy and useful institution.

Librarian Morgan is a pleasant, kindly old man, whose greatest delight is to give a boy or girl advice in regard to the best book on any subject. Great improvements have been made in the management of the library within the last four years, and as the funds permit new books are bought. The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 2.30 to 8.30 P. M., and the reading-room from 2 to 9.30 P. M.

Philadelphia. "The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Company, desirous of offering every inducement to stockholders whose shares have been forfeited, adopted the following resolution at their meeting held on the 18th instant: *Resolved*, That all stockholders who have failed to pay the annual taxes for any past years shall be reinstated upon payment of the taxes for the year 1886. This privilege to cease December 31, 1886."

Perugia. The Italian Government has offered a reward of 10,000 lire to any one giving certain information of where a codex of Cicero's "*De officiis*," stolen from the Municipal Library of Perugia, is to be found. A report is current in Rome that the stolen manuscript has been sold for 600 lire to an English or German collector. The Italian embassies in foreign countries are authorized to pay the reward. Roman papers announce that another manuscript parchment codex has been stolen from the Casanatensian Library in Rome. It consisted of four parchment leaves, and was the "*Mundus novus*" written by Amerigo Vespucci himself.

Princeton, Ind. The Public Library, Masonic Hall, and a dozen other buildings were burned Feb. 12; total loss, \$100,000.

Rugby, Tenn. M. S. Percival, Librarian of the Hughes Public Library, writes: "Our library is still depending upon the generosity of its friends for support, as we have as yet realized nothing from the promises made by Chicago. We still hope that their late good fortune will make them think of our needs here in the wilderness."

Warsenlein, Germany. One of the most curiously original collection of books in any library is said to be a botanical collection here. At first sight the volumes appear like rough blocks of wood; but on closer examination it is found that each is a complete history of the particular tree which it represents. At the back of the book the bark has been removed from a space large enough to admit the scientific and the common name of the tree as a title. One side is formed from the split wood of the tree, showing its grain and natural fracture; the other shows the wood when worked smooth and varnished. One end shows the grain as left by the saw, and the other the finely polished wood. On opening the book one finds the fruit, seeds, leaves, and other products of the tree, the moss which usually grows upon its trunk, and the insects which feed upon the various parts of the tree. To all this is added a well-printed description of the habits, usual location, and manner of growth of the tree. — *Lond. d. news.*

Westchester, N. Y. Last year the town rejected the gift of a library building. The strange act was explained by "Native American," in a letter to the *Evening post*, thus: "Mr. Van Schaick's will provided that after the erection of the building, to cost not less than \$15,000 with the lot, the interest only on the remaining \$5000 should be devoted to the maintenance of the building. The interest, of course, would not suffice to do more than pay taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., leaving nothing for salary of a librarian, the purchase of books, etc."

"Therefore, the taxpayers were called upon to decide whether \$1200 annually should be raised by taxation for the latter purposes, and their rejection of the library building under these conditions was due, I believe, less to inappreciation of the value of Mr. Van Schaick's legacy, than to their unwillingness to see the management of the enterprise put entirely into the hands of the Board of Town Officers (as provided for in the donor's will)."

"This Board is composed almost entirely of Irish Roman Catholics, whose administration of the town affairs is anything but satisfactory, and the prospect of furnishing \$1200 a year for them to spend at their own discretion, was not enticing to the Protestant population, who pay most of the taxes, but are numerically in the minority. Had Mr. Van Schaick selected a committee of competent, intelligent men to manage the library, with proper provisions for choosing their successors, there is little doubt that the library would have been accepted by our people."

"This town is in a peculiar and unfortunate condition. It is a significant fact that this bequest of Mr. Van Schaick's is the only one ever made to the town, notwithstanding the fact that a number of the Protestant citizens are very wealthy, and that the need of a public lecture and concert-hall is very great, and that the streets are unlighted, most of them unpaved, few provided with sidewalks, no sewers, no fire cisterns, no organized police force, no bank, no savings-bank—in short, we are almost like the 'seventh age of man'—sans everything."

West Swansey, N. H. The Stratton Free Library and Art Gallery, founded last year through the munificence of Mr. G. W. Stratton, a native of West Swansey, but now a music-dealer of Boston, not only gives out books, but also music. It is, perhaps, the only free library in the country which gives out sheet music as well as music in volumes. The numbers in this department go up to over 300, including not only music of a simple character for the young country student, but also classical music of a high order, the sonatas of Mozart and Beethoven, and compositions of Gluck, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Verdi, Weber, Abt, Franz, Gounod and others. For the advanced students in music there are in the library for examination (not to be taken out), orchestra compositions of the great composers, full orchestra score, Beet-

hoven's Fifth Symphony, Overtures to "Fidelio," "Leonora," Mozart's Fourth Symphony. Overtures to "Don Juan," "Magic Flute," Weber's Overture to "Der Freischütz," "Oberon," etc. With full vocal score and orchestra parts arranged for piano, we find Operas, Oratorios, Masses, etc. "Fidelio," "Norma," "Don Juan," "Figaro," "Magic Flute," "Der Freischütz," "Messiah," "Creation," "Stabat Mater," etc. The Library is eminently an educational institution. 218 pictures hang upon the walls; two volumes upon art and architecture lie upon the tables (giving over 2000 illustrations covering a period of over 4000 years). Of many of the great structures of importance photographs and drawings are given of the exterior, interior, and ground plans. Of all the best paintings of the great masters, and of the most celebrated pieces of sculpture in the world, can be found good photographs and drawings.

Librarians.

BRADSHAW, H., librarian of the University of Cambridge, died Feb. 11. He was born Feb. 2, 1831, appointed principal assistant in 1856, resigned in 1858, was made keeper of the mss. in 1859, and librarian in 1867, on the resignation of Mr. J. E. B. Mayor. He was a modest, thorough scholar. There is an obituary, a page long, in the *Saturday review*, Feb. 20, p. 257.

"Cambridge has lost one of the rarest of her scholars, Europe her first scientific bibliographer, and a narrower circle of personal friends one of the truest and purest characters. The loss is so unexpected, so irreparable, that we cannot yet realize its magnitude. To many, Cambridge can never mean again what it has meant in the past; the centre of scholarly influence, the source of inspiration for earnest work and genuine research, has been taken from among us. We have the memory of his aims and of his method, but the master is no more."—*Athenaeum*, Feb. 20.

FOSTER. Mr. W: E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, married, March 2, Miss Julia Appleton.

HEYD, the chief librarian of the Royal Library at Stuttgart published in 1879, in German, a History of the commerce in the Levant, which was very favorably received. He has now prepared an enlarged edition in French, which is edited [translated?] by Furcy Raynaud. The first volume of 578 p. (14 marks) was issued late in 1885. A second is to follow soon.

DR. REICKE, the librarian of the University of Königsberg, is engaged upon the preparation of a complete edition of the correspondence of Kant. He requests that all letters extant be sent to him. "Even the slightest notices will be welcome," he says, "such, for instance, as original letters by any contemporaries of Kant in which the philosopher is mentioned."

Gifts and Bequests.

THE BOSTON P. L. and the Boston Athenæum have each received from the estate of Prof. Daniel Treadwell about \$5500, and a similar sum is expected from the same source.

BOSTON P. L.—The Hon. E. Lawrence has bequeathed \$500 to the Charlestown Branch, to be appropriated to the purchase of books of reference for that branch. Mr. Lawrence, a few months before his death, gave numerous books and pamphlets to the library.

DRESDEN.—The King of Saxony has given to the Royal Library between 25 and 30 thousand volumes, which had formed the library of the Castle of Oels.

GARDNER (MASS.) P. L.—Some years ago Mr. S. S. Green went to Gardner to address the people on the importance of having a public library. On Feb. 4 he had the satisfaction of making the address on the dedication of a new library building. It was built by the children of Levi Heywood. The reading-room is fitted up, and will be furnished with reading matter by the widow and children of C. Heywood. The Library Association are actively engaged in rearranging their library, and a subscription to place the library on a more permanent basis is now circulating in the town.

GARDNER, MASS.—The children of Mr. Levi Heywood have given the town a library building (styled the Heywood Memorial Building). The reading-room has been fitted up and will be supplied with reading matter by the widow and children of Charles Heywood. On Feb. 4 dedication exercises were held, when a full audience listened to an address by Mr. S. S. Green; a few years ago he addressed the people on the importance of having a good library in the town.

LYONS.—The public library has received a gift of 610 volumes, printed by the celebrated Lyonesse printer Gryphe. It came from Count Politi Flamin.

RUTLAND.—Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr writes to the treasurer of the Rutland Free Library Association that whenever the free library has a safe and fitting abiding place she will give in memory of her husband \$1000 from his estate, for the purchase of a collection of books, which shall bear his name.

Catalogs and Classification.

MANCHESTER P. F. Ls. Catalogue of the Hulme Branch. 4th ed. Manchester, 1885. 8+196 p. O.

TEACHERS' L. ASSOC. OF FRIENDS. Catalogue of the Caleb Clothier Memorial Library, belonging to the L. Assoc. of Friends and under the care of the Teachers' L. A. of F. Phil., 1886. 38 p. O.

"Any person interested in Friends' schools who shall pay to the association \$1 or more per annum may become a member." Each

member may have three books at one time, and may keep them three weeks.

THE BOSTON P. L.'s winter bulletin continues the "American local history," and prints a "Classified index to the maps in the publications of the Geological Society of London, 1811-85, by R. Bliss," and an "Index to the pictures and plans of library buildings to be found in the B. P. L." This latter we intend to reprint with additions in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

CHATSWORTH PRINTS. "Mr. Reid," says the *Nottingham daily guardian*, "has lately finished his long task of cataloguing the noble collection of prints belonging to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. This work, begun in 1879, was originally intended to supplement the catalogue of printed books at Chatsworth. For the present, however, Mr. Reid's slips have been pasted into guard-books for current use."

The "Library bulletin of CORNELL UNIVERSITY" (it has changed its title) for December has two pages of "Reference notes on journalism," and a title-page and "Contents" to v. 1 (nos. 1-13) 1882-85.

THE MERC. L. of PHILA. continues the list of historical novels in its January bulletin.

Bibliography.

BERGHMAN, Dr. G. Études sur la bibliographie elzevirienne, basées sur l'ouvrage les Elzevier de M. Alphonse Willems, avec 470 fig. reprod. les vignettes, culs-de-lampe, et lettres grises des Elzevier. Stockholm, imp. d'Ivar Haeggström, 1885. [4]+76+[18] p. l. O. (100 cop.)

GROLIER CLUB. Transactions, from its foundation, Jan. 1884, to July, 1885. Part I. N. Y., the Club, 1885. 65 p. sm. Q.

Printed with the blackest of ink on the best of paper. Contains, besides the proceedings of the Club, a sketch of Jean Grolier, an outline of Mr. de Vinne's address on historic printing types, of Mr. Hoe's on bookbinding as an art, and of Mr. Matthews' on bookbinding practically considered.

IBRAHIM-HILMY, Prince. The literature of Egypt and the Soudan, from the earliest times to 1885, incl.; a bibliography, comprising printed books; periodical writings and papers of learned societies; maps and charts; ancient papyri; manuscripts, drawings, etc. Vol. 1, A-L. London, Trübner, 1886. 8+398 p. 4° £1.11.6.

"Prince Ibrahim-Hilmy, who is a brother of the reigning Khedive, is well known to be as thoroughly English in taste and feeling as he is in thought and speech. The initial obstacle in the way of anything like a complete record of the literature of Egypt and the Soudan has been the

vastness of the subject and the impracticability of finding in any one of the chief libraries of Europe even a tenth part of the books and papers described. Prince Ibrahim has determined, however, to devote his leisure to the verification of his notes, in the hope of raising his bibliography to the position of the standard reference book for Egypt and the Soudan. His main object has been, at present, as he says, 'to facilitate the acquisition of a knowledge of the enormous mass of learning which has been exercised on the monumental lore, the ancient writing and literature, and the mediæval and modern history of that simple but mysterious country whose great antiquity, no less than the problem of its future well-being, is to all nations an ever-present wonderment and speculation.' The work is a bold attempt at supplying references to the records of a country which possessed a literature commencing with the inscrutable Ritual, or Book of the Dead, at a time when the Neanderthal man had probably only just emerged from his caves." Vol. 2., concluding the work, will be ready in a few weeks.

MOREAU, C. C. Catalogue of books illustrated with engravings of Dr. A. Anderson. N. Y., 1886. (100 cop.)

With a biographical sketch of that earliest of American wood-engravers, who was born in New York, in 1775, and, under the influence of Bewick, taught himself how to engrave on wood. This "Catalogue" will be illustrated with Anderson's book-plate, engraved by himself, and by head- and tail-pieces cut by Anderson after he was ninety years of age. A few copies appear in the February sale catalogue of Nash & Pierce, Nassau Street, N. Y.

SIBREE, Rev. J., Jr. A Madagascar bibliography. London, Trübner. 92 p. O.

Includes, as far as possible, the full title and particulars of every known publication—whether book, pamphlet, paper, or magazine or review article—on all subjects relating to Madagascar and its inhabitants, its history, topography, natural history, botany, ethnology, language, and mission work. The number is between 700 and 800. There is a list of publications issued in the Malagasy language and a list of maps of Madagascar.

WIECHMANN, C. M. Meklenburgs altnieder-sächsische Literatur; bibliog. Repert. d. seit d. Erfindung d. Buchdruckerkunst bis zum 30. jährigen Kriege in Meklenburg gedr. niedersächsischen oder plattdeutschen Bücher, Verordnungen, und Flugschriften. Theil 3: 1600-25; mit Nachträgen, u. Registern zu allen 3 Theilen. Nach Wiechmann's Tode herausg. von A. Hofmeister. Schwerin, Stiller'sche Hofbuchh., 1885. 13+244+28 p. 8°.

Harris collection of American poetry. The Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, who is a member of the Library Committee of Brown University, writes that his catalog will be a good-sized 8° of not

far from 450 pages, and will contain brief biographical and bibliographical notes, in so far as the desired information can be obtained of authors and the production of their pens. He will regard it as a great personal favor if those wishing for the volume and intending to secure it will forward their names to his address, Providence, R. I. All the leading universities and colleges, he says, and a number of public and private libraries in the country have already ordered it.

MR. PERCY RUSSELL'S "Literary manual," a guide to all branches of the literary profession, is to contain, says the *Athenæum*, "a writer's bibliography."

THE *Litterarischer Merkur* Weimar, $\frac{1}{4}$ m., 3 marks a year, contains in each number a classified list (about 4 p.) of the "Neueste Erscheinungen der deutschen Litteratur."

INDEXES.

CALLIGARIS, Jos., and others. Indices chronologici ad Rerum Italicarum scriptores quos L. A. Muratorius collegit. Operis moderamen sibi susceperunt C. Cipolla, Ant. Manno. Torino, H. Loescher, 1885. 16+91 p. fol. 10 fr.

TABLE générale des publications faites dans le Journal de la SOCIÉTÉ D'HORTICULTURE DE SEINE-ET-OISE, 1875-84; par C: Chevalier, bibliothécaire; 1. par ordre alphab. des matières; 2. par noms d'auteurs. Versailles, imp. Aubert, 1885. 51 p. 8°.

The table for the previous 35 years was issued in 1874.

HARPER & BROS. have issued a new edition of the index to their magazine, to include the last ten volumes. Several improvements have been made in its plan. Mr. C. A. Durfee is the compiler. Price, \$4.

IN the "Pubblicazioni periodiche" of the Italian ministry of public instruction, appreciative mention is made of Poole's Index and it is announced that the National Library of Florence will soon begin the issue of a half-yearly analytical index of all current Italian periodicals.

IN the Index Society's 6th report the completion of the index to the *Gentleman's magazine* is announced, the dilatoriness of members in paying their subscriptions is complained of, and it is said that four other indexes are ready to print, but are detained for want of money to pay printers' bills. There is evidently the same difficulty in getting support for works that are useful but not entertaining that Mr. Dewey deplored in our January issue.

THE *Quarterly review* is, of course, conservative, above all things. It was to be expected, therefore, that it would retain in its new index the custom of designating the volumes referred to by Roman numerals, even though the numbers are now so high that one has to pause an appreciable time to transmute the letters into ideas. It is so much harder to read CXLVIII. or CXXXIX. than 148 or 139, that wise people have abandoned this notation. But much worse than this mistake is such an entry as that of

an article on Louis Jennings's "Walks in England," under Walks, with a long analysis, and no entry under England.

THE "Monthly index" is the title of a useful index of "leading American and European journals, edited and published by Q. P. Index (W. M. Griswold), Bangor, Me. No. 1, for January, is a broadside (9½x14 inches, printed on stout manilla paper). No. 2, for February, is somewhat larger, and No. 3, for March, half as large again. The price is 25 cents a year. A column is devoted to correspondence—a sort of notes-and-queries department. This will not supersede the 'Annual index,' which will continue to be published at 1." Mr. Griswold has introduced a convenient system of cross-references; the entries are numbered from 1 to 202, and the references are made very briefly by these numbers; thus, under Christian religion he refers to the headings Atonement, Catholic church, Evangelicism, Revelation; but instead of printing these words at length he simply prints "13, 35, 69, 162." So under Fiction references to 16 articles are made in 4 short lines. The whole thing is very simple. There is no reason why any one with brains enough to run a library should find any difficulty in using it; but probably some will fancy that they would, and therefore will refrain from trying.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

WELLER, EMIL. *Lexicon pseudonymorum; Wörterbuch der Pseudonymen aller Zeiten u. Völker.* 2., durchaus verb. u. verm. Aufl. Regensburg, Copenrath, 1886. 10+627 p. 8°. 24 m.

At the Red Glove, published anonymously by Harpers, 1885, is by Mrs. Katharine S. Macquoid.

An essay on the law of celibacy imposed on the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, Worcester [1782?], 195 p., 8°, is by John Hawkins, ex-Benedictine monk.—*Notes and q.*, Nov. 14, 1885, p. 398, quoting *Gillow's Cath. biog. dict.*

England as seen by an American banker, notes of a pedestrian tour, Boston, [1885], D, is by Claudius Buchanan Patten.

Geraldine.—Will M. Carleton is, beyond question, the author of the long poem "Geraldine: a romance in verse," which J. R. Osgood & Co. published anonymously.—*Boston literary world*.

Gladstone A. B. C.—George Stronach, a young Scotchman, it appears, is the author of a series of the most noted political "squibs" recently published in England. These successful *brochures* (published anonymously by Messrs. Blackwood) include the "Gladstone A. B. C.;" "New gleanings from Gladstone;" "More gleanings from Gladstone," and "The Liberal misleaders." These four works, recently published in a collected form with the title, "Gladstone & Co.," show on the part of the author keen wit, acute observation, and considerable knowledge of the ludicrous and humorous in human nature. He has also written "The Glad-

stone almanack, 1885;" "The Egyptian red book," and "A diary of the Gladstone Government," all of which were published anonymously, and had the same success as those mentioned above.

High-lights, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1866, is by Mrs. Carrie Fields, daughter of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.—*K. E. S.*

How to be happy though married is by Rev. E. J. Hardy.—*Ath.*

Life in a man-of-war, or scenes in "Old Ironsides" during her cruise in the Pacific; by a Fore-top-man. Phila., 1841, 8°. is by H. James Mercier and W. Gallop. Authority: Copyright record.—*D. H.*

The crack o' doom, now running in *Blackwood's*, is by Prof. W. Minto.—*Acad.*

The Right Honourable, a new English novel, is said to be by Mrs. Campbell Praed and Mr. Justin McCarthy.

The story of Margaret Kent.—The Boston Traveller claims to have guessed correctly that Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirke is the author, and that Margaret Kent is the late Mrs. Kate McDowell (Sherwood Bonner).

That very Mab is by a young English poetess, Miss May Kendall.—*Nation*, Jan. 7, p. 12.

Agnes Gragg is ps. of Mrs. A. H. Blaisdell in "Our Odyssey Club," Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., 1885.—*Jno. N. Dyer.*

Dinks, ps. of Capt. Peel, of Amherstburg, Canada, in "The dog, by Dinks, Mayhew, and Hutchinson, ed. by Frank Forester, N. Y., 1857 D. See *Life of H. W. Herbert*, N. Y., 1882, 1: 13.

Edward Ellerton, author of "A fatal resemblance," N. Y., 1885, is the same as *Christian Faber*, author of "An ugly heroine," Phila., 1883. Both are pseudonyms. The author is a lady.—*W. T. Peoples.*

Oraquill, ps. of Mrs. M. Bornemann in "Madam Jane Junk and Joe, San Francisco, 1876."—*D. H.*

Pan, ps. of M. Capus in *Le Gaulois*.

Professor Hoffmann, author of "Modern magic," puts his real name, Angelo J. Lewis, on the title-page of "Conjuror Dick."—*Nation*, Jan. 7, p. 12.

Sidney Luska, ps. of H. Harland in "As it was written."—*Life*, p. 287.

Toby, ps. under which Mr. Lucy, now editor of the *Daily news*, has written the "Essence of Parliament" in *Punch*.

Un monsieur de l'orchestre is Arnold Mortier.

The six following are pseudonyms of writers in *Le Gaulois*. (See *La vie moderne*, 14 nov. 1885.)

Escopette and *Frimousse*, pseudonyms of Raoul Toché.

Louis Prudent, ps. of De la Ponterrie.

Maitre X..., ps. of Davrillé des Essarts.

Pelca, ps. of M. Capel.

Popinot, ps. of H. de la Pène.

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The fac-simile is accompanied by an interesting preface by Mr. Austin Dobson, in which the history of the writing and publication of the book is told, and also the seriously comic circumstances under which the MS. was brought to light and disposed of by Dr. Johnson, to the relief of his much harassed friend. Following the preface is a Bibliography of the "Vicar," which, it is believed, is the first complete Bibliography of the work that has been attempted.

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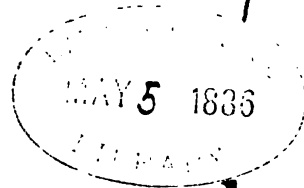
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No. 4.

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THE methods of "effete monarchies" and "young republics" are not always wholly unlike. Mr. W. H. Smith was at the head of the Navy several years and got to know a great deal about it, so he was made a Minister of War. Lord George Hamilton had had opportunities of acquiring experience in several other departments, but knew nothing whatever about the Navy, so he was made First Lord of the Admiralty. When Mr. Gladstone came into power in 1880 there was some person so unskilled in official life as to suggest for Sir E. J. Reed, the famous naval constructor, an office in the Admiralty, but the suggestion was indignantly repudiated. A slight compliment was paid him to the effect that he was suitable for some other office, but certainly not for the Admiralty, because he knew too much about it. This appears to be the principle on which Mr. Sanger proceeded in his New York Public Library scheme. He had not consulted the librarians, he said, because they had fixed ideas about the way to conduct libraries. What matter if they had? He was not obliged to follow their advice; but as it was possible that some of their "fixed ideas," formed from experience, might be valuable to a man professionally unacquainted with library methods and wants, it would have been wise in him to consult them all, and then act on his own judgment, which might have been somewhat modified by what he heard. However, at pres-

ent it matters little, inasmuch as the Sanger bill is out of the running for this session. If it is revived at the next, let us hope that it will be with such modifications that all friends of libraries in New York can accept it.

OVER against the failure of the bill to erect a great library building in New York City stands the unexpectedly easy victory of the Congressional library bill at Washington. Every librarian will rejoice that the National Library is at last to be housed, even if he does not wholly approve of the plan or admire the architecture of the proposed building. Now we shall all look with great curiosity for the completed building, to see how it will look and how it will work. A library erected by the United States ought to be perfect in the convenience of its interior arrangements. Its house-warming will be a good time for the association to meet again at Washington, under the presidency of its librarian.

MR. HICKCOX's monthly catalogue of United States publications has not received from public libraries the support which it deserved. In the preface to Vol. I., 1885, just issued with an excellent index, the editor says that "repeated invitations to subscribe have not produced any considerable amount of encouragement." Such neglect is to their own loss. A careful examination of each number, and a timely letter to one's representative or senator, will often procure most valuable material that would otherwise be lost, because the departments do not send it unasked, and the librarian would not know of its existence. Those librarians who have had the foresight and energy to make use of Mr. Hickcox's help will be glad to learn that, in spite of the non-participation of others, the work will be improved and continued.

ONE of the most important questions recently presented to librarians is that of co-operative catalogue work. We trust that every one interested will give the subject careful attention, so as to be prepared to discuss the matter intelligently when brought before the Conference next summer.

THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

A REPLY TO THE "DUET," BY MELVIL DEWEY.

AFTER first reading the "Duet," I thot this little story sufficient without further comment or answer.

An Episcopal rector in Mass. some 30 years ago announced a sermon on Christmas observance. All the churches about him lookt with horror on the decorations and services as pagan and Romish customs which Christians should shun. For the sermon he rehearst fairly all the objections brot against the observance without making the slightest answer to any one of them. At the close of the list he removed his glasses and lookt over the congregation with a look more eloquent than words, and said: "Well, who cares? Let us pray." To-day I am told there isn't a church within 20 miles of where this happened that does not hav Christmas services of some kind.

To those who know the facts no further answer will be needed. But others may read the Duet who hav not access to the D. C., and will form totally false impressions without some corrections. I felt that a single article in which my name occurs 72 times might fairly be treated as somewhat personal.* Tho I at first declined to put myself on its plane by answering it, since it has found its way into print it has seemed best to others that a reply appear. This I regret, for it is impossible to join in a Duet without falling somewhat into its key, however much one disapproves it.

In reading this Duet it must be remembered that ridicule isn't argument, and that mere statements are in this case often not facts; that quotations are garbled in some cases, and in others very ingeniously taken from their context, to mislead as to the author's evident meaning; that in this spirit a battalion of men of straw hav been set up, and then with a flourish knockt down.

The Duet charges: 1. That the author of the

D. C. prohibits others from using his valuable plan; 2. That the authors of the Duet were its real inventors, and 3. That it isn't good for anything any way.

Tho urged to do so, I hav repeatedly declined to put the Decimal Classification on the program or bring it up in the A. L. A. or the JOURNAL lest any evil-disposed person might say that they were being used to push my own plan. But this Duet opens with a charge so unjust, that some explanation is necessary of its overture which fairly shows its motifs.

These joint authors hav between them made some four or five classifications resembling each other, more or less, yet differing enuf, so that a library would hav to be renumbered in changing. (We say "made," tho possibly they may hav now and then used a heading that some other classifier had used. Maybe his ghost will some day come back to accuse them, with more fierceness than fairness, of plagiarism.) With unusually wide opportunities for finding out, we hav yet learned of but one library adopting any one of their five schemes. Meantime it was my fortune to steal, as I now learn for the first time, a collection of the best ideas invented by these joint authors and other old masters, and putting a series of blunders of my own with them, the Decimal Classification started its remarkable career. The worthless, immoral thing has kept spreading till its users are dotted over the whole country, with not a few in Europe and the East; and these users add insult to injury by not only using it, but by giving in many cases unsolicited and glowing testimony to its practical convenience, value and improvement over any plans before used. Only to-day three more were added to the list of users, one in Conn., the other two prominent libraries in London. That such base coin should circulate so widely while the pure gold of the various schemes by the joint authors should remain in the mint, has clearly been unendurable, and the Duet appears as a terrible warning to all these librarians to save themselves from their own ignorance in adopting the D. C.

We are in danger of appearing troubled at any criticism of the D. C. So far from this we prize just criticism because it will help to improve the only plan, so far as we know, that has ever been

* This answer was all written on reading galley proof of the Duet. As it appears in the JOURNAL I find changes, evidently wisely made by the editor, which giv it a little less personal tone, e.g., "His Bigotry and Virtue," in my proof now appears as "5. Some examples of 'personal equation.'" As these more offensive parts were cut out before printing, I hav tried to avoid reference to them. This note is to explain anything written with the original proof before me and overlooked in the hurried revision. Had the editorial knife been used much more freely the Duet would hav been still further improved.

very largely adopted by libraries for common use. We ask a critic to point out in print, frankly but fairly, its weak points, for we know it has them. We have sent circulars and letters to every user and owner of the book, urging the fullest criticism. Some faults cannot be cured, but inhere in the system. We are willing to admit them frankly. Users must decide whether for them its peculiar advantages (whoever "invented" them) outweigh its peculiar faults—*e.g.*, our numbers can never be quite as short as Mr. Cutter's, for he has a larger base to work from. I greatly wish we could have our present simplicity and numbers as short as his. In minute work our decimals *are* a little less simple to a page who has not got to decimals in his arithmetic than the straight whole numbers with which Wm. T. Harris numbered his St. Louis scheme in 1870, and with which the first edition of the "Rational Classification" appeared ten years later.* But this is very trifling compared to the advantages to be secured in no other way.

Again, there are too many printers' blunders in this temporary edition. We planned to send advance sheets to users for correction. On trial it was clear that as thorough a revision as we were ambitious to secure could be had only by some months of actual use. A special circular, cancelling all orders received on the other plan was sent out, and this book hastily printed, the type being held for corrections, and the publishers agreeing to furnish all who bought this temporary edition with a copy thoroughly revised, at a nominal price, so no one could complain of having to buy two copies. Meantime a sheet of errata to guard against mistakes in use is now being printed for each owner of a copy. Hundreds of new heads for the index have been already secured, and it is hoped that most of the mistakes have been found and corrected.

The index as printed contains the heads of our interlined copies, to which were added at the last minute the topics in the tables. In doing this some laughable words got in from the fine type notes which will, of course, be dropped in the final printing, though by no means all the words that are pilloried in this Duet.

Some important divisions were omitted in the

* A year later the revised version of the Rational Classification abandoned these simple numbers and gained vastly more than it lost in conceding something to mnemonics, and like the D. C. making the initial significant of the class. On this point see the admirable yearly Report on Classification at the Cincinnati Conference, *LIB. J.* 7: 129.

decimal sub-sections waiting special revisions, and are to go, without cost, to each owner, in form to be pasted in. This fact was plainly printed. (See *e.g.*, 610, 720, 840.) Of course all this corrects itself in the next edition, and is mentioned here only to show the spirit of this Duet. The notes and explanations are ignored, except when they can be twisted into a target for ridicule. So many cases occur that would mislead one not specially familiar with the facts, that it is impossible not to think them intentional. Such writing is not criticism, but resembles rather the biographies of the rival candidates as printed in the partisan papers just before a hotly-contested election. Such a review deceives some and disgusts others, but profits none.

PROHIBITING THE FREE USE OF D. C.

The first paragraphs of the Duet require an explicit denial. When they are put beside the plainly printed statements in the Decimal Classification, which the joint authors have clearly read more than once in hunting for something that would serve as a target for ridicule or an ungarded point for attack, the advantages of appearing as a Duet are obvious; each may cherish the hope that readers will attribute the worst things to his co-parcener.

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"For explanations of the necessity of this notice, see page 7, Publishers' Note."

The matter referred to on page 7 is:

"Experience has proved that much confusion results from printing unauthorized editions with various changes. The numbers are given a new meaning, and endless inquiries and explanations, corrections, etc., arise from young catalogers accepting these changed numbers and trying to reconcile them with the general index. While every person is at liberty to *make all the changes he pleases in ms.*, it is found necessary to forbid all printing in violation of the copyright."

"No user's freedom will be needlessly hampered by the copyright. If the advantages of using the system in harmony with the large body who utilize each other's labors are not convincing,

permits will be given to print variations and changes, provided it is made clear, by using letters instead of numbers for the new heads, or some other satisfactory means, just what these changes are. The publishers merely protect the large body of regular users against the printing and distribution of garbled editions, without proper indications of the variations made."

Beside this the publishers printed in a circular mailed to both joint authors: "The publishers, in acquiring the copyright, agreed that *no charge or royalty should ever be made for the use of the System*, and that all receipts from the sale of the book should be expended on the Classification and its accessories, for the benefit of users."

"Besides the author's work, nearly 100 different persons have contributed criticisms and suggestions to some part of the scheme, and all without compensation. *To all this work those who wish the full tables are welcome.* Neither authors nor publishers ask compensation; but the actual expense of proofs, corrections, printers' and binders' bills, postage and distribution must be divided among the users."

Now, possibly, the wording of the copyright notice might be improved, but after reading the facts above, in which the publishers make very plain their unusually generous position, would any fair man dare write that the author "undertakes to prohibit, under penalty of prosecution, the use of something which he alleges is protected by either copyright law or patent law—for his language is ambiguous"?

The thing forbidden is the reprinting without assurance of accuracy of this particular form of the System. On p. 49 is said distinctly that if this decimal form is chosen, "the user may adopt the heads filled out by the author, or fill out a new set for himself, and alter the index numbers to correspond." If certain detached words can be made to read like a prohibition, no fair man could get that idea from the book, which makes so clear the wish that every one should use it freely. Freedom is the right to do what does not interfere with equal rights of others. To reprint the scheme with here and there a slight change defeats one large element of its usefulness by introducing confusion in the meaning of the numbers. The owners of the copyright merely ask that those who wish to make changes will indicate them so as to make no trouble to the large class to whom the meaning of the numbers is important. If this request is not in the interests of the libraries and users

themselves, they have only to say as much to the publishers, and it will be withdrawn.

Had it seemed possible that any one would try to distort this notice into a prohibition of use it would never have been printed, but the author's sturdy fight from the very foundation of the A. L. A. and JOURNAL, not only for free use of each other's ideas, but for the duty of making our best ideas known to others that they might use them freely, should be answer enough to this unjust implication.

CLAIMS OF PRIORITY.

Both editions have these words prominent at the end of the preface:

"Much valuable aid has been rendered by specialists in many departments. While these friends are in no way responsible for any remaining imperfections in the scheme, they should have credit for many improvements which have been made during these three years of revision." "The essential character of the plan has remained unchanged from the first. Doubtless other improvements are still possible."

"In his varied reading, correspondence, and conversation on the subject, the author doubtless received suggestions and gained ideas which it is now impossible for him to acknowledge." "The plan of the St. Louis Public School Library, and that of the Apprentices' Library of New York, which in some respects resemble his own, were not seen till all the essential features were decided upon, though not given to the public. In filling the nine classes of the scheme the inverted Baconian arrangement of the St. Louis Library has been followed. *The author has no desire to claim original invention for any part of his system where another has been before him, and would most gladly make specific acknowledgment of every aid and suggestion were it in his power to do so.* With these general explanations and acknowledgments he submits the scheme, hoping that it may prove as useful to others as to himself."

Finally, in the last edition is printed: "In the past nine years over 100 specialists have assisted in developing the scheme. Among these are many well-known names. To all a most cordial acknowledgment is made." Where I have used other people's ideas I shall be glad to make proper amends whenever it is pointed out to me, preferably with greater professional courtesy than by a virulent attack in print. I assume, as the author says so, that the rational classifier in-

roduced the cross references in the scheme, and the classing by contraries, and I markt for the next edition a statement to this effect. I certainly shall not try to disprove his claim by hunting for earlier use, and only regret that I did not know it in time to hav given the greatly wisht-for credit in this edition.* Reference to D. C., p. 55, shows that we do not use his scheme, which gives, *e.g.*, Cq4 Woman suffrage; for Cq5 against, but no place for works that cannot be labelled either *pro* or *con*. We use 324.3 Woman's suffrage, and group under this the books distinctively *pro* or *con*. It will hardly be thot plagiarism in as minute a scheme as ours to recognize two sides specially, as in our 1876 edition, we printed both heads, *e.g.*, Capital, Labor; Protection, Free trade; Classical, Real education; Religious, Secular, etc.

The minor joint author's claim is rather too much. I never used, or knew of any one else using, his pet translation scheme, the practical value of which I never hav been able to discover. It is Mr. Cutter's scheme that we use and recommend. As to the question of its origin he has made due acknowledgment in the JOURNAL, 3: 340, where he says: "I have spoken above of *my* scheme. But it is really, as every one must have seen, simply an application of the decimal system already used in Mr. Dewey's classification to Mr. Schwartz's idea of a table of letter-numbers."† The "impossible" close classification takes so much space in the D. C. that we can't run back the genealogies of ideas to their prehistoric, unused, or unusable forms, which would make our paragraf of acknowledgments look like the first chapter of Matthew.

I do not believe the world is deeply interested in these refinements as to whose vagrant thot

first set an idea going. It wants the machine, not the biography of the inventor, or, less still, of the irritating cause which led up to his invention.

For myself, as stated in my first preface, I hav no desire to claim originality. Whether I chanced to be the first one that used any particular fraction of this plan seems to me a very unworthy subject of discussion, and if I make myself a nuisance by bragging and pestering others about priority, some one ought to snub me and quote this paragraf as authority for so doing. The plan which has been found so wonderfully useful is neither better nor worse if some or all of its parts hav been used before, tho the Duet seems to think a classification like a toothbrush.

In 1876 I neither knew nor cared whether any one else had used the plan before. I repeatedly said to the query about this being its first use, "I presume not. I don't know *where* it has been used before, but should think some one must hav happened on so easy a solution to the worst difficulties." I tried to hav it called the "Amherst System," and avoided ever calling it the Dewey System, a title forced on it by the use of others. I spoke of it as "my system," as one speaks of "my plan" for a house or a camp, not implying that he is the sole inventor of all its features, or even of the combination, but that his ideas of the best are thus and so. When one of the oldest and most scholarly men in the Association, Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, of the Philadelphia Library, was printing his Classification in 1882, he wrote me that he had been confident that such a relativ index had been used before, but on careful investigation found himself mistaken, and on p. 9 of his preface says that this Index, used in both the Decimal and Rational schemes, and which "gives their systems of classification, in point of practical utility, a decided advantage over others," was first used by Mr. Dewey. As I never heard this statement questioned, tho read at the A. L. A. conference, printed in the JOURNAL and in the book four years ago, I ventured to add it in a foot-note on p. 22. In the new edition, to gard against any possible or intentional misunderstanding, the index is called, not Subject-Index, but "Relativ Index," and to make its limited meaning still more apparent, it was labelled with the new spelling. But this Duet, more ingenious than ingenuous, first lays down its definition of what I meant by "relativ," of course excluding what I say is its meaning as I use it, and garbles a

* Fate is unkind. Since writing this I hav had put under my eyes, without knowledge or suggestion from me, the prior use of both his inventions by others. I regret this; it will be a sad blow to the Duet's self-complacency judging from the space taken for no discoverable motiv except to demonstrate their own fame as "inventors for the first time." The classing by contraries was abandoned on trial because of the difficulty of labelling many books as *pro* or *con*. This plan will also be found in catalogs, *e.g.*, in the Brooklyn or the Boston Athenæum under such heads as Freemasons, For, Against, etc.

† Fate is relentless. At the last moment before printing I find that the charge in the second paragraf of the Duet that I hav used without any acknowledgment the critic's table has, beside the answer that I never used or knew any one else to use or recommend said table, the fact that on p. 59, in the largest type, leaded, I hav given full credit, with name and address.

quotation as authority for so doing. Then at great length they prove that their idea of a relative index is old. But that has nothing to do with mine. Let them submit an earlier index which by simple Arabic numerals indexes books, card catalogs, index rerums, and similar material as does the Relativ, and I will promptly give the fact due prominence.

Without any such proof, I shall omit in my next edition all claim to having "invented for the first time" the Relativ Index, hoping that I may then, without bringing on an attack in the public prints, recommend its use to the large number who so much need to share the saving of time and expense which it makes possible.

Then they state in a similar way that the Decimal System is one that somewhere uses the ten digits, and bring more examples of prior use, ignoring my plain statement that my "Decimal System" means "considering the entire library as a unit, and all its classes, divisions, sections, and sub-sections as decimals, with the point always understood as preceding every class number." In 7:3 the Duet does recognize this feature clearly, for there it suits its purpose to show how senseless such a plan is. But here we are treated to the most refreshing bit of modesty ever found in a tirade against claiming originality. Ursa minor of the Duet says that He "invented for the first time" (no cheap inventing for the second time, but an *editio princeps*) not one decimal system, but 25! The fact being that in 25 cases he had 9 things to number, and used for that purpose the till then unknown Arabian or Indian characters 1, 2, 3, etc.!

This is more than enuf about claims to priority. As a rule, the world cares but little for the man who first brings it a labor-saving device and makes it go, and cares practically nothing for the one who happened to think of it, or something like it, or tried it, or something like it, and did not make it a success. We are told that a tea-kettle first suggested that modern giant, the steam-engine. But no one builds monuments or holds centennials over either the cook or the tea-kettle. The cook has long since gone where good cooks go: steam still does the world's work, but the tea-kettle keeps on hissing and sputtering about the injustice done it.

I. CLOSE CLASSIFICATION. (See p. 37.)

This question is distinct from the merits of the D. C., for that, as clearly shown elsewhere, is

adapted to whatever degree of closeness the user selects, from 10 heads upward. We by no means stand alone as champions of close classification,* and if we arrogated such a position, we should be likely to provoke more attacks from those more interested in "priority" than progress. This part of the attack is a man of straw. We do recommend libraries to use at least the three figures and to use sub-sections where it seems desirable, but even then we say in the preface that "two figures, i.e., 100 divisions might do till the growth required further sub-divisions." While the D. C. thus *requires* no close classing, I am quite prepared to defend its desirability in all reference libraries and within reasonable limits in most circulating libraries. But I give others a chance to point out its advantages warning them that the Duet pronounces any such attempt "either ignorant or fraudulent." There certainly will be others to defend close classification,* and the fact not to be gainsaid is that close classification has made rapid strides of late. Compare the schemes of 20 years ago with those in use to-day in 50 average libraries. To be generous, take, e.g., the most skilful opponents. The New York Mercantile, in the catalog of 1866, including the entire collection from its foundation, used 24 heads for Natural Science. This scheme, we are told, was itself an enlargement of the number of topics or ultimate sections before used. Under the next revision of our critic it required 47 heads for the Natural Science added in three years only, or double the number used before for the entire collection. The total headings are only a third greater in this thin supplement than in the thick book; but examination shows many subjects not represented by books in the supplement, and therefore not counted, tho, in fact, they are in the scheme. Twelve years later the same critic publishes the same scheme again revised, and his subjects are numbered from 1 to 6384. Three quarters of these numbers are blank, but were left so for the express purpose of being filled with subjects. The author himself says, p. 6: "It would, however, I believe, expand to 6000 or 60,000 without losing symmetry or clearness."

I have this week received the first proof of the new Index to the Harvard College Catalog, in which the main classes are numbered from 1 to

* [We shall give in our next number some considerations on this matter by another hand.—ED. L. J.]

9999, and the sub-divisions extended with pure decimals, in spite of the dictum of our critics that they are "unusable." A purely random count of 10 headings in three separate places gives 238 characters in the 30 subject numbers alone, not counting the book numbers, or an average of over 7.9, including the decimal point. No one will accuse Mr. Winsor of not knowing what he is about after his remarkable 20 years' experience, and he and Mr. Scudder and Mr. Lane were all perfectly familiar with the various devices for shortening numbers, and have not hesitated for a moment to use the unusable decimals and the larger number of figures as less objectionable than any of the devices for shortening them, whoever may have "invented them for the first time."

4. For the convenience of the classifier we often make a fine-type note, showing, *e.g.*, what authors were covered by certain periods. The fact that these foreign names were so little known made it doubly desirable that their place might be determined without consulting various reference books. For the many who use the D. C. for index rerums and minute notes on their specialties, these little-known authors have a figure prefix, which *can* be used in case anybody ever wants it. The Duet tries to make it appear that this provision for minute notes was intended for a special library and by implication, that the scholars of national reputation, who prepared these lists of, *e.g.*, Teutonic authors, knew no more of their literature than a librarian who has not yet heard the authors' names. Again, it assumes that the great cyclopædic libraries, undertaking as complete a collection of Teutonic literature as of American, should be judged by the standard of a petty circulating library catering largely to those more interested in Mrs. Southworth than in the "obscure and long-forgotten" Scandinavians. It totally and intentionally ignores the peculiar character of the D. C., which allows each user to select such degree of minuteness as suits his case for each topic, and then to use it without confusion by simply marking the copy which guides the classifier, so that in successive years he shall observe the same limits of sub-division—*e.g.*, in 832 a library wishing no closer sub-division marks German Drama 832, drawing a line thru the following 33 sub-divisions or putting brackets round them. While these bracketed heads are not used to number the books, they are a great help to classifiers little familiar with the subject, in indicating the scope

of 832. These minute headings, however useless in the Duet, we find practically valuable in the library—*e.g.*, Griepenkerl may not be known to every cataloger, and it would be unsafe to assign the class number without investigation; but a glance at the Index gives 832.72, and the tables show cataloger or reader directly that he was a dramatist of the post-classical period, and born 1811, died 1836; but as only three figures are used in German Drama, the call number is 832. In the "rational" scheme these headings, if printed, must be used; but in the D. C. the libraries not using them waste no space nor time, unless by hair-splitting one may say it takes, say a tenth second, longer to consult an index in which there is a sprinkling of words which he never uses.

No effort has been made to balance the various parts of the scheme as to these added notes. Where more heads were needed by most libraries we tried to supply them, but the minute heads for indexing, etc., we put in as fast as they were made satisfactory, and hope to add a great many more in a later edition. By that time even the Duet may learn that users of the D. C. are not expected to use any more of it than they wish.

(See note on extent of Index.)

Here, again, is set up a theory directly contrary to both the practice and theory of every user of the D. C. Then this man of straw is demolished.

The Duet complains that it fails to find *jealousy* in the D. C. index. I wish I could say as much for the Duet.

Because there may be something about hieroglyphics in a volume of philological essays, or some reference in some possible book of travels or history, or in some cyclopedia, or some periodical, or in somebody's scrap-book, that may some day come to the library, we are told that it is either "ignorant or fraudulent" to set side by side such books and pamphlets as we may have on the hieroglyphics of the old Egyptian language, 493.1, and again under 419, to set side by side our books on hieroglyphics in general for their comparative study. Each of these heads prints plainly a reference to the other. If we may continue to enjoy this convenience we will in return yield the Duet a monopoly of their parliamentary adjectives. The last sentence again illustrates their candor. The title-page of the D. C. specifies "FOR CATALOGING AND INDEXING" in type twice as large as "for arranging."

Almost the first words of the preface are: "The system was devised for *cataloging and indexing* purposes, but it was found, on trial, to be equally valuable for numbering and arranging books and pamphlets on the shelves." The Duet recognizes its various functions by selecting the features made for indexing, and discussing them solely from the standpoint of shelving, exactly as a fair and friendly critic would say of a knife which had beside its blades a screw-driver and corkscrew, that he had found by careful and honest trial that the knife was an awkward tool to get out a cork, that the screw-driver would not sharpen a lead-pencil decently, and that it was simply "impossible" to get out a rusty screw with the corkscrew.

CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE.

THIS committee met at Columbia College Library, Wednesday and Thursday, April 7 and 8. All the members of the committee were present, being W: I. Fletcher, of Amherst College Library, B: P. Mann, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, W. S. Biscoe, C: Alex. Nelson, and Miss E. M. Coe, of New York.

At the first session, on Wednesday afternoon, there were also present, by invitation of the committee, some twenty librarians and others, of New York and vicinity, the intention having been declared to make this session a hearing for all who might desire to submit anything to the committee. But little disposition appeared, however, to bring new matters forward, almost the entire interest of this session, as well as that on Thursday, centering in the proposals for a scheme of co-operative cataloguing. It would be profitless and wearisome to give a detailed account of the discussions at the two sessions, and only a brief sketch of the general character and result of those discussions will here be given, the two sessions being treated as one. The committee seemed to be quite entirely agreed, and the other persons present on Wednesday expressed by a unanimous vote their agreement, that no work now before the American Library Association can compare in importance and hopefulness of results with that of co-operative cataloguing in some form. Considering the great amount of reduplicated work being done by so many of the libraries in ms., the enormous aggregate of expense being put upon it, and the positive inferiority of the work

done as compared with what might be accomplished under some system of combined effort, the conclusion seems inevitable that combination for this work is the duty of the hour.

Three forms of co-operative catalogue work were discussed at length by the committee: 1. The preparation and issue of indexes to general and monographic literature, including papers in scientific transactions, as well as the great field of essay literature, and books of all sorts with monographic chapters. 2. The preparation and printing of cards for card catalogues, covering new books such as will go into the larger number of libraries. 3. The carrying out of the scheme so long before the Association under the name of the A. L. A. catalogue, *i. e.*, furnishing a printed catalogue, consisting of brief titles, classified and, to some extent, annotated for a general popular library of 10,000 volumes, which might serve as a check-list for the formation of new libraries, and as a handy classified catalogue in libraries already formed.

Each one of these three forms of proposed work had its strong advocates in the committee, but there was no disagreement as to the entire feasibility of all of them. The A. L. A. catalogue, preferably to be issued in sections, is most loudly called for by the smaller and more popular libraries, and as the U. S. Bureau of Education has formally undertaken the publication of such a catalogue when once prepared, it seems within very easy reach.

The printing of cards for the new books of general interest was the subject of a brief report from Mr. R. R. Bowker, to whom the matter was referred by the Lake George Conference. He reported that a comparison of lithographic and "process" methods of preparing such cards with ordinary type-printing, was advantageous to the latter, when both expense and excellence of result were considered. He had figures showing that the cost of cards, prepared as carefully as the titles ordinarily given in the *Publishers' weekly* record of new books, with a descriptive note, would be at the outside \$2.50 for one hundred copies, including expense of distribution to twenty libraries, five cards to a place. Lower figures than these were presented, but without the certainty that the estimates were as all-inclusive as Mr. Bowker's. Considering that one thousand cards would cost but little more than one hundred, and that it seems very likely that purchasers could be found for at least that number, the matter of expense

for such cards did not appear to the committee to be formidable, especially as arrangements can doubtless be made by which, for the sake of their advertising value, many publishers will contribute to the expense of the preparation of the cards.

The committee discussed at length various proposals for the preparation of the much-called-for index to general (i. e. non-scientific) monographic literature, a work long felt to be the natural companion of Poole's Index and often brought forward at the Conferences. Several years having now passed since Poole's Index was completed, and nothing having come as yet of efforts to secure the preparation of the desired work through voluntary and unpaid labor, it seems natural to look next for some scheme by which a financial basis of co-operation can be secured for this and other works for the general good.

The practical outcome of the deliberations of the committee will appear in a circular soon to be issued by them to all the public and semi-public libraries in the country proposing the organization of a catalogue section of the American Library Association on a business and financial basis, funds to be derived from annual dues paid by such libraries as may join the section, and to be appropriated to the execution of such co-operative work as may be found most feasible, practical, and immediately useful. The committee claim that it will be the highest economy for every considerable library to divert a portion of the money now expended on cataloguing to the support of this combined effort for results which all will immediately share, and they will propose, by making the annual dues not in excess of \$10 to put the advantages of the scheme within the reach of even the smallest of our public libraries. For the larger and more costly works which may be undertaken by the proposed organization, and which will be for the benefit of the larger libraries, a special subscription in a much larger annual sum can be arranged.

No other matters were acted upon by the committee, but they examined with considerable interest several new devices which are in use at Columbia College and which may be procured from the Library Bureau. Among them is a very simple contrivance for locking catalogue drawers so they cannot be pulled out too far. The advantage of the new device is that a

drawer cannot be shut even partially without locking it. Decided improvements have also been made in fastenings for the blocks and rods in catalogue drawers and in label-holders and labels for the front of drawers. As it has always been the province of the Co-operation Committee to bring forward such devices as these and recommend them when approved, the record of the meeting would not be complete without stating the approval awarded to these contrivances, and adding the recommendation that the Library Bureau be looked to for supplies in all matters now placed on its catalogue.

F.

A CONGLOMERATE IN PERIODICALS.

BY C. R. GILLET, LIBRARIAN OF THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

IN the course of a part of my work, in cataloguing the periodicals in the Library of Union Theological Seminary, the Princeton Review had its turn. Upon glancing at that most innocent-looking entry in Mr. Poole's Index, "Princeton Review, Princeton 1829-'71," I had no idea of what lay before me. One who has not gone through a similar experience, will scarcely be able to picture my perplexity, but others who know the subject can appreciate it. Mr. Poole's simple entry covers a long line of perplexities. The Princeton is not a single review, unaltered from beginning to end, but is a result of many unions and combinations with other similar ventures. This very name does not appear, except as place of publication, back of 1837, and after that only in a secondary position, and in fact it was not until 1878 that this became the sole name of the publication, in what Mr. Poole calls "Princeton Review, new series."

Having had the true inwardness of the matter made plain to me after hours of doubt, I have thought that a plain statement of the facts of the case might be of use to others who have the task before them, and possibly of interest to those who take delight in all sorts of odd things for the very sake of oddity or of novelty.

It is comparatively easy to trace the direct line of descent when one is started in the right direction. It is like exploring a river, which, while making twists and turns is still the same river; for, only at one point does a contributory stream come in which one is liable to mistake for the main waterway. Instead of beginning

in 1829, the first number of the series was issued in 1825 under the title

Biblical Repertory. A collection of tracts in Biblical literature. By Charles Hodge, Professor of Oriental and Biblical literature, in the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, N. J. Princeton Press, 1825.

In 1829 a volume was issued (Poole's "Vol. 1"), which bears on its title-page,

Biblical Repertory. A journal of Biblical literature and theological science, conducted by an association of Gentlemen. Vol. 5. New Series, vol. 1. Princeton, New-Jersey, 1829.

On the following page but one, that is, on page iii, there is an "Advertisement" which announces a change of name, to occur in the *following* year, and, among other things, says that Princeton will continue "as heretofore" to be the place of publication. This expression, "as heretofore," together with the "vol. 5," of the title-page, will prove the fact that the dating of the review by Mr. Poole is in error. While Princeton may have continued to be the place of publication it did not continue to be the place where the review was printed, as is shown by the following copy of the title-page of the issue for the year 1830:

The *Biblical Repertory* and *Theological Review*. Edited by an association of gentlemen in Princeton and its vicinity. Vol. 2.—New Series. Philadelphia and Pittsburg, 1830.

This, substantially, continued to be the title till 1837, and Philadelphia the place of printing till 1868 when it was transferred to New York and placed in the hands of Mr. Charles Scribner & Co. In 1837 the title was changed to

The *Biblical Repertory* and *Princeton Review* for the year 1837. Vol. 9. Philadelphia.

Here no recognition of the four volumes published by Charles Hodge between 1825 and 1828 is found, and in fact the designation, "new series," ceased with the volume for 1832, that for 1833 being numbered merely as "vol. 5." From 1837 to 1855, inclusive, there is nothing on the title-page to designate the editorship, but in 1856 we find that the original editor again took charge—"Edited by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D."—under whom it continued down to 1868. In 1871, there was issued,

The *Biblical Repertory* and *Princeton Review*. Index volume from 1825 to 1868, Philadelphia, 1871, which makes the *terminus a quo* of the review undoubted. In 1869 the editorship was increased by the addition of the Rev. Prof. Lyman H. Atwater, D.D.

Another change of title occurred in 1872, owing to circumstances to be explained further on. It then became

The *Presbyterian Quarterly* and *Princeton Review*.

Editors: Lyman H. Atwater: Henry B. Smith. New York. 1872.

In the year 1873 the volume was designated as "new series, vol. 2." Thus it continued to the close of 1877, when the traditions were lost and the purchase of the review by new parties, severed the old ties. Henceforth till the cessation of publication in 1884 the title was

The *Princeton Review*. (Fifty-fourth year, January-June). New York (1878).

From being a quarterly, it now became a bi-monthly.

Such is the direct descent. In the mean time, in June, 1852, there began to be published

The *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, Philadelphia, which had for a contemporary in January, 1859, another venture called

The *American Theological Review*. Boston.

These two continued side by side till the end of 1862, and in January, 1863, there appeared as a result of the union of their forces

The *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*. New York and Philadelphia

which continued till January, 1869, at which time, and under the same editorship, there appeared

The *American Presbyterian Review*. New York and Philadelphia.

The number for January, 1869, in its unbound state shows on the back the legend—"Presbyterian Review, No. 67—Theological Review, No. 41." Under this title the review continued till 1871, and with the issue of January, 1872, forces were joined with the *Biblical Repertory* and *Princeton*, which resulted in the change of name which has already been noted.

This statement is long, but not so long as the job of getting the facts which compose it.

Arranged after the plan of a railway timetable, the facts may be thus tabulated:

1) <i>Biblical Repertory</i>	1825-28.
2) " " (change of editors).....	1829.
3) " " and <i>Theolog. Rev.</i>	1830-36.
4) " " and <i>Princeton Rev.</i>	1837-71.
a) <i>Pre-byterian Quar. Rev.</i>	1852-62.
A) <i>American Theological Rev</i>	1859-62.
b) <i>Amer. Presby. and Theolog. Rev.</i>	1863-68.
c) <i>Amer. Presbyterian Rev.</i>	1869-71.
5) <i>Presby. Quar. and Princeton Rev.</i>	1872-77.
6) <i>Princeton Rev. (Bi-monthly)</i>	1878-84.

As a final proof of the incorrect numbering given by Mr. Poole, attention may be drawn to the fact that the "New Princeton" bears on its title-page, the words, "sixty-first year," which, allowing for the year 1885 in which no numbers were issued, by a simple calculation

gives 1825 as the *first* year. It must be remarked, however, that it is difficult to see what valid claim can be put forward by this *new* publication, to entitle it to be considered in any sense a successor to the time-honored review whose name it bears in part. It is essentially and really a "new" venture.

HENRY STEVENS.

BY H. A. HOMES, N. Y. STATE LIBRARIAN.

MR. HENRY STEVENS, who died in London on the last day of February, must be recognized for his learned and multiplied labors in his specialty as the most eminent of American bibliographers. He was born in Vermont about the year 1819. He received the impulse to the pursuit which became the chief occupation of his life from his familiarity with the work of H. Stevens, his father, who was employed by the State to collect books and manuscripts relating to the history of Vermont. Mr. Stevens graduated at Yale College in 1843, studied law awhile at Cambridge, but drifted to London in 1845, and there he lived for forty years until his death.

Very soon after his arrival in London he became the trusted agent of Sir A. Panizzi to fill the library of the British Museum with North and South American books of all kinds, extending to the laws, journals and documents of our State and national Legislatures. At the same time, by searches, purchases, and exchanges, he supplied our private and public libraries with the rarest works, especially of the class called *Americana*. John Carter Brown became one of his early correspondents, and later James Lenox, for the latter of whom a London journal affirms "that he purchased twenty thousand pounds' worth of old Bibles." Through the co-operation of Messrs. Stevens and Panizzi, the National Library is believed in England to be the largest and richest depository in existence of books of American history and literature. It is so comprehensive in its aims that it contains, for example, all the large wall maps in existence of the sixty counties of the State of New York.

Mr. Stevens' labors as a bibliographer were most abundant, and he seemed indefatigable, apparently conducting his correspondence without clerical aid. Though many of his publications were of the nature of catalogues, yet they will always be prized for their detailed and minute accuracy, and because his titles are so frequently accompanied by unexpected notes, some-

times filling several pages, illustrative of the book in question. More than thirty volumes or papers published by him can be readily counted, either written or edited by him. All of them are marked, as regards the printers' art, by some refined elegance or peculiarity, such as we might expect from the author of his last paper, 'Who spoils our new English books?' His most aggressive publication in bibliography, was, in 1872, a new edition of his *Bibliotheca Geographica and Historica*, a sale catalogue of books with 350 photographs of title-pages, vignettes, and occasionally of text, as a means of verifying and comparing the editions offered for sale. There must remain in his possession papers well advanced for the press on early discoveries in America, on Prynne the great Parliamentarian, and other topics. We hope they may not be overlooked.

The London *Telegraph*, in an article on Mr. Stevens' death, says: "In Henry Stevens we have lost a historian of Panizzi and of the national Library with whom in fulness and fitness others cannot compare." And, again, "When Panizzi had induced the trustees to recommend the addition of an annual sum of ten thousand pounds for ten years to the national expenditure, he called Mr. Stevens and told him to 'buy all the American books in the list which Mr. Stevens presented to him.' 'It is now too late for any American library to overtake our own.' 'Commensurate with his great work is the debt of gratitude from this nation to the remarkable man who has just passed away.'

"By his integrity, disinterestedness, sweetness of temper, and unmercenary devotion to the business which he understood so well, Henry Stevens deserves to take his place forever upon the roll of English worthies; and it is meet and right that his memory should live, where his body reposes, in the midst of the nation which he, an American by birth and citizenship, served and loved so well."

At our national capital his memory will be perpetuated in association with that of the philosopher and diplomatist Franklin, whose long lost papers he discovered and watched over for years in London, and finally bought and then sold to our Government arranged in volumes which he had beautifully prepared.

A gentleman at Washington, who was his correspondent during thirty-eight years, writes: "The most skilful and artistic effort of his life was the preparation and mounting of the Franklin MSS. and books."

THE MALDEN READING-ROOM.

BY N. L. MOODY, LIBRARIAN.

THE Malden (Mass.) Public Library opened its new reading-room March 27. The room is 36 by 24 feet, and has accommodations for between 40 and 50 persons. It is distant from the delivery desk about 75 feet, with the art gallery between, a provision that enables us to keep it absolutely quiet. The furniture is of oak, the chairs being of two patterns, and the tables of various shapes. This variety in the forms of the tables was decided upon as giving the best effect and more seating capacity. As this idea in its application seems to be unique, I will give in detail the arrangement. The central table of the room is a long, oval pedestal table with 14 seats. On either hand on entering the room stands a small triangular table, each comfortably seating three persons. Advancing farther on either side of the large table are two square tables standing against the wall, and beyond these, in each corner, a large round table, and, finally, under the windows, at the end opposite the entrance, a half-oval table, with its straight side against the wall. It will be seen by this that the passage-ways through the room follow the outline of the large central table. On the walls hang twelve fine large reproductions of famous pictures and photographs of interest. The walls themselves are tinted a dull yellow, with a frieze of dull red, and wainscoting of panelled oak. Altogether it is a most charming room, and we feel that it puts the finishing touch to our beautiful building.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

THERE is hardly another college library of so remarkable a growth. Of the Packer endowment of a million and a half, a half million was given to the library; \$100,000 was put in the building, leaving \$400,000 endowment in bonds, selling, when these notes were taken, at 1.16 and yielding a library income in 1885 of \$33,000. A part of this is held back each year to guard against rainy days in stocks and bonds, but about 10 to 12,000 v. and pamphlets are added yearly. They have now about 50,000 v. and 10,000 pm. The building is quartzite with granite trimmings, in shape a horseshoe, the straight front being 100 ft., and the centre being a reading-room 50 ft. in diameter; the walls are covered with shelving; cases 15 ft. long and eight shelves high run round the semicircle. There are two

galleries, thus giving three tiers of books; side windows light the first and second, and double sky-lights with air-chamber between, light the top row from the ceiling. A ventilator was provided in the middle of the ceiling, but was covered because of the down draft on sensitive heads. The building will shelve 80,000 volumes, and extra cases could sub-divide the space so as to get in 125,000 v. without encroaching on the reading-room which seats 70 readers. There are packing-rooms in the basement, where it is proposed to put in some extra shelving for books little used, thus making a parallel library. It is heated by steam from an outside boiler-house, and lighted by gas. The bishop of the diocese is ex-officio president of the board of trustees, and himself offered the resolution opening the library on Sunday. The experiment has proved a decided success. No books are allowed to leave the building at any time, but it is the only library, so far as we know, that keeps open as long as Columbia—i.e., from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., though Sundays and holidays Lehigh opens only from 1.30 P.M. to 9 P.M. and closes entirely on Christmas, New Year's, and Fourth of July. There are about 340 students at Bethlehem, and 140 to 150 readers per day in the library. The senior class is allowed to go to the shelves, others are required to have permits. The library is governed by a committee consisting of the chairman of the board of trustees, the president of the university, the director of the library (i.e., the librarian), and two trustees elected.

The librarian is ex-officio chairman of this committee, which meets once a year. Dr. Chandler, the wide-awake librarian, has followed the old receipt for cooking a hare—he first got his library. He is now considering what methods to adopt for numbering, classifying, etc., having thus far devoted his time to getting his books into his building, rather than to the details of increasing their usefulness. Lehigh is known in the New York auction-rooms as a constant and careful buyer, and has secured vastly more for its money than the ordinary library that has not learned to utilize auctions. The books are arranged at present alphabetically by authors under a small number of heads, but as yet have no numbers whatever, neither fixed nor relative location having been adopted, though it is proposed that both the classification on the shelves and the catalog shall be logical not dictionary. The author list is peculiar in not having a card with full title, imprint, etc.,

for each book, but is, instead, a very compact and cheaply-made check-list with author's name at the top of a large card, and several titles filling this first card before a second is started. This is a decided innovation on the orthodox catalog, but is it not enough cheaper to be the best form for temporary catalogs? The usual accession book is kept, but the shelf-lists, book-plates, embossing, numbering, labelling, etc., have been deferred while the library has been rapidly selected and bought. If all this work is done, with the same wisdom and liberality which has characterized the buying, Lehigh will push well toward the front rank of American libraries. H. M.

A CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING AT LAST.

From the N. Y. Times.

THE House has passed the bill to construct a building for the Congressional Library. The bill introduced by Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, had been up before on March 24, when he made a speech for it, and Mr. Holman, who had long stood in its way, objected to it and offered his proposition for a cheaper building. It has taken 13 years of work to pass this bill. In 1873, upon the recommendation of the Librarian of Congress, a bill was passed appropriating \$5000 for a plan of a new building, and providing a commission consisting of the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the Librarian of Congress. 28 plans were submitted and a number of prizes awarded for them. In 1875, Senator Howe reported a bill to provide for a building on Judiciary-square. In the next Congress—the 44th—a bill was reported to erect the new library on the reservation west of the Capitol; but that site, where the Botanical Gardens are situated, was found to be too swampy. In 1877, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill looking to the occupation of lands east of the Capitol on high ground, and since that time he has been a sturdy champion of it, introducing and speaking for it session after session. In the House it has been the pet bill of Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, and that gentleman, after many disappointments, will now be willing to retire with this crown. The bill passed proceeds practically upon the recommendations made in Sept. 1880, by a board of experts, consisting of E. Clark, Architect of the Capitol; Alex. R. Estey, of Boston, and J. L. Smithmeyer, of Washington, who spoke unequivocally in favor of a separate building for the library. Various propositions had been made for building on reservations south, north and west of the Capitol and for extending of the Capitol itself. These were all rejected in turn. The plan adopted was that of Mr. Smithmeyer, and the estimated cost is \$2,323,600, inclusive of site. The bill as passed to-day calls for the purchase, or taking

by condemnation through the courts, of a site just beyond the east front of the Capitol. Not more than \$550,000 is to be paid for the land. It is expected that it will be obtained for less. The building is to be 450 by 300 feet. It is intended to ask at the next session for \$1,000,000 to continue the work, and \$823,000 in the next session to complete it. The new building will be detached, thoroughly incombustible, well ventilated, well lighted, and convenient of access to members of both houses of Congress. The bill was passed under a motion to suspend the rules. The vote—159 to 62—surprised the friends of the measure. Not one Republican voted against it. It would be a grave mistake to assume that the men who opposed the bill cannot read, or that they have no use for books. Among the Democrats in opposition were Messrs. Bland, Blount, Cobb, Hammond, Morrison, and Randall. There has always been a howl in the House whenever the bill came up about a "Capitol Hill ring" of speculators pushing the measure. The ring may exist, and probably does, but it holds a good site if it does exist, which will not be any cheaper if the sale is put off for another ten years.

The *Tribune* says: The bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000 to begin the construction of the building and not exceeding \$550,000 for the purchase of a site east of the Capitol and one square distant therefrom. The total cost of the building is estimated at \$3,023,000, and when completed it will have room for 3,000,000 volumes. With an expenditure of \$2,323,000 the building will be so far completed that it will accommodate 1,000,000 volumes besides affording room for the suitable arrangement and display of the rich art and cartographic treasures of the library. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in three years from the time work is begun.

The Senate also passed the bill by a large majority.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

At the annual meeting, the President, Mr. W. A. White, said: "Other methods of charitable work may change. The work of schools and libraries tends to do away with the necessity for asylums and hospitals, but we can scarcely conceive of a high degree of civilization being maintained without adequate educational institutions. Until Brooklyn again becomes a village we can scarcely conceive of a great library, such as this is growing to be, losing its usefulness or its power for good. It is more likely to become increasingly a necessity to the community. Until the great harbor in our front ceases to invite the shipping of the world this great harbor of books will attract and benefit generations of seekers after knowledge and self-improvement."

Dr. E. Beecher said: "The time was when the public library was an aristocratic privilege which was reserved for the student and the professional man. Now they are regarded as a popular want, a public demand which must be supplied. . . . A

common school education does not do all that is necessary to fit our people for the great work of self-government. It is necessary, if they would direct their affairs intelligently, that they should understand the social, moral and economic laws which control the doctrines of nations. The work of self-government is not accomplished by a few statesmen, so called, but by the people at large, and how can they govern themselves unless they have sufficient intelligence to understand the problems which are presented for their solution? Herbert Spencer says that the great majority of popular legislators are as unfit for their work as a carpenter would be who did not understand the use of the saw, the plane, and the chisel. By uniting the free library with the free school, and thereby bringing into use the stores of intellectual knowledge, the researches of men schooled in various fields and the acquired knowledge which they present in books, the citizen is enabled to fit himself for the work of self-government by acquiring the knowledge necessary for an intelligent discharge of his duties."

Professor F. W. Hooper said it was a question whether we are as economical in the matter of charity and benevolence as we are in the discharge of business. He cited the condition of affairs in the south of Ireland, where in the valley of the Shannon vast charitable institutions have been reared by the Government, but comparatively very little money had been expended in the education of the people. It was, he said, a wasteful system which sought to remedy evils while neglecting to remove the causes which produced them. The city and the State stand at the bottom of the ladder as compared with other States in the matter of the public provision for libraries and in providing for higher education. There should be an awakening on the part of the people in this matter. It is only by the education of the masses that the nation can be prepared for the crises which await it in the future. The common school and the public library are the remedial agents which must be relied upon to meet the emergency which is bound to arise. There are here the seeds of danger which menace the older countries of Europe, and they can only be combated by a broader intelligence on the part of the people.

Rev. J. C. Ager said that there was no institution in Brooklyn to which he felt so much indebted as to the Brooklyn Library. Indeed it seemed to him that all he knew he had learned from libraries.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY, PHILADELPHIA.

From the American.

WHEN this institution was projected, there were few libraries in the country, and none that could afford much aid to its projectors in the way of precedent or model. The few that then existed exerted but little influence in their own communities, and next to none at a distance.

And so the honored men whose names are associated with the founding of this library, and who were prominent figures in the commercial business of the city, were really originators; and, like many others in similar circumstances, having a noble end in view, they builded more wisely than they knew.

The first meeting with reference to the formation of the Mercantile Library was held at the Masonic Hall, on the 10th of November, 1821. The deliberations of this and subsequent meetings resulted in the adoption of a constitution and the formal organization of the association within a few weeks. The preamble to the constitution is in these words:

"We, the subscribers, being impressed with a sense of the importance of a knowledge of those principles which conduce to the wealth of nations as well as of individuals, and also of obtaining such information respecting the general trade and commerce of the world as may be beneficial to those engaged in mercantile pursuits, and deeming the institution of a library and reading-room as the means best adapted to these ends, have associated ourselves under the following rules and regulations."

The first President of the association was Robert Waln, whose great-grandfather was one of the "Friends" who came to this city with William Penn, and who was a successful merchant and manufacturer at a time when manufacturing in this country was in its infancy.

The library was opened for the use of its members March 5, 1822, in the second story of Robert Winebrenner's store at 100 Chestnut Street. The first librarian was Daniel Culver, and his salary was \$100 a year.

In 1826 the library was removed to the second story of the building at the north-west corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and soon finding these quarters inadequate to meet the rapid increase of the library it was removed in the autumn of the following year to 144 Chestnut Street, the building then occupied by the American Sunday School Union, immediately west of the present Ledger building. Eight years later the library was removed to a building which stood directly east of the new Independence Bank, where it remained till July, 1845, when it took possession of its own new building at Fifth and Library streets. In the course of twenty years it had outgrown the utmost capacity of this building; and in July, 1869, possession was taken of the present building in Tenth Street.

The library was first organized as an "Association," the members paying an entrance fee of \$3, and annual tax of \$1. In 1826 it was incorporated as a stock company, with a possible 300 shares of the par value of \$10. The change in the constitution of the library had an immediate and marked effect on the growth of the institution, and it is believed that this increase, by giving stability to its affairs and an assurance of a fixed income, has been one of the principal causes of the steady growth of the library, from its small beginnings to the largest success it has attained.

It is common to speak of the change of such an institution from small to great as a *growth*; but the phrase as applied to the Mercantile Library is hardly correct; it is more proper to say that it has been builded; for it is what it is as the result of wise planning and energetic working. It is interesting and may be instructive to recall and reflect upon the several building eras or stages that we find in its history. Being entirely voluntary, such an institution can be built up only as the interest of the community in which it is placed is drawn out toward it. There are four prominent measures undertaken and carried through, which drew public attention to the work which the library was doing in such a way as to enlist co-operation and support. The first of these was the effort which resulted in the erection of the new building in Fifth Street. This was a bold movement, and showed that the managers of the institution had faith in its future, and so it made friends of a large number of persons who had not previously been interested in it; and its successful accomplishment proved the vitality of the enterprise, and was a pledge of greater progress in the future. The new interest thus awakened, the the imposing new edifice, and the vastly improved accommodations, brought in large numbers of new members, and the impulse thus given was felt for many years.

In 1863 the managers of the library became convinced that it was not yet reaching as large a part of our population as it might, and as the property was largely in excess of the aggregate par value of the outstanding shares, it was decided to issue to the order of each person, who, on the first day of the year following, should be a shareholder, an additional share of stock; and at the same time the annual tax was raised from \$2 to \$3. This measure attracted wide attention, led to a large sale of new stock, and resulted in more than doubling the number of members and trebling the annual cash receipts.

This increase of members and of income, and the consequent additions to the number of books soon created the necessity of larger accommodations, and as these could not be had by an enlargement of the building then occupied, a removal was determined upon, and the property on Tenth Street was secured, and fitted up for the use of the library. This change of location, the greatly increased convenience and attractiveness of the new rooms, made a marked impression upon the community, and secured large additions to the membership. With the spacious new apartments, and the large accession of books, it was seen that a much greater number of persons could be accommodated, and it was believed that with proper efforts a much larger constituency could be secured. Accordingly, a second duplication of the stock was decided on, which added greatly to the strength of the library.

The present library building, though not planned or erected for the purpose, proved to be very convenient, especially in that the business rooms and the greater part of the books are on the ground floor. The main room is 187 feet in

length and 76 feet wide; the western portion of it, 76 feet in length, being fitted up for two reading rooms, one for gentlemen and one for ladies. A gallery extends around the room, on which are spacious alcoves for books. A special feature of this library is the accessibility of the books. Nearly all the cases are open, and all the members have the privilege of freely taking the books from the shelves. The educational advantage of this free access to 150,000 volumes of carefully selected and systematically arranged books it is impossible to compute. This is a privilege that is not enjoyed to an equal extent anywhere else in the world.* It must be confessed, however, to the discredit of human nature, that the privilege is greatly abused, and that the library suffers very much in consequence.

The Mercantile Library was intended for the use of *readers* rather than for advanced students, and the same purpose has been kept in view through its whole history. At the same time it has been the aim to secure in all the departments of learning the standard books, and those that represent and embody the best and latest results of scholarship—such works as will enable one to follow the advance of science in its wide range, and furnish the means of the richest intellectual culture. With this view it has gathered a rich collection of the latest and best works of reference, and its collections in bibliography are believed to have few if any equals in the country.

It is important to keep in mind the relation that subsists between such an institution as the Mercantile Library and the public. Nominally this library is a proprietary organization. But in reality the present holders of the stock of the company are simply *trustees*. The founders of the institution, and those, dead and alive, who through all the years of its history have made contributions of books and money and toil, have done so in the expectation that their benefactions were to be treasured and preserved. They intended that their gifts and their labors should serve to build up an institution which would be a permanent blessing to the city; they intended it should be perpetuated as one of the active agencies for the moral as well intellectual advancement of the people. And this community owes a large debt of gratitude to those who have established and carried up to its present measure of prosperity this noble institution.

It has been abundantly proved that however valuable such associations are to their patrons, and however conducive they may be to the best interests of society, they will not, and without great social changes they cannot, be made self-sustaining. In all such institutions the amount paid is a mere pittance in comparison with the benefit actually received or with the cost of maintenance; it is the merest trifle as compared with the amounts paid for similar advantages in private ways. Many persons pay for a single evening's entertainment more than it costs to enjoy the privileges of a large and well-furnished library and reading room for an entire year.

* [It is enjoyed at the Boston Athenæum, where it is seldom abused.—ED. L. J.]

Such institutions are sustained, and must in the future be sustained, either by public taxation, or by gifts from those who appreciate the vast importance of high educational facilities. It is because of the gifts of many friends of intellectual and moral culture in past years that the Mercantile Library is able to offer its abundant literary stores at a moiety of the actual cost of support and administration.

It follows that a large library, so established and built up by the labors and the gifts of those who have passed away, is the property of the public, and that it is held in trust by that public for the benefit of the present and future generations. And it is the duty of those now charged with its management to so guard and cherish it that the plans and purposes of the founders and promoters shall be realized.

In this respect libraries do not differ from most educational institutions. In all our colleges the sum paid by the student covers but a small part of the cost of his education, and were it not for the direct and indirect income of funds given to the college, or derived from the State, very few young men would be able to enjoy the advantages of a liberal education. It is therefore unjust and unkind to stigmatize those in our colleges who receive a partial or an entire remission of tuition fees as "charity students," for all those who attend our colleges are "charity students," and all those who enjoy the advantages of our public libraries are for the same reason "charity students." J. E.

THE LONG ISLAND FREE LIBRARY.

From the Brooklyn Times.

ON February 1, 1881, a free reading-room and library was started near the Long Island R. R. depot. About 300 volumes were placed on shelves, and the workmen of the neighborhood were invited to use them. The library was the result of the labors of the Rev. Dr. Leonard. Dr. Leonard intended that the library should be a means of instructing the car-drivers and conductors on the different roads converging at the Flatbush Avenue depot, and also the employes of the Long Island Railroad. When Dr. Leonard went to Washington, other pastors and laymen took up the matter, and the library has since slowly progressed.

The store in which the library was started and where it still remains is about 100 by 25, and the managers are beginning to find themselves cramped for room. Recently a benevolent gentleman made a gift of \$1000 worth of books to the institution, and they are being delivered at the rate of \$100 worth a month. The shelves now contain nearly 3000 volumes, all of the best character, nothing of a trashy nature being permitted to enter the room. A large table in the centre of the house is filled with magazines, newspapers and illustrated papers. Several tables with checker-boards are placed near by for the convenience of the visitors when tired of reading. A catalogue of the books is hung against the wall and may be consulted at any time by readers.

Soon after the library was opened it was found

to be doing much good, and it is now intended that it shall be free to those of all religions. During the first month it was open to readers the attendance was as follows: First week, 106; 2d week, 216; 3d week, 264; 4th week, 335. The managers were at first interfered with by the rough element, but the visitors now are very orderly. The rules admit every one over 12 years of age to membership, and the books contain the names of young workmen from the Tenth, Third, Twenty-second and Eleventh Wards, it being easy of access from each. It is also frequented a great deal by working-girls, among whom it is very popular.

The library was incorporated March 24, under the act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies, passed April 2, 1848. The trustees hope to be able to build, or at least hire, a building that will give them an opportunity to greatly enlarge the library and enable them to circulate the books without charge. Several wealthy men have intimated a desire to assist the directors with money.

A *Times* reporter found the library occupied by some twenty young men, all attentively reading books, periodicals, or newspapers. They were poorly but neatly dressed, and their hands bore the marks of hard work. They were orderly, and handled the books or papers they were reading with great care. The librarian said: "During the past year we had 25,000 visitors, principally young workmen and girls. Our library is absolutely free. Our books have all been contributed, and it is now apparent how great is the need for such privileges as those we give to our visitors. In 1881, when we started, the number in attendance was 9703, a daily average of 26. In 1882 the number was 11,509, a daily average of 37. In 1884 we had 15,360, a daily average of 42. In 1885 the increase was even greater."

The library is open from 8 A.M. until 10 P.M.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

THE Trustees have issued two appeals for aid to the Library, one of 8 pp., the other of 1 p. The latter is as follows:

"The Trustees of Columbia College have erected a large fire-proof library building, which is furnished with every modern convenience. It is open daily throughout the year, save on Sundays and Good Friday, from eight o'clock A.M. to ten P.M. It has a thorough catalogue nearly completed, and employs reference librarians to facilitate the work of any seeker after knowledge.

"It contains more than 70,000 volumes, but many more are needed at once. The Trustees, owing to the heavy debt of the College, are unable to purchase these needed books; they therefore venture to appeal for aid to all friends of education. A large amount of money could be usefully expended, but the sum of twenty, or ten, or even five thousand dollars, as an endowment, would provide permanently for the wants of a

single department, such as History, Comparative Philology, Social Science, Art, Archæology, or any branch of Physics.

"The gift of books no longer needed by their present possessors is also solicited; for these, even if duplicates of what is already in the Library, would be useful as material for exchange with other institutions.

"A prompt and liberal answer to this appeal will benefit not only Columbia College, but the community generally by the increased diffusion of literature and science."

A NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR SCOTLAND.

From the London Publishers' Circular, Feb. 15.

THE proposal regarding the formation of a National Library for Scotland, brought forward in our last issue, is not a new one; but, at the same time, our correspondent, by dealing with certain facts and figures, has given a practical turn to the question which may deserve the attention of Scotland generally.

An institution conducted in the same way as the British Museum would be a boon to any community, but especially to a community like that of Edinburgh, in which academic and professional characteristics are so prominent. Even excluding literary workers, who are very numerous in Edinburgh, and are the most interested parties, there are thousands of people, not only in that city, but throughout Scotland, who would derive much benefit from a national library. It is frankly and gratefully admitted that the Faculty of Advocates has ever been ready generously to place its collection at the disposal of readers who desire permission to consult the books for a specified purpose. But this is not enough. In such matters readers would prefer to possess the certainty of public right in place of the uncertainty of private concession.

A Reader's ticket for the British Museum is a life privilege. In Edinburgh, it appears, a citizen who is not well known has to make a separate application to the Faculty of Advocates every time he desires the privilege of consulting the books in the library.

Another argument in favor of the proposal is, we understand, the limited accommodation afforded by the present library, not only for readers, but also for books. The collection is being augmented so rapidly that in course of time its control may become a serious tax upon the Faculty, besides being beyond the reach of the citizens. Professor Blackie expresses an opinion that local libraries are more likely to be of practical use to readers. This we quite believe. But recognizing the valuable influence of small libraries, we do not think that they should interfere with any scheme for establishing a large central institution, where there would be some degree of certainty that the book wanted could be consulted. Few readers have not experienced the torments of exploring a number of small libraries in search of a special book. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we think that the development of the

Advocates' Library—or, better still, the adoption of the admirable plan suggested by Mr. A. W. Black—so as to found a new and a great national institution, would be an inestimable advantage to the Scottish people.

A significant fact in connection with this matter is that in the Civil Service estimates, 1885-86 (p. 361, Parl. Paper 48), there is an annual Government grant of £1793 to the National Library of Ireland in Dublin—viz, £793 for salaries, and £1000 for the purchase of books. Besides this, Dublin has a copyright library at Trinity College. Why should not Scotland be similarly favored?

The Advocates' Library forms an unequalled foundation for an institution of this description. For this reason alone Edinburgh should be chosen as the site of any proposed National Library, and we have no doubt that the natural opposition to the scheme which might emanate from the larger city—Glasgow—would be sensibly met by this consideration. Wealth could not procure a library such as that of the Faculty of Advocates. There is no royal road to the formation of famous collections, which, as much as the giant oak of the forest, are a growth of ages. It is unlikely, too, that the Government could be induced to confer additional privileges upon a new institution. Publishers would certainly object to a fresh impost, although they are indeed a long-suffering class with regard to the existing privileged libraries. [Here follow a number of communications from prominent publishers, litterateurs and others, in favor of the proposed library.]

HOW PUBLIC LIBRARIES MAY BENEFIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FROM the Newton Free Library report we extract the following interesting paragraphs:

"Each public school teacher receives ten cards upon which to draw books for his class from the library. The teacher sends to the library a list of topics which are being studied in the class, and asks that some works suited to the grade of the pupils may be sent to the school. The following list was received from a grammar school master: "Please send me books on Mound builders, Early discoveries, Columbus, North American Indians, Colonial history, U. S. Constitution, U. S. coinage, John Smith, Insects, China and Japan." Another teacher asks for books upon South America, as that is the portion of the globe which they have reached in their geography; and still another seeks for books upon Asia. Books are especially desired upon animals, particularly stories about them, for the younger classes. Works upon physics, geology, mineralogy, poetry, history, biography—in short, any possible helps which the library can afford, are freely offered and zealously used.

There have been many books of travel, science, history and biography, written and compiled within a short period, especially for the reading of young people and children. These works are finely illustrated, and are calculated

to arrest the attention of young readers, and to lend fresh interest and value to the study of their text-books. Many of the books are used by the teachers as rewards for good lessons, the children being permitted to take them home, or to read them in school after the lessons are completed. The librarian makes a personal visit to the schools, invites a short meeting with the teachers, and explains the method of working with the library. This has never failed to awaken the interest of the teachers, and often arouses enthusiasm in the work. The immediate good accomplished in quickening the interest of pupils in their school studies is but a small part of the beneficial results that must follow such an effort, if perseveringly continued. More than in any other way will a generation be trained up to relish and demand something besides a fictitious and sensational literature. The children discover what interesting books there are in the library, they copy the numbers upon their own cards, and we find them selecting these for their home reading. The teachers eagerly avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by their additional cards. One teacher tells us of a lad who had never accomplished anything in school until aroused by the inspiration of the illustrative books, in which he became greatly interested. Superintendent Emerson assures us of the enthusiasm awakened among the teachers of the schools over the new plan of reference books from the library. During the year the arrangement which has been so successfully effected in a few of the schools will be introduced throughout the city.

"In the three months in which the delivery to the schools has been made, 568 books have been issued to them. But six of the schools have as yet been visited."

RESTRICTED BOOKS.

[COMPLAINTS having been made of the number of books debarred circulation in the Boston Public Library, the matter is discussed in the *Advertiser* as follows:]

John Smith, a citizen of Boston, zealous in the pursuit of literature, and especially the recdite in that line, calls at the library for a rare volume and wishes to take it home for reading at his leisure. He is told that he may study it in the library building, but he may not carry it away. It may easily happen that this is a privation, and not having time in the library hours he cannot study the book under the conditions. Besides the disappointment, there is a sense of grievance in an implied or suggested suspicion as to the applicant's honesty, he being conscious that the Smiths have stood well in that particular from time immemorial. Naturally and very excusably, perhaps, he gives "airing" to his grievance. But the real merits of the case are better seen when it is considered that, while John's duty is well performed in looking out for the interests of one Smith only, the trustees of the library and the officers acting under them have a duty to guard the interests of all the

Smiths, Browns, Robinsons, etc., in the directory; and not only these, but their successors of coming generations, who may wish to consult the same choice and unduplicatable book.

In conducting the public library successfully, the following classes of books must be restricted, and some of them must be prohibited in regard to circulation, while available to everybody for reference on the premises: First, books which have been given to the library on condition that they shall be kept in the building; secondly, very rare or costly volumes, which, if lost or injured, cannot be replaced; thirdly, single volumes in sets of periodicals or the like, as, for example, the *North American Review*, the depreciation of value in the set by such loss being far beyond the arithmetical ratio; fourthly, volumes of bound pamphlets, which have value in segregation, the union in a single bound book being for convenience of storage and better preservation merely. There are single volumes in the library worth \$500 or more, and there are sets of volumes which, being broken by the loss of one or more, would be depreciated by a like sum, it being practically impossible to purchase odd volumes to replace the missing ones. Volumes of choice engravings, of architectural designs, of ancient maps, etc., are also in the category of those over which special watch and ward must be kept. Again, it happens that books of comparatively recent date, and not originally high priced, have become very scarce through destruction by fire of the bulk of the edition or of the stereotype plates, and these must be restricted, though when catalogued no star was deemed necessary.

In general, it is held by the management that the more important works of reference have the same relation toward the public that ordinary public records have. If, for example, it were desired by a citizen to consult a particular volume in the registry of deeds, it would not be deemed satisfactory to be told that the volume was out, certain counsel with an important case in hand wishing to consult it in his office, or at home at his leisure. The double starred books of the catalogue are never permitted to go out of the library; the tripple starred books may be thus loaned in the discretion of the trustees; and the single starred books in the discretion of the librarian. The reasons for which a book is withheld from circulation may be imperative, when upon the surface or from the point of view of the applicant, they are not apparent; but the official in whom this discretion generally reposes says that the instances are comparatively rare when, on fair explanation, single starred books are refused. The significance of the single star is that the book may be withheld. With the increase of the library to its present great and growing proportions, and the oft-recurring changes as respects particular books being purchasable in the market, it is practically impossible to keep a starred catalogue complete to date. Thus it happens that many of the restricted books are in fact not starred in the catalogue.

ARREST OF A BOOK THIEF.

From the Providence Daily Journal.

EARLY in 1885 Albert H. Rider was appointed librarian of the Olneyville (R. I.) Free Library and Reading-Room. He remained in charge of the place until last October, when he was dismissed. Shortly before he was notified that his services were no longer required, a number of the more valuable books were found to have been taken from the shelves, and one of the trustees who was requested to make an investigation, called upon Mr. Rider and asked him what had become of the missing volumes. Rider professed inability to account for the abstraction of the books, but finally said that they were gone, but how he could not say, as his mind had been greatly disturbed. After he left the library a hunt was begun for the missing property, but it was not until within a very few days that a clew was obtained to their whereabouts. One of the city book dealers ascertained that a volume of considerable value was for sale at a pawnbroker's shop, and sent his clerk to buy it. The clerk, in turning over the leaves of the book, found in it the stamp of the Olneyville Free Library. He immediately reported to his employer what he had discovered, and suggested that it would be unwise to purchase the book as it had evidently been stolen. The bookseller sent for Detective Swan, told him what the clerk had said, and in consequence of this communication Detective Swan proceeded to the pawnbroker's office and found nearly 30 volumes, all of which had been pawned by a man giving the name of Albert Hendricks. The detective made further investigation and reported that the real name of the pledger was Albert H. Rider, the latter having dropped his last name. In the mean time Town Sergeant W. A. Carroll, of Johnston, had been looking up the case for the trustees of the library, and had secured valuable information against Rider. Of the 91 volumes that had been taken from the shelves, less than 30 were found, and these were in a bad condition. Rider, after taking the books had torn out the title-pages, where the stamp of the library had been placed, and, running through the books, tore semi-circular pieces out of the pages to remove the stamps. During the investigation of the case it was ascertained that Rider had offered several books to private individuals, civic officers and business men. In some instances the books he failed to sell were afterward pawned. They were encyclopædias, unabridged dictionaries, gazeteers and standard works of the highest order found in the best appointed public libraries. One book was pawned for \$2, the ticket sold for \$4, and the volume given a place in the City Hall. Last Tuesday or Wednesday a warrant was sworn out, charging Rider with the theft of 91 volumes from the trustees of the library, and Officer Carroll began to search for the offender. Rider dodged the officer until Saturday by going through the back streets, but appearing on the square he was apprehended. During the search for evidence a large roll of paper was found hidden behind a box in the library building, which, when undone,

proved to consist of the torn out title-pages of the missing books. Rider's downfall is attributed to a depraved appetite for opium, to obtain which he sold the books. There are also charges that he has disposed of other property for the same purpose, which was abstracted from his own house and pawned. A few of the books thus far recovered can be patched up. The bulk of the volumes will be lost to the Library Association, as the four months' limit had expired after the date of pawning, and they were sold for a mere fraction of their value. Rider took opium in the form of laudanum, and he had long been addicted to its use. Three years ago he was accustomed to purchase half a dollar's worth at a time, but lately he had not had much money to spend, and was buying a few cents' worth of the drug each time, the purchases averaging fourteen cents per day. The ordinary doses of laudanum run from ten to twenty drops, but Rider took about 600 drops in the course of twenty-four hours. That the charge against him was a serious one, or that he had committed a wanton act did not appear to enter his mind when arrested and arraigned. The pillaging of the shelves has crippled the library, for, while the number of volumes taken may be small, still, the books taken were all standard works of reference. For this reason great indignation is expressed by the ladies and gentlemen who have been giving their time and money to build up the library and make it of value to young people.

DON'T.

(With an apology to Mr. O. B. Bunce.)

Don't read in bed.
 Don't make marginal notes unless you are a Coleridge.
 Don't dog's ear your books.
 Don't carelessly cut new books.
 Don't scribble your interesting and valuable autograph on title-pages.
 Don't put a dollar book in a five-dollar binding.
 Don't wet your fingers to turn over leaves the more easily.
 Don't read at meal times.
 Don't trust valuable books to worthless binders.
 Don't use your fingers as a paper-cutter.
 Don't leave books about, open.
 Don't drop cigar ashes on your books.
 Don't—better still—smoke when you are reading; it injures the eyesight.
 Don't remove old book-plates.
 Don't stand your books on the fore-edge.
 Don't dry leaves in books.
 Don't extend book-shelves above the gas-burners.
 Don't hold books by the boards.
 Don't sneeze over the pages.
 Don't tear out fly-leaves.
 Don't buy trash.
 Don't dust books with dirty cloths.
 Don't stow away books in cupboards, drawers, and presses. They require air.
 Don't bind two books together.

Don't *under any circumstances*, tear engravings or maps out of books.
 Don't cut books with hair-pins.
 Don't bind books in Russia leather.
 Don't use books to prop up rickety chairs and tables.
 Don't throw books at cats or children.
 Don't wrench books open.
 Don't read bound books too close to the fire or stove, or in hammocks or boats.
 Don't let your books get damp.
 Don't forget these admonitions.

—Harold Klett.

Communications.

ALFAB.-ORDER TABLE FOR NAMES OF PLACES.

I FIND the [Cutter author] table very useful for its legitimate purpose—for bringing the *book numbers* in harmony with an arrangement by authors' names in advance of the final development of a library. I am also using it for another purpose. In my classification of pamphlets I have used the system of Mr. Dewey, expanding the scheme to suit my wants. One of my subjects is *Local Sewerage Works—Description*, for which I am using the subject number 627.209 (Mr. Dewey would prefer to call this 628.209). I am arranging my reports, pamphlets, etc., by *names of places* as an expansion of the *subject number*, using the alphabet-order table to translate: *e. g.*, all reports on Boston Sewerage stand under 627.209 B 65. They are further arranged by dates as *book numbers*. Thus,

627.209 B 65—O 5. Clarke, Eliot C. Main Drainage Works of the City of Boston: Boston, 1885.

So far as I have used the table in this way it has worked well, but it seems to me that the principle needed in a *universal* alfab.-order table for *names of places* may require a different law of averages from that governing authors' names. Thus, Paris is made P 21 by the author table; a reference to the index of Black's atlas will show that there are so many towns whose names begin with Pa . . . , Par . . . , Pari . . . which would be likely to have important public works, that in any very large collection of reports the division of P into 100 parts is not sufficient. I have not examined the subject sufficiently to know whether it is practicable to devise a table to meet this case. For my own purposes I have not yet got beyond the capacity of the author table, but I have already met with such things as B 794, Brookline; B 799, Brooklyn; L 531, Leicester; L 536, Leipzig; P 834, Portland; P 837, Portsmouth, Eng.; P 8376, Portsmouth, N. H.; P 8386 Port Townsend, W. T.; P 8388, Portugal, etc., etc. I am aware that Mr. Dewey makes geographical distinctions in another way, but he does not reach names of *towns* except in rare instances.

CHARLES H. SWAN.

[This shows the difficulty of close classification with a base of 10; with a base of 36 the class number need not be so long, and then a figure more or less in the author number is not

of much importance. My class mark for local sewerage would be P9, instead of 627.209; sewerage in Massachusetts would be P964, and Boston sewerage P964 B6. C: A. CUTTER.]

NEW YORK LIBRARY LAW.

SINCE the publication of the draft of the Library Bill in the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, I have received information of an existing law passed in 1881, and incorporated in the Penal Code, § 648, which seems to cover most of the points in our proposed bill; the penalty is heavier. It does not seem to include, however, Reading-Rooms, which ours does. The Assistant District Attorney tells me that one witness is sufficient to convict.

§ 648. *Malicious injury to articles in museums, etc.*—A person who maliciously cuts, tears, defaces, disfigures, soils, obliterates, breaks, or destroys, a book, map, chart, picture, engraving, statue, coin, model, apparatus, specimen, or other work of literature or object of art, or curiosity, deposited in a public library, gallery, museum, collection, fair, or exhibition, is punishable by imprisonment in a State prison for not more than three years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

R. B. POOLE.

This statute is so severe that librarians need not fear that exposing it upon the walls of a library will have any tendency to suggest to any reader to mutilate a book for his own selfish purposes, when otherwise he would not have thought of doing the act. Librarians have feared that, where the penalties were light and the chances for discovery were in favor of the offender, a library might suffer more by complying with the requirement of the statute of 1872, to place the statute in a conspicuous place on the walls of the library, than if they should omit to place it there; for at the same time it provided that if it were not thus advertised, the library could not recover damages or convict the criminal. This provision is not found in the new law. H.

The Massachusetts law is better in one respect: it does not require malicious intent to be proven. "Whoever," is its language, "wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, writes upon, injures, defaces, tears, or destroys a book, plate, picture, engraving, map, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript or statue belonging to a law, town, city, or other public or incorporated library, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five or more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months."

CLEARING HOUSE WANTED.

MR. NELSON's remarks on exchange of duplicates, as given in the last LIBRARY JOURNAL, present the method which has long seemed to me the best one for the advantage of all. Years ago I planned such a "clearing house," and calculated that five cents per title (not line) and five per cent. on sales would print and circulate Lists of Books and pay expense and a moderate compensation to the manager. This is on the basis of expense of printing and clerk hire in this place. Were this Library in a more central

location, I should be willing to make trial of the scheme myself. This matter of exchange is of considerable importance to small libraries, and some one interested in that class of libraries should have it in charge. E. W. HALL.

WATERVILLE, ME., April 2, 1886.

Library Economy and History.

CHRISTIE, R. COPLEY. The old church and school libraries of Lancashire. *n. p.*, Chetham Soc., 1885. 13 + [1] + 215 + [1] p. sm. Q. View.

Relates to libraries in existence before 1750.

The author says that "only one part can claim to be exhaustive or complete,—that which deals with the Church Libraries founded by Humphrey Chetham at Manchester, Bolton, Turton, Walmsley, and Gorton." As to these he thinks that "he has been able to put together all that is known or likely to be known of their foundation and history." But he confesses that "a more diligent inquiry would result in the discovery of other libraries. In more than one instance where I was positively informed by those who ought to know, that there was not now, nor ever had been, any library, a diligent search has resulted in the discovery of books in at least one case now existing, and in several others only recently lost of which their legal custodians had no knowledge." He complains, and with justice, of the difficulty of getting information. "Somewhat over 130 circular letters were sent out, and I received answers from 88 incumbents. Some few informed me personally that there were no libraries in their parishes, but about 40 did not think fit to reply to my circular, although in every case an envelope stamped and addressed was inclosed. All the Masters of Grammar Schools to whom I have applied have very courteously replied to my letters, and from many of them, as will be seen, I have received much valuable assistance."

The indifference of the present is matched by the carelessness or worse of the past. In the Collegiate church of Manchester was formerly the Book of Accounts of the Churchwardens from 1664 to 1711. This volume "which sold for £50 at the Crossley sale, appears to have been disposed of along with the remains of H. Chetham's library in the Cathedral by the then Churchwardens, being considered of no value." The next case goes even deeper. The offenders began farther back, and would not even buy the books which they had received money to provide. "John Wyke by will directed £100 to be paid to the trustees of the Prescott Charities to be applied in causing poor children to be instructed in the English tongue . . . and also in the purchase of godly books, which books he desired to be affixed in the Parish Church of Prescott for public use, or to be distributed among poor families . . . and in purchasing of bread to be distributed to the poor. Legacy received 14 Feb. 1793, and laid out upon a new weighing machine."

FITCHBURG, P. L. Dedication of the Wallace Library and Art Building, July 1, 1885. Fitchburg, Mass., *n. d.* 71 p. + view. O.

Cost of building, \$70,000, furniture, 2000, land 12,500. No plan is given, but the view leads one to fear that the library will have insufficient light. The architect is H. M. Francis. The pamphlet includes a history of the Wallace Library and the previous history of the Fitchburg Public Library.

GREENWOOD, T. Free Public Libraries, their organization, uses, and management. London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1886. 16 + 464 p. D.

An interesting account of English free libraries with short chapters on the U. S. and Canada and on Australia. Of little practical value for American libraries.

ROBERTSON, R. H., *architect*. Library of the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. (In *Amer. architect*, March 20.) Elevation, cross section, and plan.

WINTHROP (Mass.) P. L. Rules and regulations adopted by the inhabitants, at a town meeting, Apr. 27, 1885. Boston, 1886. 10 p. O.

Consisting of a preamble, and 3 sections, "Trustees," "Library," and "Librarian."

REPORTS.

Boston P. L. (34th rpt., May 1—Dec. 31, 1885.) Added, 7046 v., 11,536 pm.; total, 460,993; issued, 602,431; periodicals delivered, 320,582. The appropriation by the city was \$8000 less for the 8 months than the year before; \$5000 of this fell upon the purchase of books, with the result of leaving some 3000 v. of books asked for by readers unpurchased.

Bristol (R. I.) Rogers Free L. Added, 650; total, 8432; issued, 25,653. "The supplementary Catalogue, for the preparation of which an appropriation of \$200 was made at the last Town Meeting, has been completed and placed on sale. It required a large amount of labor on the part of the Librarians, additional to their regular work, for which they have received no compensation, the entire appropriation, and more, having been required for printing and binding."

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (29th rpt.) Added, 1323; total, 30,842; issued, 47,394. "For several years there has been a very gradual but perceptible change in the character of books drawn for home reading; fiction is losing its old percentage, while more substantial reading is as certainly gaining ground. Much of this is due to readers at large, but a very commendable portion is directly attributable to the growing tendency among the pupils of our schools, not only to consult books here, in connection with their studies, but to take them home.

"On the other hand, the use of books in the library has shown most satisfactory results, an

increase of nearly 600 volumes being made last year. This we know to be largely due to the help that has been afforded, in matters of research, to whomsoever has sought it, more especially to the young people, who are beginning to learn the true value of the library, and coming freely to its stores for aid in their various studies and occupations. It has been our policy to meet this tendency with hearty encouragement and to foster this newly-awakened interest in every possible way, believing that such a course best fulfils the higher interests both of the library and of the community."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. (28th rpt.) Added, 5095; total, 88,336; issued, 109,093, a gain of 2145; average number taken out per member, 34; in the reference department 1000 v. have been consulted about 60,000 times; visitors to reading-room, 90,000, on Sunday afternoons 4153 (3460 in 1884); excess of expenditures over receipts, \$2092.94; average cost of v. purchased, \$1.40.

"The collecting of newspaper clippings has been continued during the year under the charge of Mr. Wilcox, and the whole of the collection on hand has been classified and subdivided under about 300 different heads, so as to give a means of ready reference to a great deal of useful information not elsewhere accessible."

Fletcher Free L., Burlington, Vt. (12th rpt.) Added, 1000; total, 16,000; issued, 29,465. The use of the reference department and the use of the library by the public schools are both on the increase.

Friends' Free L., Germantown. Added, 611; total, 12,614; issued, 14,439.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. Added, 890; total, 10,724; issued, 40,021 (fiction 70.22 per cent.).

Newark (N. J.) L. Assoc. (39th rpt.) Added, 594; total, 27,204; issued, 30,408. "The owner of 5 shares of stock, costing \$125, is entitled to the use of the library and all its accommodations for his family and his assigns forever free of charge. The owner of a less number than 5 pays a small yearly sum in a graded proportion, and the highest annual subscription is \$3, where no stock is owned. It is virtually a free library, for the fee is scarcely more than sufficient to cover the wear and tear of the books used. Books for reference have an increasing demand, and not a few strangers see information which cannot readily be found elsewhere. The public press has free access to the library." The "Park Church or Theatre" has been bought for the use of the library from Dr. I. M. Ward, for \$45,000, of which sum he generously contributed as a gift \$5000.

N. Y. Free Circulating L. Errata: on p. 79 of our March issue for 54,088 books read 5488; on p. 80 for readers at the Ottendorfer branch have numbered 5390 read 53,964.

Nova Scotia. Amalgamated Libs. of the Legislature and the N. S. Hist. Soc. Added, 422; total, 10,724.

Providence P. L. (8th rpt.) Added, 2071; total, 33,047; issued, 93,587. The urgent needs

of the library are set forth at length and with force.

St. Helen's Free P. L. (8th rpt.) Added, 1140; total, 11,295; issued, 73,602; consulted, 3858. "The works of music chiefly oratorical and operatic placed in the lending dept. 12 months ago are much sought after, about 30 per cent. of them being constantly in circulation."

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (20th rpt.) Added, 1443; total, 24,320; issued, 56,137 (fiction 78 per cent.), consulted, 3428.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Mr. W. E. Foster addressed the Providence Press Club, at its annual supper, Feb. 11, on "The library and journalism." A report will be found in the *Providence Journal* of Feb. 12.

Boston P. L. The heads of the departments of public works were in consultation with the mayor on March 19. The new Public Library building was under discussion, and the cause of the delay seemed to rest entirely with the trustees, who have been unable to agree upon any plan for the building. It appears that the city architect has submitted various plans, all of which have been rejected by the trustees, but in no instance has any suggestion been made. The architect stated on March 19 that he thought that he had plans now which would be accepted by the board of trustees. Something must be done before April 23 or the land reverts to the State. The Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris contains about 2,200,000 volumes; the Boston Public Library contains about 461,000. The National Library at Paris was consulted last year by 131,000 readers, who used 368,000 books; the Boston Public Library issued about a million in the year 1885. — *B. d. Adv.*, Mar. 20.



Cedar Rapids. The above is an illustration of the new building of the Library of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa, at Cedar Rapids.

Camden, Penn. March 18 was opened to the public a new and carefully selected library, containing about 2000 volumes, suited to the tastes

and uses of all classes. The library, though not a Sunday-school library, will be free to members of the church and Sunday-school. Others can enjoy all the privileges by paying \$2 a year. This will be the only Public Library in Camden. It will be open two afternoons and two evenings of each week. — *Phila. times*, Mar. 13.

Fall River. By the burning of the City Hall the Public Library of about 31,000 volumes, valued at \$70,000 was endangered. About one fifth of the books were lost, but all of the most valuable were saved. There was no insurance.

Lowell (Mass.) P. L. The City Council are talking of erecting a library building at a cost of \$50,000. The library has received the compliment of a request from the managers of the Co-operative Library Institution of Kilmarnock, Scotland, for an account of the management of the American library, which has been furnished at length by Librarian Burbank.

Milan. Biblioteca di Brera. Sig. P: Brambilla, heir of Manzoni, has given to the library the mss. of Manzoni's works, his "epistolario," etc., which are to be kept in an alcove apart. The Società Storica Lombarda having petitioned the Italian government to augment the appropriation for the Brera library, the government accords a subsidy of 6000 lire; the Provincial Council votes 5000 l. a year for three years; and the Commune of Milan is expected to do something.

N. Y. Free Circulating Library. Circulars have just been issued by the managing committee to the members of the stock exchange, the railroad service, and the dry-goods trade. They are signed by half a dozen of the leading men in each of the businesses mentioned, and ask for the support, by contributions sufficient to acquire membership, of those engaged in each branch of trade or profession. Similar circulars will shortly be sent around to the members of the legal and medical professions, and of the cotton exchange, as well as to the men engaged in the book and in uptown trade. These circulars contain the remark that "the recent developments in our city government furnish a strong argument in favor of the people managing and controlling a movement of this kind as individuals if possible."

San Francisco P. L. A large contract for books lately awarded "indicates that an intense literary activity characterizes juvenile San Francisco," as the order calls for upward of 500 volumes of Oliver Optic's books, to replace copies that have been worn out, and an equal number of the famous books by Trowbridge and Kellogg, and the little Prudy and Dotty Dimple books by Sophie May.

Wandsworth. There has just been opened at Wandsworth the first Free Public Library within the Metropolis. In taking the vote no such fatal blunder as took place in Battersea occurred. Mr. Greville, the Wandsworth vestry clerk caused the vote to be taken in the most careful manner, not by a poll at the vestry hall, but by the issue of voting papers, and the result

was a majority of over 1000 in favor of the adoption of the Act. Commissioners were elected to carry out the behest of the ratepayers. The first difficulty they had to cope with was the selection of a site. They wisely determined to have nothing but a freehold library, and after various discussions, it was at length determined to purchase a handsome house. It has been handsomely decorated and fitted up. There have been many donations to the library, both in money and books, Dr. Longstaff being one of the most generous donors. Altogether about £1000 has been given to the library fund by generous supporters of the free library movement. The penny rate will yield about £801 per annum, which, it is expected, will be increased by fines, sales of old paper, etc., to £1000. The library contains a lending and a reference department, with a total of 7000 odd volumes, a periodical-room, a news-room, a recreation-room, and a special reading-room for ladies upstairs. The arrangements for carrying on the work are of the most modern type, the latter being arranged by the librarian and secretary, Mr. Alfred Cotgreave. This gentleman, too, has had the arrangement of the catalogue, which presents several novel features. A system of cross-references has been adopted, but the main arrangement is alphabetical, while, in addition, references are frequently made to works containing useful information on the same subject. The contents of many valuable volumes are set out, and there is also a further classification, giving the books under generic headings, such as history, theology, biography, law, fiction, etc. In the lending library, Mr. Cotgreave has introduced his "Registered indicator," which tells ticket-holders at a glance what books are out and what books in, and informs the librarian how many weeks any particular work has been out, and, by a simple system of checking, enables interesting and reliable statistics as to the use to which the library is put to be obtained. Other useful library appliances, invented by Mr. Cotgreave, are also to be found in the various rooms. The reading and recreation rooms have been open for some time. In 1851 the population of Wandsworth was 9611; in 1861, 13,346; in 1871, 19,783; in the last census of 1881, 28,004; and the population is now estimated at 32,000. This is not so large an increase as has taken place in some parts of London, notably West Ham, where the population has risen from 10,000, in 1851, to 160,000. — *British and Colonial printer.*

Yonkers. By the burning of the skating-rink, Apr. 2, the library building of the High School was slightly damaged by fire, and the books considerably by water.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

CHARGING. — I am using in Russell Library a method of charging books, designed simply to furnish an easy, rapid, and convenient way of accounting for books, but not to tell either the books taken out by any one person, the number of times any one book is borrowed, or who has

borrowed any one book. I use a book ruled vertically into columns and horizontally, the columns designed to receive, 1st, serial number of the day's issue (1, 2, 3, 4, etc., which serial number is placed on the borrower's card, for convenience in checking off return of book); 2d, number of borrower's card; 3d, the book number (one column for each class of books). For example:

Feb. 9. No.	CARD.	PHIL.	THEOL.	SOCIOL.	PHILOL.
1	825	150.8			
2	1,892		220.4		
3	763			330.6	
4	3,789				409.8

I suggest this to those small libraries desiring the most rapid charging system—for such I believe it to be. It is hardly necessary to say that the design of putting each class in a column by itself is to classify the circulation, simple counting of the number of entries in each column giving the number of loans in the corresponding class. — *W. K. Stetson.*

BINDING RECORD. — The sheets are got up flat, 17.5 x 7.8 cm, perforated along the edge, bound in books of convenient size, and then the leaves are numbered. The same number is on the front of one part of the leaf and on the back of the other part.

This arrangement can be used as a supplement to the "binding book" (in which case the numbers should correspond), or it can be used alone as the entire record of binding.

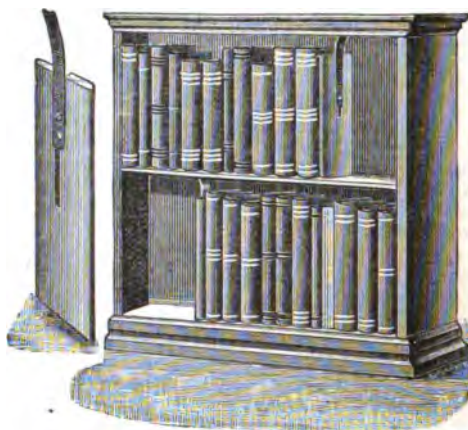
<i>Industrial Resources of the South-west.</i>
<i>[$\frac{1}{2}$ light brown mor. 3 vols. Sent Nov. 1. Ret. Creed & Wilson.]</i>
<i>De Bow.</i>
<i>Vol. 1 [-3].</i>
<i>Reynolds's Library.</i>

To use it, have a piece of carbon paper the full length of the leaf and as wide as the space between the two perforations. Place this over the left-hand side of the leaf, and fold the right-hand side over it, the fold being on the line of the centre perforation. Then write an exact copy of the lettering you desire, with the bands, etc., as

you wish them placed, and whatever directions to the binder you may want to give—the last, of course, enclosed in brackets. You then detach the right-hand part of the leaf and send it to the binder with the book, while you retain the left-hand part (which contains "an exact copy") in the book. When the book is returned the fact is noted on the sheet, and the sheet allowed to remain in the book; or it can be removed (at the inside perforation) and filed away—or destroyed. I prefer to remove them when the book comes back, as then a glance at the book, at any time, shows how many works are in the binder's hands.

If they are allowed to remain in the book the inside line of perforations is not needed. — *W. A. Borden.*

SPRING BOOK-SUPPORTS.—I have had the book-supports made by H: Crocker, Bristol, R. I., in use for some time and like them much.



They are the most effective and the easiest to move on the shelf that I have tried. I have not yet discovered any drawback. A favorable report has also come from the Boston Public Library. — *C. A. CUTTER.*

DATING STAMP. — Mr. W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland P. L., sends us a neat little dating stamp, in handle of which is inserted a pencil. Each assistant giving out books has one, an initial turned sideways designating the particular assistant. At the centre desk are three—a black date for books returned on time, a red date for books behind time, and one with the word "renewed."

PASTING. — There are some things which seem very trivial, and yet are worth speaking about. For instance, I think I have been told and have practised the best way of pasting on very small labels and numbers. It is to cover some flat surface with paste, lay your labels down on the pasty surface, by which they become coated with paste and may be taken off and affixed. Perhaps I am the last of librarians to whom this knowledge came, all others having known it. — *W. K. Stetson.*

PAMPHLETS.—In *Science*, Oct. 16, p. 337, G. Brown Goode discusses the care of pamphlets.

LIBRARY BUREAU ORDER SLIP.

Order No.	Author's surname	Given name or initial
Charge to	Title	
Cost		
Received	Place	Publisher
Ordered	No. of Vols.	Size
Of	Total Price	Not urgently needed
Not in library.	I recommend the addition of the above to the library.	
	Signature	
Not now ordered.	Address	
Approved	<p>We send notice of receipt and reserve books 3 days for the person recommending, if the address line is filled. If left blank we understand "Reservation unnecessary." Fill above fully as possible. Give reasons for recommending ON THE BACK.</p>	
WRITE LEGIBLY.		

On the obverse at the bottom of the slip is printed in small type the following :

Recommendations of books, with brief reasons why thought desirable, are specially esteemed.

Put a ? after any items of which you are not sure. At least indicate whether published here or abroad. Do not put dashes or "Don't know" in spaces you cannot fill, but leave to be filled by others.

Write legibly. Careless writing or incorrect or insufficient data may delay or prevent ordering or finding, or may result in getting a **wrong book**. First see whether we have the book. If a **duplicate** is wanted, clearly indicate why needed. It is **Haste**, cross out "not," and underscore "urgently" below address. If others wish the same book it will increase its claims for **approval** if they add their signatures. Foreign books, ordered from abroad to save as per cent duty, arrive in 6 to 8 weeks. "Out of print" books often require much time to find.

The above slip is published by the Library Bureau as a blank on which can be recorded the facts needed to be known about books ordered. These slips arranged alphabetically, and kept in a tray, show the number of outstanding orders, and form a check on delinquent agents. After the order has been filled the slip is transferred

to the file, which shows the amount of books ordered and by whom they were recommended, thus forming an index of the persons who are most interested in the growth of the library.

REMOVAL OF GREASE SPOTS FROM BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS.—Grease spots, if old, may be removed by applying a solution of varying strength of caustic potash upon the back of the leaf. The printing, which looks somewhat faded after the removal of the spot, may be freshened up by the application of a mixture of one part of muriatic acid and twenty-five parts of water. In the case of fresh grease spots, carbonate of potassa, (one part to thirty parts of water,) chloroform, ether, or benzine renders good service. Wax disappears if, after saturating with benzine or turpentine, it is covered with folded blotting paper, and a hot flat-iron put upon it. Paraffine is removed by boiling water or hot spirits. Ink spots or rust yield to oxalic acid in combination with hot water; chloride of gold or silver spots, to a weak solution of corrosive sublimate or cyanide of potassium. Sealing wax is dissolved by hot spirits, and then rubbed off with ossa sepiæ. Indian ink is slightly brushed over with oil, and after twelve hours saponified with salmiac: any particles of color still remaining must be removed with rubber. Blood stains disappear after the application for twenty minutes of chloride of lime; the yellowish stain still remaining yields to a weak acid. Fresh spots of paste are removed with a moist sponge, older ones with hot water. Fusty stains of yellowish color surrounded with a darker line disappear if the paper is bathed in clean water to which some chloride of lime has been added. If they are found in bound books, linen damped in the same liquid is placed on both sides of the discolored leaves, while the latter are separated from the other leaves by tinfoil. As soon as the spots have disappeared, the linen and tinfoil are removed, the leaves placed between blotting paper, and the book is closed. If there are many fusty spots in the book, the binding is taken off, and the whole volume placed for a night in chloric water. The separated parts are then hung up to dry, and the book freshly bound. If the spots are large, and dotted with black points, tartaric acid is applied.—*Paper and printing trades journal.*

INSECTS.—Wood-worms can be destroyed in books and wood-work by benzine. Books are locked up in a cupboard with a saucer of benzine. The insects, as well as their larvæ and eggs, soon die off. Furniture and carvings are similarly placed in a room with a dish of benzine, and kept closed up for several weeks, the time required for the complete destruction of the insects varying according to the thickness of the wood. New wood-work can be protected against their entry by a coating of glue, as, living on vegetable substances, they do not touch animal products.

BOOKS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—In the 3d Biennial report of the State Board of Health of Iowa for 1885, Mr. H. H. Clark reports, as the

result of an inquiry made among about 400 physicians as to the occurrence of the communication of contagious disease by second-hand school-books, that no case of such conveyance has been found, the nearest thing to it being a statement from Dr. Christian, of Wyandotte, Mich., of a case of scarlet fever communicated from one person to another through the medium of a novel.

PEN.—A correspondent praises the Yale fountain pen, which he declares to be "just the thing for a librarian."

Gifts and Bequests.

CLERMONT-FERRAND. M. Bargoin has bequeathed 50,000 francs to the library of that city, 200,000 to the museum, and nearly 750,000 to establishments of public charity or instruction.

DEDHAM. The Dedham Public Library has just received a \$10,000 legacy for a library building from the will of the late Hannah Shutlesworth, one of her oldest residents. She also leaves a similar sum to the Dedham Historical Society for the erection of a library building, together with all her books and papers, which were many and valuable, being mostly local. It is also reported that \$10,000 have been received in addition to the above for a library building.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO DONORS. An author who gave his little volume of poems to the Boston Athenæum two years ago, stated lately that the gift had won him several pleasant acquaintances in that city.

ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, Mass., will receive by the bequest of the late Miss Eliza A. Story all the books remaining in my house, which were formerly the library of my brother, Augustus Story, requesting that the books be kept together in one of the alcoves of the library."—*B. d. Adv.*, 22 S. 85.

PITTSBURG. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given a library building, costing \$28,000, and \$1000 for the purchase of books, to the workmen of the Keystone Bridge Works, of which he is the principal stockholder. The gift was a surprise to the employés. It is a large double two-story building, comparatively new and formerly used as two dwelling-houses. The partition has been removed for the object Mr. Carnegie had in view when he bought the property a few months ago.

Catalogs and Classification.

ABERDEEN (*Scotl.*) P. L. Catalogue of the lending dept. Aberdeen, University Press, 1886. 16+584+75 p. D.

Dictionary, mostly title-a-line. No imprints. The last 75 p. contain an "Index to the indicator," to enable readers to ascertain for themselves what books are "in" at any time, being a numerical list in double columns, with very short titles. We have not seen this useful contrivance in any other catalog.

MEIER, P. Gabriel. Wie sollen Handschriften-kataloge beschaffen sein? (*In Centralbl. f. Bib.*, Nov. 1885, p. 463-471.)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN. Catalogue of the library; by W. Knapman. 4th ed. London, 1885. 518 p. 8°.

The "LIBRARY bulletin of CORNELL UNIVERSITY" for March gives "Recent publications by officers of Cornell," p. 1, 2.

In the BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY there are thirteen new books written by thirteen different Smiths. And yet people wonder why a large library costs more to catalog than a lot of auction books.

FULL NAMES.

E: Everett Clark. (Compiler of The Boston blue book.)

Jacob Piat Dunn, Jr. (Massacres of the mountains.)

Worthington Chauncy Ford. (American citizens' manual.)—*D. H.*

G: Everett Foster. (Se-Quo-Yah, the American Cadmus and modern Moses.)

Sarah West Lander. (Spectacles for young eyes.)

W: Gillet Ritch. (Aztlán.—The history, resources, and attractions of New Mexico.)

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

BALZAC. The translator of the Balzac novels issued by Roberts Bros. is Miss K: P. Wormeley of New York.—*Margery Dean*, in the *Boston traveller*.

A *Brother to Dragons*, which was recently published in the *Atlantic*, is, according to the *Richmond State*, by Miss Amilie Reeves, of Richmond, Va.

BUNTLING ball. Each of its 258 buyers who guessed Mr. Fawcett to be the author has received, we believe, the sum of \$3.87, a 258th part of the \$1000 promised by Funk & Wagnalls to the successful guesser.—*Critic*, Mar. 20.

ELEANOR PUTNAM, ps. used in *Atlantic monthly* by Mrs. Arlo Bates, who died Mar. 14, in Brookline, Mass. She was a daughter of Professor G: L. Vose, of the Institute of Technology.—*Pub. weekly*.

FABRICS; a story of to-day, N. Y., A. D. F. Randolph & Co. [cop. 1871], D., is by Miss Martha Downe Tolman, of Fitchburg, Mass. When she wrote the first story, "Fabrics," she lived in Brookline, or Brooklime, Mass., and corresponded with her publishers under the assumed name of M. Enilkroob or Emilkroob, which she obtained by spelling the name of the place backward. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. sold the plates of the first work to D. Lothrop & Co., who issued a second edition. She likewise corresponded with the latter firm under the assumed name until 3 or 4 years ago. This is the reason that the Catalogue of Eng. prose fiction of the Boston Public Library, printed last

August, attributes "Fabrics" to M. Emilkroob.
—G. W. Cole.

Finished or not, Boston, D. Lothrop & Co., 1873, D., is by Miss Martha Downe Tolman, of Fitchburg. — G. W. Cole.

J. M. P. and F. W. S., in "Sketches of the clans of Scotland, with colored plates of tartans; by clansmen J. M. P. — F. W. S., Boston, Cupples, Upham & Co., 1886," stand for J. McPherson and F. W. Schacht. — *MacLachlan & Stewart, Edinburgh publishers.*

Tried by fire, etc. (Appleton's), is by Mrs. Susan S. Frackelton (née Goodrich), of Milwaukee, Wis. — E. C. A.

MR. ALEX. H. JAPP writes to Mr. W. Cushing, of Cambridge:

THE LIMES, ELMSTED, NEAR COLCHESTER, {
ENGLAND, March 11, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR: My friend, Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum, when I was up in town the other day, lent me for a few hours your most valuable and careful work on *Pseudonyms and Initials*, which is remarkably complete. In glancing over it, I noticed one or two omissions. You mention me as "*publisher*;" but, owing to ill-health, I had to sell my business to Mr. Unwin before I had got it consolidated, and am now writing in "British quarterly," "The gentleman's," "Belgravia," "Good words," "Sunday magazine," "Time," etc., etc. Faithfully,

ALEX. H. JAPP.

1. Rands, Wm. Brighty, "Essayist," author of "Tangled talk," an "Essayist's holiday." "B. W." in "Contemporary review," "Literary lounge" of the "Illustrated times" (L.). Also author of "Lilliput levée," and all the Lilliput series, lectures, etc. P. 131, 2d col., Brighty should be Brighty.

2. Menella Bute Smedley and Mrs. Hart (her sister) should be mentioned as joint-authors of "Child-world."

3. Mrs. (Colonel) Bridges is "Mrs. Forrester," author of "Viva," "Mignon," etc., etc., and many novels.

4. Miss E. Nesbit is the "*Carisbrooke*" and "*C. Brooke*" of "Good words," "Sunday magazine," etc.

5. "*E. Conder Gray*," "Wise words and loving deeds," 7th edition (T. Fisher Unwin), is Alex. H. Japp, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

6. "*Benjamin Orme, M.A.*," "Treasury of Devotional Reading, Treasury of Consolation," is Alex. H. Japp, LL.D.

7. The author of "Episodes in an obscure life" (very popular book), referred to in James Payn's *Reminiscences* very pathetically as "The Tunneller," because he spent a night in the Thames Tunnel, and wrote a graphic account of it in "Chambers's journal," is Richard Rowe.

8. *Jonas Fisher*, a socio-satiric poem of a very striking class, is by the Earl of Southesk, who is referred to as a "novelist;" but his only fiction is "Herminius," a tale of Roman-Briton times, and could hardly be called a novel: he should rather be designated romance-writer or poet.

9. *Gerald* is Erasmus Henry Brodie, author of "Atala and other poems," in which appeared some sonnets, now included in anthologies. Mr. S. Waddington's gives, I think, that on Keats.

10. The author of "Songs of Killarney" is A. Perceval Graves, one of H. M.'s School Inspectors.

11. Thomas Wright, "The Journeyman Engineer," is also *The Riverside Visitor* of "Good words" and "Sunday magazine," and author of "Our great army," that is, the poor, of which the book gives the most graphic, humorous, and pathetic sketches.

12. *E. H. P.* is Edward Hayes Plumptre, D.D., Dean of Wells, in "Contemporary review," "Guardian," etc.

13. *J. H.* is John Hunt, D.D., vicar of Otford, Kent, in "Contemporary review," etc. Author of an "Essay on Pantheism," etc.

14. *Edna Lyall* is Miss Bailey, author of "Donovan: a modern Englishman," "We two," "In the golden days," etc., very popular novels.

15. *A Man of Business*.—De Quincey's father wrote a series of articles under this title, I think, in the "Gentleman's mag." He dropped the *de* and signed himself Quincey only.

16. Dean Alford wrote a novel, etc., under an assumed name, and Rev. F. D. Maurice also wrote a novel under an assumed name: I forgot to look in your vol. for them when I had it. Also, the author of "Mehalah" is the Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Library Humors.

FROM A N. Y. AUCTION CATALOG: "Grotu Hugoris De Que Belli ac Paces," for "Grotii, Hugonis, de jure belli ac pacis." W. I. F.

A MODEST REQUEST—Librarian of —: *Dear Sir*: Excuse the liberty I take, but wanting one or two of the *very best* selections from the writings of Aristophanes, Aristotle, Cicero, Confucius and Demosthenes, I throw myself upon your generosity and ask your assistance. I want something eloquent, pathetic, or practical, where the writings are prose, and the *best* poem where the writer is a poet. I ask only the title of the book, the chapter and page, and where possible the first two or three words quoted.

[Mr. Foster told us at Lake George some of "the compensations of a librarian's life;" he did not mention the amusement such requests as this gives one.—ED.]

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MAY 27 1886

THE

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. II. No. 5.

MAY, 1886.

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VOL. II.

MAY, 1886.

No. 5

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor.*

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THEOLOGIANs and moral philosophers say that it is well for man occasionally to contemplate his own insignificance. It is for this reason that we remind librarians, who think they do well if they take a hundred periodicals, American and foreign, that there were last year published in the United States alone over 2000 quarterlies and monthlies, over 10,000 weeklies and semi-weeklies, over 1100 dailies. Not half a dozen libraries take more than 100 of these—the best hundred, no doubt—but how small a number in comparison with the whole—less than one per cent. What would be the size of a national library that should undertake to bind and preserve them all! May no such insane thought ever occur to Congress, its library committee, and its librarian.

THE contest in St. Louis over the choice of the best list of the ten greatest books of the century is said to have wonderfully quickened the public interest in books and literature. The applications for books of solid reading by members of the Mercantile and the Public School libraries in that city have greatly increased. The thoughts of the reading public have been diverted from worthless or ephemeral books to what is greatest and best in literature. It is well. The purist may regret that any such incitement is necessary; but so man is made, especially American man. Nothing interests us so much as a prize-fight, a walking or running

match, a ball game, a billiard or chess tournament, an election. It is well, then, that literature should sometimes profit by an instinct which generally diverts the public from her. The study of great authors cannot but have its good effect. As in all revivals, there will be a period of reaction and many backslidings; but the mind that has come in contact with a greater mind will always preserve some trace of the impression, and to many no doubt this impulse will be the beginning of a better intellectual life.

A CURIOUS fault of expression occurs in a recent annual report of an English library. "60,233 vols.," it says, "have been issued to 50,269 persons, being an increase of 2940 persons over 1884. Tickets have been issued to 1600 borrowers, being an increase of 64." This marvellous statement of over 50,000 different persons drawing books in a small town is followed in the next line by a statement that only 1600 borrowers had tickets. A table of statistics appended plainly shows that the number of persons was 1600 and that the 50,269 is the number of books represented by the 60,233 vols. The writer of the report had in mind, no doubt, 50,000 demands for books, and did not intend to imply that a man becomes a separate person every time that he asks for another book.

"MANUSCRIPTS are the most valuable part of libraries." So says Father Gabriel Meier in the November *Centralblatt*. He could hardly show more clearly the distinction between European and American libraries. Instead of being the most valuable part of American libraries, manuscripts hardly exist in them and, moreover, for their chief purposes manuscripts are not wanted there. Taken as a whole our libraries exist for the instruction of the people, an object which can best be effected by the printed page.

WE trust that all who may receive the circular issued by the Program Committee of the A. L. A. will give it their immediate attention. It is in the interest of all that the committee know promptly on whom to depend, and what material they will have at their disposal.

THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

A REPLY TO THE "DUET," BY MELVIL DEWEY.

II.

2. MISCLASSIFICATION. (See p. 38.)

The numbers refer to the Duet, which must be consulted to make some points clear.

1. The Duet measures our scheme by a standard of its own which others qualified to judge repudiate. It is curious that the Rational classification uses 13 numbers (D. 1-18) for Geography and Travels, and 402 for Modern History (our 940-999). This lack of balance could not have been copied from the D. C., for on the 3d line of the page is: "It is in no sense founded on Mr. Dewey's system." Some users will prefer to keep all the description, travels, etc., with the History of each section. To do this we put all under the History number, either "jumbled" with the civil histories proper, or kept separate by a simple device in the book number. (See D. C., p. 52, for description of plan, which applies also to Biography.) Equally is ignored our favorite plan of marking with a single character Prose fiction, Biography and Travels, as the classes most circulated, and so needing shortest call numbers and a place nearest the delivery. (See D. C., p. 51.)

2. We treat Rhetoric as no more matter of education than Arithmetic, or Grammar, or United States History, all of which are usually taught in schools. Here, as often, the Duet calls for still closer classification, "ignorant and fraudulent" as it is, for they object to treatises on oratory and collections of famous orations being "jumbled together."

3. English Composition, so far as it is Grammar, we put there (428.2 and 3); but so far as it is something higher, we put it with Rhetoric and Oratory.

4. "The devil can quote Scripture for his purposes." Finding a place where we have not printed the minute heads, Anecdotes, Proverbs, Epigrams, Riddles, Quotations, etc., all of which we use, we get some sound doctrine about "dark and unwholesome jungles." These seven lines are worthy of all acceptance, and so seem lonesome in this series.

5. The topic is Indian Religions. We shall certainly class closer, and Brahmanism and Buddhism will not be mixt on our shelves.

6. By taking the word "Fresco" from its context, room is made for more American Humor, but, in fact, the index refers Frescoing to Interior Decoration, 747. The headings included stand in finer type under the section "Sacred Furniture, Ornaments, etc.," as a part of Ecclesiology. The church, as well as the artist, is interested in church decoration. A book on the kind of paintings and frescos suitable for church use, their influence on worshippers, etc., ecclesiologists tell us clearly belongs here. No intelligent reader could, without intentional twisting, misunderstand the meaning.

7. The Duet finds out too many facts that aren't so: Ireland could as readily be said to be a sub-division of Scotland, because to save a figure we in many cases divide the nine numbers between two topics, giving, *e.g.*, Scotland 4 and Ireland 5. A glance at 941 makes this clear.

8. Some eminent scholars who have spent a lifetime in such studies, agree that Insanity must have a place with Mental Physiology and Hygiene, where we put it. Here again is ignored the great advantage of the D. C. in providing for the wants of different kinds of libraries. Mental disorders under Medicine, where we also have it, suits a medical library, but not a student of Psychology. As in many cases, we provide the head in both places. The medical library very likely may cancel it in 132, keeping all its books with Pathology. The psychologist may cross it out in Medicine, and keep his books next to those on Mnemonic Derangements, where they are more useful to him. A general library would doubtless put in 132 the books written from the psychological standpoint, and in 616 those from a medical standpoint. The D. C. is adapted to whichever of the three plans may be best in each case and cancelling the numbers not used in the Index or a simple reference by number guards against any confusion.

9. A good many of us are clearly laboring under a "mental derangement," for we that we had fine collections of general periodicals and general societies. Our dream is shattered in five monosyllables: "There are no such things."

We find articles on every one of our main classes in such magazines as *Harper's*, *North*

American, etc. and it accords better with facts and with library convenience to group together as general's such series as cannot be labelled under any one class. They are only partially belles lettres, and after trying them under 805 as literary periodicals, we preferred to mark them general.

Similarly, some academies or societies, having sections or departments in three or more classes we prefer to group as general, rather than squeeze under one—*e.g.*, a history of the Institut de France, which includes beside the French Academy, the departments of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Science, Moral and Political Science, and Fine Arts. Any user of the D. C. who thinks these are all, *e.g.*, natural sciences may put them so. The scheme allows individual judgment.

10. We will class closer next time.

11. Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rosicrucians, etc., will be found as sub-sections under Secret societies in the next edition. Meantime careful reflection will lead our abler librarians to locate Freemasonry as a secret society, while now and then one may not so easily without our Index recognize Dipropargyl as belonging with Hydro Carbons in Organic Chemistry.

12. He is not. The name occurs in fine type, showing thru what presidential terms the constitutional period extends.

13. D. C., p. 51, says all this and more with detailed directions how to do it. One more illustration of candor and fairness. The Duet seems to ignore a whole page to the contrary if it can find two or three words that can be made in some way to imply something that in some case would be undesirable, and then it confines itself to those particular words in that case.

14. [See note under 8.] The Albigenses are not even mentioned in the fine type under secular history. Their statement is based on our indication in the Index after such headings where the contemporary secular history is to be found.

15. For mnemonic convenience we use a regular scheme of heads for all languages, and in most cases have matter that we class as Texts. If there are none, no space is wasted on our shelves or in our catalog.

16. The number of dictionaries made from one of the least known languages into another one as little known is very small. We think an English-Greek Dictionary is more useful with Greek books than between Webster and Worcester. The D. C. fits either plan. Our practice is in-

dicated in the fine type note. Some dictionaries of four or more languages are best put in our 413.

17. Reference shows these heads to be for collections of sermons and for individual sermons, if the classifier prefers, tho he is recommended to put them, like other pamphlets, with the topic treated. The D. C. is used in several seminaries where there are very large collections of sermons in books, bound pamphlets and mss. Our ms. note says: "Many will prefer to limit 252 strictly to sermons using these same heads under 251 for matter *about* the special forms." Referring to 250, it is seen that "Preaching" is printed as the synonym of "Homiletics," with a period and no "and" between them, as is often done in the D.C.—*e.g.*, 534, Sound. Acoustics; 535, Light. Optics, etc. The Duet inserts the word *and* and puts it in quotes evidently to show my gross ignorance.

18. Again unfair quotation is used to mislead. Fairies and Folk Lore are under Popular Life in 398, other sections in that group being on Costumes and Customs. It would be exactly analogous to say that Cork was put under Scotland, or that Fairy Tales were put under Costumes. Fairy Tales for children *are* Juvenil, and, as the Duet knows [see 13, above], the Index prints all Juvenil Stories as 823, providing a simple plan of separating them, if wisht, by substituting J for 823. The consensus of the competent hardly justifies the dogmatic statement that Folk Lore is all wrong with Popular Life, Traditions, Legends, Dream-books, etc.: all right among the "Non-Christian religions" or with the classic or Norse mythology.

19. These *are* simply the two sides: My corrected copy has after 239.8: "For the non-Christian view, see 215."

20. There has not been a better place to raise the charge of plagiarism, for I find to-day that one of the critics in his Mercantile Library catalogs used these very words. Our 250 is limited by its title to the work of priest and parish. 240 in the same way is personal. We don't think "family devotions" and "personal religion" impractical. The critic, both in his old scheme and his new, uses the same head, except that he says "meditations" where we say "meditative."

What is devout miscellany? The critic may read on the rest of the line the definition in large type and in the same words used in his own scheme for the same books—*viz.*, religious fiction, allegories, anecdotes, etc.

Suppose it should be found difficult to decide whether a book was didactic (*i.e.*, made for direct Christian teaching), or meditative, or hortatory. Certain books very clearly have these characters and are grouped together. Those that are a mixture are not less useful put in *any* of the three heads than they would have been had no separation been attempted.

21. The "peoples without nationalities" go under 397 *with* Nomads.

22. In spite of the Duet's dictum, "bad classifying," no scholar questions that of the Teutonic languages, English, German, Low German, Scandinavian, and Gothic, the English and the German are the major, the others the minor.

23. We have always put criticism and history as here directed, and cannot find even the poorest excuse for this statement.

24. There is plainly printed under 140: "The heads 140-149.9 are for the discussion of the systems as such. The philosophical works of authors of these various schools are classed under 190, not here. From these heads refer in the catalogs to authors clearly falling under them, without attempting to label each writer as an exponent of some one system." Four or five professors of philosophy consulted agreed that they were unable to label each writer, and that the plan we have adopted is best, but then the librarian might assign every author to his school, tho the experts cannot. There are books on Pessimism as a school of thought. It is a topic clearly needed, but there are philosophical writers in every nation that only a quack would undertake to say belonged clearly to any one school. The question is simply about the middle class of authors not generally accepted as belonging in any special place. Each user may decide for himself. The D. C. fits either of the three possible plans.

25. See 4, Anecdotes.

26. We have use for China as a head, even if the Duet has no distinct works. We followed Rawlinson, as the expert knowledge of the Duet had not then been made public.

27. The scheme has always made prominent its claim to being practical rather than theoretical or logical. Because we note that where practicable we have tried to have allied subjects precede and follow, therefore the D. C. is illogical because sometimes other subjects standing together have no such connection!

28. We think our plan for public documents best. We put, *e.g.*, the reports of the Bureau of

Education with Education, and not "in the dark and unwholesome jungle" (I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word) of the general Pub. Docs. In many subjects the most valuable material is lost by this plan of sending to the attic or basement anything bearing the Government imprint. We did not print any directions for the general series of House and Senate documents because we were not thoroughly satisfied that the best scheme *was* available. The public document question is one by itself, for they must be arranged somehow in any scheme, and we preferred to wait till careful comparison of various schemes should make plain what the best plan really is.

3. SUPERFLUOUS TOPICS. (See p. 40.)

The Relativ Index is an index to the catalog as well as the shelves, and therefore requires minute headings proper for the catalog only. The joint authors seem incensed whenever they find a word in the Index for which they personally have no special use, and it is quite possible that a smaller, limited index may be useful for certain village libraries. The publishers still have the entire Index in type under revision, and will before distributing it print such a selected list if enough users of the scheme express a wish for it. It was made plain in the book, and in the circulars sent with it to the Duet, that certain subjects—*e.g.* Italian Literature—were given in the tables only to three figures, because the revisions of the sub-sections were not complete when the book went to press. These go without cost to each owner of the book in form to be inserted at the proper place. The entire Index is held in type for adding desirable heads omitted and weeding out the printers' errors. These critics were invited and urged to assist in this work on the ground that the Index was common property, and with altered numbers would serve as a very full index to their own schemes (another proof that they knew no prohibition of use was dreamed of). Instead of sending us this list it uselessly encumbers the columns of the JOURNAL. It is a matter of opinion how full an index should be. This one conforms, when the type is corrected, to what we thought the best rule. The note at the beginning plainly says: "The Index is not a gazetteer nor biographical dictionary, and gives only names of places and people used as headings in the tables. The same is true of plants, minerals, etc. To find to what group any individual belongs, consult the proper refer-

ence book." We shall, however, add a good many headings under our blanket rule to "put in the Index any topic likely to be often wanted, altho not required by the rules."

Our numbers used for Travels, Description, etc., are printed only once, and that in the History tables; so that headings like "Adirondacks," used almost entirely for description, are marked History in the Index. Our copy gave at first the description number also, but to save repetition we adopted the present plan. We may do better to print both. (See also our note on 2:1 above.)

It is easy to print "Orford [This is for Horace Walpole!]." But catalogers who use Orford as the heading of their cards will hardly think it ridiculous that we put him in the index under *both* Orford and Walpole. Had we put it under Walpole alone the Duet would have smelled it out and printed the fact with two exclamation points. But to comment on this mass would be as interminable as the Duet. Having made minute heads for notes, etc., in our school of library economy, by rule we note in the index what topics have been used. In the same way, having a specially strong dept. of astronomy, with fine observatory, etc., we printed the minute heads there. As a result the Duet quotes "belt, equatorial," but no "belt, champion's." "Janitors' department in library (why not elsewhere?)" etc., *ad nauseam*, and then calls it "mass of absurdities," "total lack of sense," and other gentlemanly epithets. Mixt in are many oracular statements that will require a little salt, *e.g.*, how many would first think of "G. H. Derby as incomparably the funniest of all American Humorists?" We don't pretend to have brought out exactly the names in each period of literature that every one will agree are the most worthy. We simply bring out some prominent names that we think it well to keep together, and all such names go in the Index to show that all by or about that special author is kept under one number.

4. OMISSION OF TOPICS. (See p. 42.)

So far as useful we propose to put in such heads from this list as have thus far escaped us, and shall not feel it necessary to star each word, and in a footnote give the page of the Duet where we first noted that it had been overlooked. Possibly we may not think their, *e.g.*, "benefactors' lives," "defences of Christianity," etc., more important under B and D than some of

those in the "mass of absurdity," tho our failure to include has brought us some very hard names.

5. PERSONAL EQUATION. (See p. 43.)

Some readers will be unkind enough to think that it is the Unitarian critic that shows the bigotry in getting in a passion because one of the most prominent and well-known heresies is not taken out of the list for his benefit, tho we have given the small Unitarian sect as much space as even the Church of Rome. To have omitted Arian heresy so generally known by that name would certainly have roused sharp criticism from a much larger class. We tried to ignore personal beliefs in assigning topics, but as often happens if there are but two horns to a dilemma, we must take one and let the other side abuse us for it. It's merely choosing whose abuse to endure.

6. TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS. (See p. 43)

The printer certainly made a funny target for our joint wits in dropping out the word "class" after "clarinet." More ashamed of the mistakes than any one else, we beg reasonable allowances on our temporary edition, which, by the way, is not a new name devised to cover our blunders, but one used from the time it was decided to print last summer; sufficient evidence being the hundreds of pounds of type still held up and bought specially to enable a temporary edition to be printed. Our sheet of errata contains several others quite as absurd.

7. PRINCIPLES, ETC. (See p. 68.)

7:3. It certainly is not pertinent to a review of the D. C. to abuse the 35 base used by Mr. Cutter. I have done worse things than suggesting that. Is the sole object of the Duet to attack something done by me, regardless of its having absolutely no connection with the subject?

It speaks of the decimal fraction system as "used in his revised classification," tho knowing that it was the beginning of my whole scheme and always used. With reckless assurance it pronounces this simple decimal system, used at every turn of life and by everybody in our currency, as "unusable," "it might as well be expressed in Chinese Ideographs or Babylonian Cuneiforms," etc. This and the statement about the "bloated" index may lead Mr. Winsor to stop the press on the Subject Index to the Harvard Catalog now printing, for that index

will contain nearly double the pages of the Relative Index, and is numbered with the "unusable decimals." It concedes "that the assistants will in time learn the peculiarities of any library. The staff, at least, have to be educated up to it." It takes us about as long a time to educate boys from the grammar school up to this use of simple decimals as it does to read the Duet's lucubrations showing that it cannot be done. It is these same unusable decimals which Mr. Cutter employs in his Author Tables, so largely and successfully used, while I have yet to learn of any one but our critic making use of his own similar scheme without decimals.

We deny the premise that the proper basis of classification is not to group books that are on distinct subjects, but merely to separate the entire library into the desired number of aliquot parts; but the assumption that one can tell almost exactly, not to say within the wildest approximation, the number of books that the future will produce on any given topic, and the proportion of these that will come into his library, is too preposterous to merit answer.

The simple solution we have always made of the real difficulty of large numbers in the few greatly used classes is intentionally ignored, for we provide for bringing fiction, juveniles, biography, and any other topic very largely circulated nearest to the Delivery Desk, and with the shortest numbers.

8. PRACTICAL VALUE OF THE D. C. (See p. 69.)

In our scheme Fiction has one of the nine sections of every language. The Duet here states one eighth of the truth. It says on one page, fiction requires no sub-divisions; here, that there should be 100. It mixes and confuses entirely distinct things, and extracts from the combination whichever element will serve its turn at that point. The many dogmatic judgments about disputed points hardly need comment; but it is amusing to read that "all that was necessary to make his classification a practical success instead of the practical failure that it is, was to re-cast it according to the law of proportion." In other words, to burn up the scheme and adopt the one "invented for the first time" by this final authority.

After trial we abandoned re-casting the scheme specially to fit small circulating libraries. We gained here and there one and sometimes two figures, but lost vastly more in leaving the regular system so widely used and having so much

useful printed matter ready numbered. The original system of 1876, which he thinks it safe to admit was "intelligible," stands by itself in the new edition just before the complete tables. Any library wishing may use this shorter scheme without confusion, and for those not caring for the larger book this three-figure scheme is also bound up separately at a low price.

As to changing to closer classing, it is simple impertinence to print these absurd statements that I have "never attempted," or "thot out," or "seriously entertained" the idea of doing a simple thing which I recommend to others. The writer forgets that he is discussing a system very largely used in which these things are done, not merely talked about. Has he written so exclusively of schemes that were born, lived, and died, or are dying without going outside of one room, so far as adoptions are concerned, that he forgets that there are schemes useful for something besides targets for practice in English composition? This reckless "defiance" may merit a brief proof of the ease with which the thing is done.

Any one sees that 100 books marked 942 may have a fourth figure assigned to each, and be quickly shuffled into 1, 2, 3 order. Even the Duet sees no difficulty in adding a figure to a class number on the book-plate and on the cards, and wherever that number occurs. The figure is written and that work is done. The defiance comes about the book number. Here three methods are used: 1. Cutter numbers, arranging the books alphabetically by authors. 2. Bischoe numbers, arranging the books chronologically. 3. No special order, simply giving each book in the class a definite number by which it can be quickly arranged and charged. Changing a book from 942 to 942.1 has no possible effect upon the name of the author or the date of publication. In these two cases there is *absolutely nothing* to be done to the book number. In the third case the number is meaningless, except to give the book a definite place and call number, and the number assigned to the book in 942 is exactly as good for every purpose for the same book when put in 942.1. Suppose of the 100 books, nos. 7, 23, 36, and 50 were changed to 942.1. These books retain these same numbers, and stand in the same order on the shelves, with no chance of confusion. As new books are added to this class the blank numbers, beginning with one, are filled up. On the shelf list (which is brief, cheap, and in its

nature requires re-writing occasionally, because in constant handling, inventory-taking, etc., it becomes soiled and worn out) the sheets for 942 may be rewritten at once in the new order, or without serious difficulty the extra figure may be added to the class number in red ink, and the sheet used without copying till wear requires it. Till then in inventorying one looks down the page for all the ones, then for the twos, and it takes a trifle longer. But it is exactly what we all do in either author or time numbers when the lines left blank are filled so that new books do not interline in their exact place. Finally: this very writer has in previous JOURNALS proved (to his own satisfaction) that the only proper shelf list is the one kept on cards. So he had in his own library proof that even the shelf list could be altered by merely adding the figure and shuffling the cards!

As to his hotel: Our thousand rooms, so far from being of the same size, are each just as large as we want it, without limit, and by our decimal principle the mother-in-law and 18 children would each have private rooms, opening out of the parlor occupied by the head of the family. In a hotel a family of 20 might find no two adjoining rooms vacant, and be so scattered that no two would be in the same section. By the Decimal Scheme any number of rooms wished can be had immediately adjoining, and without delay or expense. This hotel will serve the opposite purpose from that for which it was erected, unless the Duet can convince intelligent readers that it is as difficult and costly to write a decimal point as to build a new story on a 1000-room hotel. In our scheme each number has a definite meaning, and no other number means the same; and the guest, whether a bachelor or a travelling camp-meeting, could exactly specify his quarters with a single number, but by this writer's plan he would have to reel off a series of numbers that would sound like practising the multiplication table.

The specimen numbers at the end of 8 show the same candid handiwork, so apparent all through. The Duet will find in my preface a single number that *could* be made by our plan considerably longer than these. If any one thinks these are samples of our numbers, he had best come into the library, where our shelves are freely open, and look for himself. Because we have a knife sharp enough to split hairs it doesn't necessarily follow that that is all we do with it.

9. ORIGINALITY. (See p. 71.)

The writer well knows, for he has read with lynx eyes every word of my preface, that the changes made by "literary tinkers" were of an entirely different sort. In fact, he answers himself in the same sentence by quoting my recommendations of modifications which secure short numbers in the classes heavily circulated. The same perverse ingenuity that invented the 13° size system shows its handiwork here. He quotes from p. 48 Hamlet *verbatim*, but with Hamlet left out. For the three stars insert the words intentionally omitted in garbling the quotation—"i.e., an index in which one entry will index a book in the ordinary way, and at the same time index shelves, cards, clippings, or any other literary material." By cutting out my distinct definition of what the Relativ Index means, substituting something which he knows it does not mean, and italicizing and capitalizing the quotation to suit his purpose, he constructs another man of straw. I make no attempt to point out all the distortions of meaning scattered through this remarkable production, but trust to the good sense of any one wading through it to verify every point before accepting its statements or conclusions. Neither author nor publishers ever counted as a user any library which was not using not only the plan but this form of it.

9:1. In spite of this sneer at asking help from any one who knows the subject, my "sublime faith" still holds that the opinion of experts of national reputation is as good as that of a librarian who never even took the course of study, and much less followed it up.

We were getting up an Index Rerum for students, and the large number who use it say it is a wonderfully good one, and they often find it useful to preserve notes, clippings, and pamphlets on subjects on which no books have ever been written, perhaps never will be. As such numbers do not even appear in any part of the library using the system, unless it has something under them, we trust they may be allowed to occupy one line each in the 400 pages of the D. C.

9:2. This critic has certainly known what I mean by "decimal form" for several years. As this part is written chiefly for the glorification of its writer, these seem severe struggles to claim some share in the scheme which he pronounces so worthless. My distinct statement with the

scheme devised in 1873, that "the scheme of the Apprentices' Library of New York, which in some respects resembles his own, was not seen till all the essential features were decided upon," is made a cover for implying that in 1873 I appropriated something from his book published in 1874, and then by a "carefully worded preface" tried to cover up the dishonest tracks. Had I omitted all mention the attack would have been equally personal. I certainly did get valuable suggestions from the St. Louis Library, which I acknowledged to the satisfaction of the gentlemen in that library. But after reading all the lamentations carefully twice, I fail to find anything in the D. C. that would not have been there if the Apprentices' Library had never existed. The writer is welcome to all the credit he wants. I have neither time nor patience to spend in hunting for some possible remote influence on the D. C. thru him. I confess it reminds me of the multitude of people scattered over the world who tell us in confidence that the Bell telephone was "invented for the first time" when as boys in their play they had tied strings into tin mustard boxes. Evidently from the preparatory warning here given, Messrs. Cutter, Edmunds, and Larned are to take their turn some day and be arraigned for appropriating this writer's system. In the JOURNAL, also, vol. 7, p. 148—he modestly states to the Cincinnati Convention that *all* the systems of shelf arrangement devised since '71 have come from his priceless discoveries.

9 : 3. Printing a list of catalogs that have an ordinary subject index gives an air of proof to these statements about the Relativ Index. But the writer has given above a garbled quotation in preparation for these statements which have nothing to do with the fact. In the third paragraph he says I "was obliged, therefore, to refer to the number of the class," "but there is not the ghost of a difference in practical utility," and that he introduced even this in his '74 catalog. In that catalog I find in fine type and at long intervals under the title of a book reference to another class—only this and nothing more! Better proof that the Relativ Index had not been used before could hardly be offered than to place a page of it beside one of his pages which he cites as the prior use.

As to the index. The New York Mercantile Library index, as revised by the joint author in 1869, had 1121 entries. In three years only 55 more were added for the new edition of '72,

The Relativ Index had 2604 as printed in 1876, and as printed with Mr. Smith's Classification in 1882 it had 3862. The present index has 8935, not counting as many more headings secured by reference to Index tables. As the Duet says the index to the Rational Classification is the fullest yet made, I have counted it, and find, sub-divisions and all, 5154. Of these 127 heads are not in the Relativ Index, beside 670 indented words—*e.g.*, under Education his index has 36 sub-divisions; Engineering has 17; Poetry, 29, largely a list of languages. In our index Poetry is printed in black type, showing that it has these sub-divisions, and direct reference to the table gives the number for each language. So, if our index were counted in the same way, it would really have nearer 20,000 heads. Of the 127 entries said not to be in our index, I find cases that may fairly be said to be in ours—*e.g.*, Devils, in ours the entry is Devil; and similar trifling variations. When these are deducted there will be very few heads for which we shall be indebted to "the fullest index yet made." Some of the headings are: Adult education, Complete works, Fishing tackle, Fourth-of-July orations, Infidel books, Musical collections, Nestorians Travels, Old age, Ornamental work, Printers' ink, Punishment of crime, Second-hand books, Select works, Sketches, Special education, Sporting guns, Translations, etc. We *may* not want *all* of these. I am surprised to find that of the 108 topics quoted as sins of omission, "the fullest index yet made" itself contains only 40. His statement that "there is not a single word in his index that cannot be found in other indexes" reads curiously by the side of the "mass of absurdity" which no one else would admit.

9 : 4. Another garbled quotation, "only" being supplied. The 50 libraries *were* mainly in New England, but the relativ location has been rapidly spreading of late, and that ten years ago, when my preface was written, it was not at all in common use, unless it be claimed that any unsystem which was not fixt with shelf numbers was relativ.

9 : 5. We have constant and hearty testimony from users of the system as to the great value of its mnemonic features. It is idle to theorize with these facts before us.

The 30 columns of the Duet are so full of charges, implications, garbled quotations, exact words quoted without context or explanation, so as to mislead any one who did not critically ex-

amine the point, that it would be possible to make clear to the average reader what the facts really are only by quoting so much of the 66 pages of introduction to the D. C., so many notes, and so many things clearly printed in preceding volumes of the JOURNAL, that it is simply impracticable. Time and space are too valuable to reprint so much matter available to any honest seeker after the truth. If any such fails to find such information, we shall be glad to direct him to it or to supply it anew.

The whole matter may be summed up in few words. Repeatedly committees have made extended investigations to select the system that would be most useful and economical. In some cases special committees have visited numerous libraries in which the D. C. was used, solely for the purpose of learning its *faults* and having clearly pointed out to them the *difficulties* that arose in actual use. The result of every investigation of this kind of which I have learned has been the adoption of the D. C., proving that an impartial tribunal uniformly finds its peculiar merits greatly to outweigh its faults.

I apologize for the length of this reply. I have not time to make it shorter. And for the whole discussion, most of which I thoroughly disapprove as profiting nothing, I would not again be drawn into any recognition of such an attack, tho I cordially welcome all fair criticism which may help any librarian. In advancing the great work to which some of us have given our lives, there is no time for petty bickerings.

"THE DUI-DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION."

BY B. PICKMAN MANN.

MR. DEWEY is more competent than I to reply to the criticisms contained in Messrs. Perkins and Schwartz's duet, of which I have as yet seen only the first part (*L. j.*, 11: 37-43).^{*} He will, however, take a personal interest in the matter, from which I, an admirer and adopter of his system, am free. I offer, therefore, the following remarks, not presuming to answer every detail of the criticism, nor deeming it necessary, as the showing of Mr. Perkins's own misconceptions detracts so much from what might otherwise have force in his criticism. I do not regard Mr. Dewey's appeal to the copyright law as an attempt to patent an idea, but a protection against the confusion that would arise if unau-

thorized modifications were to be made in the assignment of numbers to subjects. Mr. Dewey has given specific acknowledgment of Mr. Schwartz's invention of a translation system. [See p. 59.]

1. CLOSE CLASSIFICATION.

The first criticism is that of the close classification by subjects (or form), but the same would apply not only to every system of relative location on shelves, but also to every system even of fixed location, for it is not to be denied that even in fixed location systems the attempt is made to place together books on the most nearly related subjects, or of the most nearly related forms.

1. 1. Every fixed or relative location system involves the formation of parallel collections.

1. 2. No system can dispense with cross-references and the analysis of polytypical books.

1. 3. No sub-classification, however detailed, prevents the "keeping of all the books on a subject together;" but, on the contrary, each grade of subdivision brings closer together the most closely related books, without removing them from their proximity to those less closely related.

1. 4. Mr. Dewey's system (like some others) "admits of close classifications," as instanced by his section 839, and the monographer or specialist finds such sub-divisions useful. Mr. Perkins (for this part of the "duet" seems to be wholly or mainly his) knows so well that this is not intended as a measure of shelf-classification, that he only brings the charge of absurdity upon himself by his criticism.

1. 5. The charge that the idea of close classification takes it for granted that books can and must be classified only according to their subject is refuted by a glance at Mr. Dewey's class 8, where all the forms Mr. Perkins mentions are classified by form.

The concrete example, "Hieroglyphics," is but an example under Objection 1. 2. A book on one subject is polytypical, if the subject can be looked at in several relations. Had Mr. Dewey looked upon Hieroglyphics as a subject of prime importance, he would have constructed his scheme with reference to it. The same may be said of every subject which may be treated both primarily and incidentally.

2. EXAMPLES OF MISCLASSIFICATION.

It is not worth while to defend men of straw when they are attacked. Mr. Dewey frankly acknowledges that his system appears to destroy proper co-ordination in some places, and that

^{*} This was sent to us before Mr. Dewey's reply, but it was thought proper that Mr. Dewey's should precede.

for the sake of convenience he has occasionally put minor subjects under general heads to which they do not strictly belong. Here the author of a "rational" classification which is not practical would naturally take issue with the author of a practical classification that is not rational. How much less the so-called rational classification departs from rationality may be matter of opinion, but one author is not to be criticised for departing from the principles of another when he does not profess them.

It would not be surprising if Mr. Dewey (like other authors) were caught in a blunder occasionally, nor would an occasional misjudgment of detail affect the system he has developed. It is to be expected that a third edition of the Classification will embody some corrections of errors contained in the second edition, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Perkins and others will continue to furnish suggestions of amendment, but in a fair spirit of criticism. It is remarkable that a system involving so many thousand references has been so well worked out that even Mr. Perkins finds comparatively so few details to criticize.

2. 1. Granting (if required) the unnaturalness of associating geography with history, at the outlay of an extra decimal figure, it may be noticed that Mr. Perkins, for the sake of economy, would prefer to consider geography as a section of philosophy or fine arts!

2. 2, 3. If the educational aspect of English composition and Rhetoric is the leading one, these subjects may move up to 807. They do not belong under 370, any more than text-books on any other subject would belong there. Mr. Dewey does not put English composition under Oratory.

2. 4, 5, 10, 11, 21, 22, 25. Fault is found with the classification because to certain subjects, of less importance than others, or crowded out of a three-digit place, separate four-digit places have not yet been assigned, but the whole left together temporarily in an "Other" or "Miscellaneous" section. An equally well-founded criticism may be made because 610 is not subdivided, but Mr. Dewey answers the criticism in his book, under 610. The only other basis for criticism is that some subjects require 4 or 5 digits, while others of perhaps equal value can be indicated by 3 digits. The answer to criticism 2. 1 (above) shows what price Mr. Perkins is willing to pay to obviate this objection! Brahmanism and Buddhism certainly belong together as much as Geography and Fine arts! Mr. P. sets up a "rational" man of straw, and then knocks it down!

2. 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 19. Mr. Perkins seems to object to any reference to incidental relations of subjects. Granting that a "Last Judgment" is more than a mere decoration, it has a purpose (247.5) as well as a method (747) and style (755). To call it a decoration is no more undervaluing it than to assign a number to Mormonism is endorsing that. The mental phenomena of insanity exist none the less if their cause is physiological. With singular inconsistency Mr. P. insists that Washington shall be mentioned in at least three places, and Fairy Tales in two.

2. 7. A part for the whole, dictated by convenience.

2. 9. "General" embraces any two or more specials. Is the French Institute literary, scientific, historical, only? Is a newspaper not general?

2. 13. If Mr. Perkins had read the preface of Mr. Dewey's book, or having read it had wished to make a fair criticism, he could have had little to say. [See p. 51.]

2. 16. In case of doubt, cross-refer.

2. 17, 19, 20, 24. If a subject will go in more than one place, that one may be chosen which best suits one's own methods. If synonyms are not equally familiar, one may be of service where the others would be unintelligible.

2. 26, 27. Numerical correspondences may, for convenience, override logical requirements, or Mr. P. may try to draw out from the numbers more than Mr. D. tried to put into them.

2. 28. Perhaps Mr. Dewey has not as high an appreciation of Mr. P.'s scheme as Mr. P. has.

3. SUPERFLUOUS TOPICS.

A perusal of the title-page of Mr. Dewey's book would show that the classification is intended to serve for more than a shelf arrangement. For indices rerum it cannot have too many topics, nor too many synonyms. This disposes of most of Mr. Perkins's two pages of criticism. A special library might require all the sub-heads in some one of the sections for shelf arrangement, but where not wanted they need not be used.

4. TOPICS OMITTED.

Undoubtedly a serviceable contribution to the index, and one to be used in a new edition. It may be hoped that Mr. Perkins will publish his contributions from F to Z. At the same time it may be remarked that the better known authors, scientists, etc., are more easily located without the index than could be those less known whose names are mentioned.

5. PERSONAL EQUATION.

The best hav it, and so hav some who ar not so good.

OFFICIAL NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF STATES OF THE UNION.

(For the use of Catalogers.)

S. stands for Senate; H. for House.

Alabama.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Arkansas.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
California.	Legislature : S. ; Assembly.
Colorado.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Connecticut.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Delaware.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Florida.	Legislature : S. ; Assembly.
Georgia.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Illinois.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Indiana.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Iowa.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Kansas.	Legislature : S. ; H.
Kentucky.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Louisiana.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Maine.	Legislature : S. ; H.
Maryland.	Gen. Ass. : S. ; H. of Delegates.
Massachusetts.	Gen. Court : S. ; H.
Michigan.	Legislature : S. ; H.
Minnesota.	Legislature : S. ; H.
Mississippi.	Legislature : S. ; H.
Missouri.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Nebraska.	Legislature : S. ; H.
Nevada.	Legislature : S. ; Assembly.
N. Hampshire.	Gen. Court : S. ; H.
New Jersey.	Legislature : S. ; Gen. Ass.
New York.	Legislature : S. ; Assembly.
N. Carolina.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Ohio.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Oregon.	Legislative Assembly : S. ; H.
Pennsylvania.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Rhode Island.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
S. Carolina.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Tennessee.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Texas.	Legislature : S. ; H.
Vermont.	Gen. Assembly : S. ; H.
Virginia.	Gen. Ass. : S. ; H. of Delegates.
West Virginia.	Legislature : S. ; H. of Delegates.
Wisconsin.	Legislature : S. ; Assembly.

In Delaware, in 1776, the two branches were called House of Assembly and Council ; in 1792 the present designation was adopted.

In Florida, in 1838, the name of the legislative body was General Assembly ; in 1868 it was changed to Legislature.

In Kansas, in 1855, the legislative body was called General Assembly ; in 1857 changed to

Legislature ; in 1858 to General Assembly ; and again, in 1859, to Legislature.

In Mississippi, in 1817, the legislative body was called General Assembly ; in 1832 the name became Legislature.

In Texas, in 1836, the legislative body was called Congress ; in 1845 the name was changed to Legislature.

M. S. C.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY, 15 Ap., '86.

LIBRARY ADDRESSES.

THE Association of Collegiate Alumnae, an organization of the women holding degrees from the 13 leading American colleges, is taking an active interest in library work. At its Brooklyn meeting in November Mr. Dewey was invited over from Columbia to speak briefly on "Women in libraries." The interest felt was so great that at the general meeting held in Boston, March 13, the time was given up to an address, again by Mr. Dewey, on "Librarianship as a profession for college-bred women," which the Association requested to be written out for publication and distribution as one of its documents.

Mr. Dewey gave in March a third address, substantially on the same topic, at Wellesley College, and on May 11 addressed the faculty and students of Bryn Mawr College.

The oldest of Boston's famous Saturday clubs, the Commercial, had a library dinner at the Parker House, March 20. Judge Mellen Chamberlain gave the address, and held the crowded banqueting-room for over an hour with an admirable setting forth of the work and claims of the Boston Public Library, and then broadened out in an eloquent tribute to books and authors and their influence. James Russell Lowell followed with a happy speech all too short for the fortunate hearers. Then Mr. Melvil Dewey, of Columbia College, spoke for general library interests, presenting the missionary side, and urging the necessity of maintaining and developing free libraries of the right type as the only practicable means of educating the masses out of their present dangerous condition and making their lives better worth living, by supplementing in the most powerful way the great work of the church and the public schools, which are confessedly unable to cope with the problem alone. The Commercial Club includes many of the wealthiest and most active Bostonians, and the influence of the five hours spent at this dinner must be far-reaching.

The members gave the closest attention, and cheered the speakers to the echo.

BEST READING.

UNDER the above heading, Mr. Cohen, of the Maimonides Library, New York City, gives a list of authors of English fiction, with these figures, showing the comparative circulation :

William Black, 610.
Bulwer, 534.
Mulock, 380.
Mrs. Oliphant 275.
Wilkie Collins, 251.
Dickens, 248.
George Eliot, 232.
Howells, 210.
Sir Walter Scott, 188.
Charles Reade, 184.
F. Marion Crawford, 142.
Edgar Fawcett, 142.
Anthony Trollope, 117.
Beaconsfield, 89.
Brontë, 82.
G. W. Cable, 81.
Nathaniel Hawthorne, 79.
"The Breadwinners," 66.
Henry James, 61.
Bret Harte, 58.
T. B. Aldrich, 55.
Craddock, 47.
W. Clark Russell, 40.

UNDER TRANSLATIONS.

Marlitt, 304.
Dumas, 205.
Auerbach, 189.
Muhlbach, 120.
George Sand, 37.

UNDER GOOD READING.

No Name Series, 381.
Florence Marryat, 214.
Hugh Conway, 59.
Justin McCarthy, 54.
F. W. Robinson, 26.
Yates, 26.

UNDER POOR READING.

Braddon, 62.
M. A. Fleming, 54.
M. J. Holmes, 48.
Mrs. Wood, 47.
"Ouida," 77.
Southworth, 46.
Broughton, 41.
B. M. Clay, 37.

FOR JUVENILES.

Oliver Optic leads the list with 288.
others being:
Captain Marryat, 273.
J. Fenimore Cooper, 155.
L. M. Alcott, 143.
J. T. Trowbridge, 140.
Alger, 110.

In German fiction Wachenhusen heads the list with 237, followed by Ewald August König with 220, Maria Sophie Schwartz 207, Muhlbach 185. Shakespeare had a circulation of 73, Washington Irving 63, Oliver Wendell Holmes 59, Du Chaillu 43, Schiller 19, Emerson 17, Byron 15, Oliver Goldsmith 14, Henry M. Stanley 14, Ruskin 13, Herbert Spencer 13, Tennyson 12, Homer 11, Longfellow 11, Carlyle 11, Mme. de Staël 10. Ninety-five books on elocution and recitations were circulated, 88 on English history, 82 on education, 32 on electricity, 31 on physiology, 31 on etiquette, 28 on natural history, 27 on Arctic travel, 26 on music, 22 on Roman history, 16 on art, 16 on psychology, 13 on chess, 13 on the steam engine, 10 on geology, and 10 on astronomy.

Verne, 93.
Captain Mayne Reid, 78.
W. L. Alden, 75.
F. R. Stockton, 62.
Ballantyne, 53.
Captain Farrar, 53.
Black's "Madcap Violet" had a circulation of 116.
"Judith Shakespeare," 54.
"Monarch of Mincing Lane" and "Yolande," 45 each.
"Shandon bells," 36.
"Beautiful wretch," "Sunrise," and "MacLeod of Dare," 33 each.
"In silk attire," 32.
Bulwer's "Night and morning," 25.
"Alice," 45.
"Harold," 37.
"A strange story," 36.
"Parisians," 29.
"Ernest Maltravers," 55.
Mulock's "Mistress and maid," 58.
"A life for a life," 45.
"John Halifax," 42.
"A brave lady," 41.
"Two marriages," 35.
George Eliot's "Adam Bede," 48.
"Mill on the Floss," 38.
"Felix Holt," 27.
"Daniel Deronda," 25.
Charles Reade's "A perilous secret," 63.
"It is never too late to mend," 39.
Howells's "A woman's reason," 40.
"Silas Lapham," 35.
Burnett's "A fair barbarian," 35.
"Louisiana," 29.
Dickens's "Great expectations," 28.
"Our mutual friend," 25.
Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," 26.
Stowe's "Uncle Tom's cabin," 26.
Southworth's "Tried for her life," 5.
Ouida's "Moths," 5.

A STUDY OF THE NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

From N. Y. Evening Post.

IN a list of "most popular books," 14 in number (all of them given out more than 100 times a year), it is first noticeable that we find three in United States History or bearing upon it—Higginson's "Young Folks' History of the United States," and Coffin's "Boys of '76," and "Boys of '61." (It must be again recalled and borne in mind that the majority of the readers are young people.) There is one biography upon this list, Abbott's "Life of Columbus." There is one scientific book the popularity of which every one's judgment will approve, with some surprise at the soundness of the choice—Huxley's "Elements of Physiology." Then, besides Verne's "20,000 Leagues under the Sea," the rest are novels, which, chosen quite unrestrictedly, certainly show a healthy standard—not one of them with a morbid tendency, and every one on broad, humanizing lines, if nothing more. Mentioned in the order of their circulation, they are "Monte Cristo," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "David Copperfield," "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Oliver Twist," "Ethelyn's Mistake," by Mrs. Holmes (an outcropping of the sentimental vein, familiar to librarians, but probably quite harmless in all cases), "Ivanhoe," and "Pickwick."

Passing to the detailed lists in each department of literature, there appears everywhere, in those branches outside fiction and poetry, the same desire to get at knowledge, commonly through simple, elementary books, but still to get at knowledge of something—as opposed to desultory reading of the most exciting thing, for mere sensation or amusement. And in poetry and fiction there is the same generally healthy indication.

In history the tendency is patriotic—even sometimes local. The most popular books (all circulated more than fifty times a year) are, in order, Miss Booth's "History of New York," Abbott's "History of Alfred the Great," Anderson's "Pictorial History of the United States," Lossing's "Field-book of the War of 1812," Champlin's "History of the War for the Union," Bonner's "Child's History of the United States," Pittenger's stirring story of "The Capture of a Locomotive," during the civil war, Mrs. Lamb's "History of New York," Coffin's "Story of Liberty." In biography, Abbott's books lead. Besides the Columbus, there appear in order Washington, Daniel Boone, David Crockett, Captain Kidd, Alexandria the Great. Then come books of other authors. Headley's "Napoleon and His Marshals," Thayer's "From Log Cabin to White House," Leland's "Lincoln," Lockhart's "Napoleon," and "The Boyhood of Great Men."

In travel and adventure, Lady Brassey's "Round the World in the Yacht *Sunbeam*" has the lead, perhaps from comprehensiveness; then come "Round the World with General Grant," Knox's "Boy Travellers" series, Du Chaillu's

"Equatorial Africa," Cumming's "Hunter's Life in South Africa," Danenhower's "Jeannette Narrative," Gilder's "Ice Pack and Tundra," Miss Bird's "Sandwich Islands," Mrs. Custer's "Boots and Saddles."

In the useful arts, books on personal training and occupation, and such approach as is made to fine-art reading, the first place is held by a book on geometric drawing, but this is probably owing to exceptional conditions. The next is "Amateur Mechanics," then Lubins's "Amongst Machines," Munson's "Complete Phonography," Packard's "Bookkeeping," a "History of Invention," and a "Manual of Architecture."

In science and education (physical and other), after Huxley's "Elements of Physiology," already mentioned, come Blaikie's "How to Get Strong," Stowell's book on "The Bottom of the Sea," Eggleston's "How to Educate Yourself," Spencer's "Psychology," Depping's "Wonders of Bodily Strength and Skill," Darwin's "Origin of Species," Abbott's "Judge and Jury," Cooley's "Easy Experiments in Natural Science," Pepper's "Boy's Play-book of Science," Dana's "Geological Story Briefly Told," Jones's "Broad Ocean," Fawcett's "Political Economy for Beginners," Prescott's "Electric Telegraph."

In philosophy and religion there is little reading. It must be borne in mind that nobody reads purely devotional books in a public library. There is, however, some reading of a speculative cast, and that interest is taken in pending questions is shown by the fact that Spencer, Draper and Lewes appear on these lists. Such reading as there is on strictly religious subjects is mainly historical, and little in the direction of doctrinal theology.

In poetry, Shakespeare has all the lead that one would expect, the circulation reaching 135 as compared with the next figure, 74, which marks Longfellow. Then comes "The Lady of the Lake;" and then a great distance separates the few other poems which circulate their 25 or 30. Certain other standard works, not to be altogether classified under the large divisions made, are well up in the comparison; Irving's works (Knickerbocker the most popular) are much read. More than these, somewhat curiously, certain of Emerson's Essays; and De Quincey's works make no bad showing (the "Opium Eater" naturally leading).

Fiction will always and inevitably show the largest circulation (though it is noticeable that in this library the percentage is lower than in most of the other public circulating libraries recorded); and no one who realizes how stimulating ideas and knowledge are most readily absorbed will be disposed either to lament or to apologize for this. The point is that they shall be sound ideas and rightly stimulating. The standard to be applied in this case is not chiefly the literary value of the books concerned, but the general healthfulness of the liking shown in their selection. The Free Circulating Library seems to make a showing possibly even more encouraging in this than in any other department. After

the books mentioned in the general list, come Thackeray's works (with "Vanity Fair" in the lead, certainly a remarkable fact under all the conditions); then Cooper's ("Deerslayer," the most popular); then Roe's "Barriers Burned Away"; Lever's works ("Charles O'Malley" first); Scott ("Ivanhoe" first); Bulwer ("Pompeii" first); Miss Wilson's "Infelice"; George Eliot ("Daniel Deronda" first); Charles Reade ("Love Me Little, Love Me Long" most popular); then William Black, Wilkie Collins, one or two of Miss Braddon's ("Lady Audley's Secret," etc.), Mrs. Alexandre's "Her Dearest Foe," About's "Story of an Honest Man," Fergus's "Called Back," Sue's "Wandering Jew," "The Children of the Abbey," "John Halifax, Gentleman," "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," Holmes's "Elsie Venner," and then a list of single novels. Some books not easy to classify have very large circulation, like Mark Twain's "Roughing It" and "Prince and Pauper"; Verne's works, and many juvenile books.

Some things may have been accidentally omitted which have a claim to mention; but in the main these lists present relative standing accurately, and as far as possible removed from all exceptional influences, though fashions of the particular year will bear on them inevitably to a certain extent. The effect of a little thought and comparison among these lists must be to give even an unaccustomed student an optimistic turn; to one much used to library statistics it must be extraordinarily encouraging. Submission of these figures without further comment will add very powerful testimony to the good this library is accomplishing, and one more great reason for enlarging its scope. They certainly prove not only that a wonderful agency for good exists here, but that it is employed in the healthiest way and in no respect abused.

MR. SUTRO'S VALUABLE BOOKS.

From the Mail and express.

"EVER since I was a very small boy," said Adolph Sutro, when in his library, to a reporter, "I have had a love for books. I used to spend all my money when a child in buying books, and to get my father to stand as a sort of security for the sums I used to expend among the booksellers. Yes, I often got into trouble for overrunning my little account."

It was in a tone of peculiar affection that Mr. Sutro reverted to his youthful days in the quaint town of Aix la Chapelle. It amused him, perhaps, to think of overrunning his account then, when he now spend in his London office alone over \$5000 per month in the purchase of books.

"It had long been my idea," he said, "to have a library which would embrace every branch of science, and I think that in another ten years I shall have so estimable a collection that, say a young and ambitious doctor, wanting to write a history of the progress of medical knowledge, can come in here and find among the books a perfect library on such a subject—and this shall obtain not in medicine alone, but in every ramification

of scientific knowledge. Perhaps yet some great book will be written from the books here. Who can tell? Well, about fifteen years ago I commenced to collect, but it is only some three years that I have actually been buying on an extended scale. London, you know, is the best market for books. A library there is essential to a gentleman's estate; and they are often sold, and mostly to Americans and Australians, who are great book purchasers. I always did my own buying, which much disgusted the agents, who represented to me that it was *infra dig.* for a gentleman in England to become a buyer, but I continued.

"Yes, I have a gentleman in London, a regular bookworm, whose sole duty it is to purchase all scientific works that are offered for sale—especially those in the English language. The library shall be essentially one open to the benefit of English readers. Nor do I lay so much value on peculiar autographic letters—as curiosities they are certainly valuable. Yes, I have autographs, and have paid something like £30 for them—Bonaparte's and George Washington's and Martha's, his wife.

"When I was in Paris I met an American gentleman who had written a book on the early history of America. He said to me: 'I can tell you where you can buy a grand library exceedingly cheap (mentioning a sum in the many thousand pounds). These are great books, all Americana, early American history.'

"'Thank you, but I think I could do better in buying books of more general scientific interest.'

"'Oh, no, sir, you cannot—those books are frivolous—believe me.'

"But I would not 'believe' and so I did not buy the Americana.

"Yes, I have made up my mind what to do. I intend to build a suitable house for the reception of the books, endow it with sufficient land to yield an income, and then deed it to a corporation for the benefit of the city. But the library is not nearly completed yet. There are still many books wanting—consignments I receive every quarter—and when to my thinking the library is complete I will do as I say. At present the library is not open for inspection. Everything is more or less chaotic; and in order to let the librarians work, I shall have to close the building throughout the week, leaving it open only on Tuesday afternoons."

Communications.

"THE DUET" EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of the Library Journal.

SIR: Permit us to thank you for your courtesy in sending us proofs of Mr. Dewey's reply to our paper on the "Decimal System." With your permission we will just say that Mr. Dewey has not, we think, disposed of the objections which we made to his system; and we have accordingly nothing more to say on the subject at present.

Very respectfully,

May 13th, 1886.

F. B. PERKINS.
J. SCHWARTZ.

American Library Association.

MILWAUKEE MEETING.

A PRELIMINARY program has been arranged as follows:

Wednesday, July 7, 10 A.M.—Opening meeting, afternoon, business meeting.

Thursday, forenoon, business meeting; afternoon, drive around the city and visits to points of interest; evening, business meeting.

Friday, forenoon and afternoon, business meetings; evening, reception.

Saturday, forenoon, closing meeting; afternoon, left free for individual arrangements.

Special arrangements will be made for those who wish to spend Sunday at one of the numerous summer resorts on the lakes in the neighborhood of Oconomowoc or at Waukesha.

Monday morning an excursion will be provided for by the citizens of Milwaukee to Madison and Devil's Lake, where a stop will be made over night; on Tuesday morning the party will proceed to the Dells of the Wisconsin River near Kilbourn City.

From this point it is intended to arrange for a further excursion, if a sufficient number of librarians shall signify their willingness to participate, either by way of St. Paul to Ashland on Lake Superior and back to Milwaukee, or by way of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and from there to Chicago and back to Milwaukee. In each of the cities named, courtesies will be extended to the visitors. Further details of these excursions will be announced. The Committee in New York are making arrangements for reduced rates of eastern transportation. For the guidance of the committee of arrangements at Milwaukee, however, it is absolutely necessary that the members of the association, who wish to join in such a trip, provided it can be arranged for at a reasonable expense, notify Mr. Linderfelt of the Milwaukee Public Library as soon as practicable, and also indicate their preference for either of the routes proposed.

If this program is carried out, the party will return to Milwaukee in time for attending the great National Sngerfest, which will be held there on the 21st to 25th of July.

The committee on program, consisting of Messrs. Poole, Merrill and Soldan, has issued the following circular:

Trusting that you will be present at the meeting of the American Library Association at Milwaukee on the seventh of July, and re-

questing that you will read a paper during the three days' sessions, the Committee on Program beg that you will send to the chairman at as early a day as possible—in order that it may be included in the preliminary announcement of the meeting—the title of your paper, and you will please state the time you will occupy in reading it.

Even if you read no paper, the Committee will be glad to receive a note from you. Please state your intentions as to being present, and be free to make suggestions as to topics for consideration at the meeting.

New York Library Club.

FOURTH REGULAR MEETING.

The fourth regular meeting of The New York Library Club was held at Columbia College Library, May 13th, 1886, at three o'clock P.M. In the absence of the president and vice-president, the secretary called the meeting to order, and Mr. R. B. Poole was chosen president *pro tem*. Twenty-five members were present. The records of the third meeting were approved, without reading, as they were published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March.

The annual report of the Treasurer was read by the Secretary, showing total receipts from dues for membership of fifty members, \$50; expenditures, \$21.22; balance on hand, \$28.78; membership dues from seventeen members not yet paid. The report was accepted, referred to the Executive Committee to be audited, and ordered to be placed on file when audited.

Mr. Melvil Dewey, Chairman, on behalf of the Committee on a Union List of Periodicals, reported that the ms. list of periodicals had been checked off and added to at the Mercantile, Y. M. C. A., and Apprentices' Libraries, and that the question had arisen whether it would not be better to extend the plan adopted by the Committee, so as to include all the foreign periodicals taken at the several libraries; he read a letter from Mr. Schwartz, of the Committee, recommending such extension.

Mr. S. H. Berry.—I think the list ought to include all the periodicals in Poole's Index and the Co-operative Index, but that the foreign should be omitted.

Mr. Poole.—We should, I think, include the foreign periodicals. We added to the list such as we have in our library; our number of periodicals is upward of 600. We should make it as complete as possible.

Mr. Dewey.—If we make it complete it would include newspapers taken at the hotels as well.

Mr. Biscoe.—All periodicals in Poole's Index and its continuation should be included.

Mr. Nelson.—The Committee have included these; the question raised by Mr. Schwartz's letter is on the exclusion of dead periodicals and the inclusion of foreign ones.

Mr. Biscoe.—I offer this resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to include in the Union List of Periodicals all those indexed in Poole's and the Co-operative Index, and all the current periodicals and newspapers received and filed at the Libraries of New York and vicinity.

Mr. Tyler.—We published such a list at Baltimore a few years ago, and found it very useful. I see no reason why German, French, Scandinavian and other foreign periodicals should not be included.

Mr. Baker.—Mr. Poole says he has 600; we may have about the same number here; if you exclude foreign you exclude three fourths of ours, or of such a large library as the Astor. It will be more useful to include all current.

Mr. Berry.—The value of the list will lie in the rare or special periodicals included.

Mr. J. McMullen.—How is the expense to be borne?

The Chairman.—Several Libraries have agreed to share the expense of printing.

Mr. McMullen.—To make it complete would save some of us the expense of purchasing duplicates.

Mr. Jackson.—I should be in favor of making it as complete as possible.

Mr. Dewey.—We must have, sooner or later, in one or in two alphabets, lists of periodicals and of the transactions of societies, and as a dozen or more libraries share the expense I favor making the list complete.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Poole, Chairman, reported for the Committee on Book Thieves, that they had found a law already in existence, unknown to them at the last meeting of the Club, published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April. He had conferred with the District Attorney respecting it, and it was an open question whether reading-rooms were covered by its provisions.

The Secretary then read the correspondence had with Dr. Homes, of the State Library at Albany, in accordance with the vote passed at the last meeting, in reference to his drafting a general library law for the State, for the consideration of the Club.

Mr. Dewey.—I understood that the Sanger Bills were killed in the Committee, at Albany, and that the so-called Howland Bill, also known as the New York Free Circulating Library Bill, had gained the support of some who at first opposed it. It is, I hear, meeting with some encouragement. I hoped some one would be here to-day, who would have later news from it.

The Executive Committee reported favorably upon the following persons proposed for membership, and they were unanimously elected:

George W. Lithgow, Chairman, and James D. Buchanan, member of Apprentices' Library Committee.

The Club then proceeded to ballot for five members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The chair appointed Mr. O. S. Davis as teller. By request the Secretary read the list of the names of all the members while the ballots were being prepared. Voted, that the five persons receiving the highest number of ballots shall be declared elected. The following persons were elected as the Executive Committee for 1886-87: Miss Ellen M. Coe, W. T. Peoples, R. R. Bowker, C. Alex. Nelson and R. B. Poole.

Mr. McMullen offered the following resolution which was referred to the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That hereafter one third of the Executive Committee shall retire at each annual election, and their places be filled by others; but at least one lady member shall always be retained; and, further, that all ex-members of the Committee be informed of all meetings of the Committee, so that they may attend at their pleasure, and the Committee may profit by their experience.

Mr. Dewey. I hold in my hand the first volume of the new Astor Library Catalog. To the New York libraries this volume is of exceeding value for the same reason that our Union list will be so helpful. We all understand, as only librarians can, what four splendid volumes of scholarly work like this cost, and even more, how cheap they are, at that high price, in saving the time of scholars, whose hours are gold. Such a catalog of such a library marks an era for them. We can, at our own desks, learn what we or our readers can find by going to the Astor. I feel sure that we all wish to express to the Trustees of the Astor our gratitude for this work and our sense of the greatly increased value it gives to our best library. Certainly it will do more for scholars than many times the money spent on books; I therefore move the adoption of these resolutions.

Speaking in favor of the resolution of thanks to the trustees of the Astor Library for the first volume of their splendid new catalog of additions, Mr. A. W. Tyler, of the Plainfield, N. J. Public Library, said that he, at least, could appreciate what a great boon that catalog would be. He was delighted to welcome it and to express his gratification at its beauty and completeness, for it would unlock treasures practically inaccessible heretofore. As an example of this he said that in the old interleaved catalog the title United States probably occupied more than an inch in thickness, and that on one occasion during his connection with the Astor he desired a certain work which he knew was in the library; although there was no pressure to find it, the search occupied a half hour. How much longer would it have occupied one unfamiliar with the book and the Astor methods of cataloging. He hoped that when this author part was finished the work would be supplemented by a full subject catalog, for its importance in the use of that great collection could not be overrated. He remembered that on one occasion a gentleman came in desiring to know at once the list of the "Seven wonders of the world," a thing to be found in any child's book, and we could not tell him on the instant. By direction of the Superintendent, he, the speaker, looked the matter up and made several references to the matter in the written subject index. He heartily seconded the resolution.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted and referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to forward them to the President of the Board of Trustees of The Astor Library.

Mr. McMullin.—I would like to get some information. Some time ago, in making some investigations I found a John Hardy with a title *equus auratus*. Sir Christopher Wren had a similar title. Now I would like to know the difference between an ordinary *equus* and an *equus auratus*. When abroad I asked the librarian of the Bodleian Library, but after consult-

ing six books he said he would send me word at London; he sent me word that he could find no difference. Does any one here know of any?

No one could answer.

Mr. Dewey called attention to some advance sheets of Mr. Linderfeldt's new Catalog and noted the peculiarities of its arrangement, especially the indexes. He also showed and explained some recent improvements in drawers for cards, in keeping cards from slipping, in fastening the rods, in locking the drawers, and in lettered guides to cards.

Mr. Berry.—Is it not advisable to use the large cards for subject and reference cards rather than the small?

Mr. Biscoe.—I think so.

Mr. Dewey.—It is interesting to note how the card system first started by Mr. Jewett used a half sheet of foolscap; how it was gradually reduced to the Harvard small card; until the postal card seems to have been settled on as the golden mean.

Mr. Tyler.—Dr. Ezra Abbot thought that the large card should be used for subject cards, and that even the number of pages ought to be given, so that a reader may know what he is getting.

Mr. Dewey and others made general remarks on the form of subject catalogs.

Speaking of the difficulty of using complicated catalogs, Mr. Tyler said that he remembered one occasion when even Dr. Strazincky, the then superintendent of the Astor Library, could not find the Code Napoleon in its catalog. We afterward found it under the word "France."

It was voted that the best form for subject catalogs, both card and printed, and a general consideration of Card Catalogs be made the special subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Club.

On motion of the Secretary a vote of thanks to the authorities of Columbia College Library was passed, for their liberal courtesy in furnishing a room for the meetings of the Club during the year. Adjourned at 5.30 P.M.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Secretary*.

Library Economy and History.

DAWBER, E. Guy. Design for a museum and library for a small country town. (In *Builder*, March 27.)

Elevation and 2 plans. The design took the prize last year in the upper division of the Architectural School of the Royal Academy.

ETON College Library and others. (In *Saturday rev.*, Mar. 20, p. 404.)

FLANDINA, cav. Antonino. Programma per una scuola di paleografia e diplomatica in Palermo. Palermo, 1885. 30 p. 16°.

HARRISON, F. The choice of books and other literary pieces. London, Macmillan, 1886. 7+[2]+447 p. D.

The choice of books fills pp. 1-93. It is partly from the *Fortnightly* of Apr. 1879, but the greater part is new.

KOCHENDÖRFFER, K. Zur Reform des Bibliothekswesens. (In *Grenzboten*, 1886, no. 6, p. 262-68.)

LIONTI, dott. Ferd. Poche parole a proposito di un programma per una scuola di paleografia e diplomatica in Palermo. Palermo, Lao, 1885. 19 p. 8°.

MALDEN P. L. Dedication of the Converse Memorial Building, Oct. 1, 1885. Boston, 1886. 38 p. O. + View.

The Oration was by the Hon. J: D. Long.

MASON, T: Public and private libraries of Glasgow. Glasgow, printed for subscribers and for private circulation by T: D. Morison, 1885. 448 p. O. (450 copies.)

Beautifully printed. Dedicated "to Francis Thornton Barrett, librarian of the Mitchell Library by his aforetime assistant, glad to acknowledge his indebtedness for much helpful counsel and many other kindly services."

SALMON, G. What boys read. (In *Fortnightly rev.*, Feb. 1886, p. 248-259.)

VALENTINI, avv. Ern. Manuale del bibliotecario, ove sono regole pratiche per ordinare, dirigere, e conservare le biblioteche. Roma, E. Perino, 1886. 52 p. 8°.

WHEATLEY, H. B. How to form a library. London, Stock, 1886. 7+248 p. D.

Gossipy chapters on: How men have formed libraries, How to buy, Public libraries, Private libraries (with a list of books of reference), General bibliographies (with a list), Special bibliographies (with a list), Publishing societies, One hundred books.

REPORTS.

Cambridge P. L. (28th rpt.) Added, 1107; total, 18,131; issued, 83,016. "The usefulness of the library is much hindered by the fact that its catalogue is now contained in twelve different lists. Were the librarian always at liberty to act as a guide through this labyrinth, the necessity of a concise list of these 18,000 volumes would be much less. As it is, her work and that of her assistants is constantly interrupted by questions like the following:

"Where can I find the story of Damon and Pythias?" *Ans.* In the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Mythology and Biography, in the Reference Library.

"Have you any book which will tell me about the customs of Hallowe'en?" See catalogue of 1875, Book of Days.

"Can you help me to anything on the subject of Arbitration, Geneva Awards, etc.?" See Treaty of Washington, by Caleb Cushing, 477-11, and the Encyclopædia.

"I want a colored picture of some pear blossoms." See Flowers, in fourth supplement.

"Have you anything new on Architecture, Queen Anne houses, etc.?" See the fourth and fifth supplements.

"Does the library contain anything on Mechanical Drawing?" See two works by Warren, recommended by a teacher of drawing.

"Anything on Botany?" Yes, a fine list kindly suggested by Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard College. See Botany, in the first supplement to the 1875 catalogue.

"These are a fair specimen of the number and variety of questions daily asked by the High School pupil who has a composition in hand; the young orator preparing for a debate; or the mechanic seeking to supplement his education by a wise use of the free library.

"It is precisely in this direction that the library does its best work and becomes a means of real help to the student. Should it not be able to show at once what it contains on a given subject? If this cannot be done by the catalogue, some one should be at liberty to aid those who are seeking information and not mere entertainment."

Liverpool Free P. L. (33d rpt.) Lending libraries: Added, 1134; total, 44,775; issued, 383,128 (fiction, 203,881). Reference lib.: consulted, 650,152. Current numbers of periodicals are now placed on tables to be selected at pleasure, without the delay of an application for them to the attendants. This has increased their use, but prevents statistics of the use being taken. It is supposed to exceed 400,000.

Lynn P. L. (23d rpt.) Added, 1058; total, 34,411; issued, 85,555. A catalogue has been printed, and is sold at about $\frac{1}{2}$ of its cost; 1000 copies were printed, and less than 300 have been sold.

"During the year a special effort has been made to bring the library into more satisfactory relations with the public schools. A full list of the books in the library particularly adapted to young people was prepared and printed in the catalogue as a Young Folks' Department. Not only entire works, but in many instances single chapters of special interest are arranged under subject headings so plain that they can be easily understood by any pupil over fourteen years of age."

Massachusetts State L. Added, 3025 v., 3569 pm.

Merc. L. Assoc., San Francisco. (33d rpt.) Added, 1131; total, 54,989; issued, 29,918.

Southbridge (Mass.) P. L. (16th rpt. Added, 443; total, 10,623; issued, 17,508; consulted, 3415. The issue to teachers of an extra number of books relating to subjects taught in their schools, has been tried successfully.

Toledo P. L. (12th rpt.) Added, 1829; total, 21,615; issued, 99,042 (fiction, 78.2 per cent.). The gain in the no. of books issued over the previous year was 20,978. "The frequency of applications of late for new library privileges by citizens whose own libraries have heretofore been thought sufficient for family demands is among the best indications of the favor with which a well-appointed public library will be welcomed."

"When a new building is furnished, a room devoted to the use of teachers accompanied by

their pupils for illustration and discussion of useful topics will be found one of the obvious features of its arrangement."

Watertown P. L. (18th rpt.) Added, 735; total, 30,304; issued, 15,791. The use of "teachers' " cards has been introduced, and already has improved the pupils' reading. The librarian, Mr. Solon F. Whitney, gives an interesting account of libraries visited during a European tour last summer. Among others he saw at the Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne 125,000 vols., arranged in small rooms, each containing the books on a certain subject (as proposed by Mr. Poole in his paper read at Washington) and each furnished with an elaborate card catalogue; generally on a table in the centre, where it can be consulted by the student. There he also saw "a printed table dated 1846, in which the classes and subclasses of books are designated by letters of the alphabet, which, as books are arranged by subject, also denote their place in the shelving."

LIBRARY NOTES.

Boston Athenæum. The electric light (incandescent) has been put into the periodical-reading-room and the delivery-room, and gives satisfaction. During the summer the wires will be carried to all the rooms.

Harvard University. The foundations for the new divinity school library have been staked out just northeast of Divinity Hall, and digging will begin in a few days. The situation is chosen so that the hall, the library, and a proposed chapel will form three sides of a quadrangle. The new library will be built of red brick, with brown sandstone trimmings. It will contain four lecture-rooms, a stack which will hold 40,000 volumes, and a very large reading-room similar to that in Austen Hall. The building will cost when completed about \$40,000.

Library of Congress. The commission of which Secretary Lamar is Chairman, which will have supervision of the construction of the new Congressional Library Building, has opened offers of owners of property on the sites selected by Congress to sell their holdings to the Government. The amount appropriated for the purchase of a site is \$555,000. One site, if bought at owners' figures, would cost over \$800,000 and the other over \$700,000. Unless the owners of one or the other sites voluntarily reduce their valuations so as to come within the amount of the appropriation the commission will enter in the District Court proceedings for condemnation, as provisionally required by the act of Congress. — *Times*.

Lowell. The City Council of Lowell, Mass., have taken the management of the free city library "out of politics" by amending the ordinance relating thereto so that the election of librarian is hereafter given to the board of library directors, instead of being with the city council; and the librarian thus chosen is not subject to removal except for cause. The board of directors has heretofore consisted of the mayor and

the president of the common council, *ex-officio*, and six citizens, one from each ward, two elected annually by the city council to serve three years, and two retiring every year. The ordinance, as amended, adds the superintendent of schools to the *ex officio* members of the board, and provides that the other members shall be chosen "at large," instead of from the wards.

C: H. BURBANK.

Minneapolis. Apr. 12 the Boston block, in which was the Law Library, was burned.

N. Y. A reading-room and circulating library for children is now in operation at 243 Ninth Avenue. It is in charge of the Children's Library Association, which seeks to counteract the evil of vile and pernicious literature upon the minds of children by circulating sound, wholesome, and beneficial reading.

The N. Y. Society L. is considering the question of an up-town branch. It is proposed to put it on Fifth Avenue, between 42d and 60th streets. The Society Library has a membership of more than 1000. Since its organization fully two thirds of its members have moved up-town.

Nineveh. Zénalde A. Ragozin's *Story of Chaldea* (N. Y., Putnam, 1886, 12°, \$1.50), has a cut of the present state of the "Entrance to the Royal Library (Koyunjih-Nineveh)," which is reproduced in the *Book buyer* for May, p. 171.

Oak Park (Ill.) L. Assoc. A concert was given at Oak Park, Apr. 23, for the benefit of the association to aid in purchasing additional books.

Potter, Neb. A library association has recently been formed for the free circulation of books and periodicals, and has issued a circular asking for gifts.

Princeton College Library possesses a very large collection of books on baptism—2000 bound volumes and 3000 pamphlets.

U. S. The Bureau of Education has sent out to libraries a circular of inquiries designed to procure for the 1884-5 report a complete list of libraries, with some statement of character and size.

Wolfboro, N. H. The late J: Brewster, of Boston, left money to trustees to erect and sustain a library and town hall at Wolfboro.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

RENEWING FADED INKS. — A valuable discovery has been made whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines in writing a brush, which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg, ten years ago, are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however,

the color gradually fades again ; but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple ; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

Personal Notes.

CARR.—Mr. H. J. Carr, whose interest in library work has been seen at our successive conventions, has at last entered the corps. On the 10th of March last he became librarian of the Grand Rapids P. L.

DYER and CRUNDEN.—Prof. J. K. Hosmer and librarians J. N. Dyer and F. M. Crunden, of St. Louis, were selected by the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* as the committee to select the three best lists in the competition for the prizes offered by that journal for the best lists of the ten greatest books of the century. Their award is published and explained in a two-column report in the issue for Apr. 17, 1886.

EDWARDS, E.; died Feb. 7. "His principal works were: 'Memoirs of libraries, including a practical handbook of library economy' (1859); 'Libraries and founders of libraries' (1865); 'Free town libraries, their formation, working and results in Britain, France, Germany and America, with a review of the legislation concerning them, and historical notices of famous book collectors' (1869); 'Lives of the founders of the British Museum, with notices of its chief augmenters and other benefactors' (1870). He was also the editor of the 'Liber Monasterii de Hyda' in the series of chronicles and memorials of Great Britain issued under the authority of the Master of the Rolls (1866). For some years he was engaged in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. His absence from the Congress of Librarians held in London in 1877 was very much regretted by all the members. Of late his health failed him, and he found it advisable to retire to Niton, Isle of Wight. This, however, did not prevent him from pursuing his favorite studies, and up to the day of his death he was engaged in the preparation of a second edition of his most popular work, 'Memoirs of libraries.' In the year 1884 he was granted a well-earned Civil list pension of £80 a year. The article on 'Newspapers' in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* was compiled by him."—*Trübner's Am. record*, 7: 7.

Mr. NEUMANN, who enlightened us at Lake George so much with regard to binding, has removed to new and more commodious quarters.

RANDALL.—We ought to have noticed long ago that Mr. J. K. Randall, of the Baltimore Bar, on July 1, 1885, became librarian of the Mercantile Library Association of Baltimore, vice Mr. J. W. M. Lee, resigned, to become curator of Mr. T. Harrison Garrett's collection of books and prints. Mr. Randall had been interested in library matters for a year or more.

The library of which Mr. Lee takes charge is based upon the well-known Claghorn collection of Philadelphia, which was recently acquired by Mr. Garrett.

RICHARDSON.—Mr. H. H. Richardson, first of American architects, and designer of the Woburn Public Library, the Crane Memorial Library at Quincy, the Ames Library at North Easton, and the Converse Memorial Library at Malden, all of them beautiful buildings, though not all perfect as libraries, died Ap. 27. A most interesting sketch of his life is in the *Amer. architect*, May 1 (refr. in *Critic*, May 8, p. 235).

"Mr. SPOFFORD," says the Washington correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader*, "has been Librarian of Congress for over 20 years, and he has seen the library grow from 90,000 to more than 500,000 books. He is the busiest man in Washington, and never has an idle moment. He walks fast, talks fast, and uses others to help him in his work. He never writes himself what he can just as well dictate, and does not allow his energies to be wasted on what cheaper men could do as well. He does a prodigious amount of literary labor, has always several different articles on hand, and turns out many things for encyclopædias, magazines, and books. He is very methodical, and at a certain hour each day he may be seen going out of the Senate entrance of the Capitol carrying in his hand a green bag which is fastened by a draw-string. This bag has many angles, and is apparently filled with books. He carries it with him into the herdic, and taking a book or pamphlet out of it, reads away throughout the long ride to Scott Circle. Mr. Spofford is now sixty years old. He is a man of many friendships, and his favorite amusement is in the rides which he and George Bancroft take every Sunday." There is a portrait of Mr. Spofford in *Harper's Weekly*, Ap. 24, p. 261.

Gifts and Bequests.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. The Railway Young Men's Christian Association has received and spent a gift of \$550, from eleven Bostonian directors of railways centring in Kansas City for the purchase of books. The list of books is published from time to time in the "R. R. Y. M. C. A. Monthly Signal."

TORONTO. Mr. J. Hallam has given over 2000 v. to the public library. We have recorded the catalog made by Mr. G. Mercer Adam elsewhere. The *Toronto Globe* made its publication the occasion for an article in praise of the library, urging the city to deal liberally with it for its educational usefulness, and expressing the hope that other men would imitate Mr. Hallam's generosity.

WINDSOR, Vt. C. C. Beaman and Allan W. Evarts, of New York, have given \$50 toward purchasing for the library 15 vols of newspapers printed in Windsor from 1805-34.

Catalogs and Classification.

BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE CENTRALE DI FIRENZE.

Bollettino delle pubblicazioni Italiane ricevute per diritto di stampa. 1886. Num. 1. 15 Gennaio. Firenze, 1886. 16+4 p. O.

To be issued fortnightly. Classed. Full titles, with full names, contents and paging, and prices, when known. On the last page is an alph. index of authors; the other three cover leaves are devoted to notes relating to the library, its catalogs, rules, gifts, etc.

FREEMASONS. GRAND LODGE OF IOWA. Catalogue of the works on Freemasonry and kindred subjects in the library, 5th ed. (1849, '54, '58, '73) June 1883; prefixed a separate catalogue of the Bower Collection; by T. S. Parvin, Gr. Sec. and ex-officio Librarian. Iowa City, 1883. 135 p. O.

LOCKER-LAMPSON, F.: The Rowfant Library, catalogue of the books, mss., autograph letters, drawings, and pictures collected by F. Locker-Lampson. L., Quaritch, 1886. 8 l.+233+[1] p. O. (150 copies for sale).

With a plate by Cruikshank. In 2 parts, 1: 1480-1700, in which the works of each author are arranged alph. by titles; 2: 1700-1880, in which the sub-arrangement is chronological. In this part every work (unless expressly stated to be otherwise) is of the first edition.

MALDEN (Mass.) P. L. Pupils' library catalogue, prepared by the librarian. Boston, 1886. 28 p. O.

"While it is impossible to grade these books very closely, those marked A will be found to be generally adapted to the older pupils, and those marked B, to the younger pupils of the grammar grades. Although a moderate amount of light reading is doubtless beneficial as a relief from hard study, children are cautioned against *confining* their selection to works of fiction. They should read mostly for instruction, and not for mere entertainment. They are also cautioned against excess in reading. A book of two hundred pages is as much as can be profitably read in two weeks by an average pupil who attends properly to his school duties, and takes exercise sufficient for good health."

PATERSON (N. J.) FREE P. L. Catalogue; subject, author, and title lists, arranged by Frank P. Hill, Librarian. Paterson, 1886. Not paged. O.

The three lists and the "relativ" index are distinguished by being on differently colored paper. Short titles, without place of publication.

The MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. has just issued its 6th annual supplement to its general catalogue as pp. 13-226 of its report for 1884-5.

FULL NAMES.

W: Culver Roberts. (The leading orator of twenty-five campaigns.)

H: Mason Brooks. (Curiosities of the old lottery.)

Moses McCure Strong. (History of the territory of Wisconsin, from 1836 to 1848.)

F: Russell Guernsey. (A-B-C Spanish phrase book.)

Bibliography.

BLANC, Joseph. Bibliographie italo-française univ., ou catalogue méthodique de tous les imprimés en langue française sur l'Italie ancienne et moderne, 1475-1885. Vol. 1: Rome, Eglise, Italie. Milan, 1886. 8°. 1038 col. 15 lire.

ENGEL, K.: Zusammenstellung der Faust. Schriften vom 16. Jahrhundert bis Mitte 1884. Oldenburg, Schulze, 1885. 718 p.

A 2d ed. of his *Bibliotheca Faustiana* pub. in 1874 gives 2713 titles of books, articles, etc. Commended in *Nation*, p. 280.

HAYN, Hugo. *Bibliotheca Germanorum gynaecologica et cosmetica*; Verzeichniss deutscher sexueller u. cosmet. Schriften m. Einschluss der Uebersetzgn., nebst Angabe der Originale. Unter besond. Berücksicht. der älteren populären Medicin u. Beifüg. v. Antiquarpreisen bearb. Zugleich Suppl. zur 2. Aufl. der "*Bibliotheca germanorum erotica*." Lpzg., Unflad, 1886. 158 p. 8°. 6 m.

KNUTTTEL, Dr. W. P. C. *Lijst van Engelsche vlugschriften, betreffende hebbende op de Nederl. geschiedenis tot het jaar 1640.* (In *Bibliogr. adversaria*, v. 5, no. 6 and 7.)

LASTEYRIE, R. de, and LEFÈVRE-PONTALIS. *Bibliographie des travaux hist. et archéol. pub. par les sociétés savantes de la France.* Livraison. 1: Ain-Calvados. Paris, 1886. 11+200 p. 4°.

LIST of embossed books, maps [etc.] for the use of the blind. Boston, Howe Memorial Press, 1886. 4 p. O.
25 juveniles and 59 other works.

LOZZI, Car. *Biblioteca storica dell'antica e nuova Italia: saggio di bibliografia analitico comparato e critico.* Vol. 1. Imola, Galeati, 1886. 493 p. 8°.

MAZZATINTI, Gius. *Inventario dei manoscritti italiani delle biblioteche di Francia.* Vol. 1: Bib. Naz. di Parigi. Roma, 1886. 182+256 p. 8°.

MONTIER, L. *Bibliographie des dialectes dauphinois.* Valence, 1885. 55 p. 8°. 1.50 fr.

MORGAN, Appleton. Digest Shakespeareanæ [sic] a topical index of printed matter (other than literary or æsthetic commentary or criticism) relating to S. or the plays and poems, printed in English to 1886. Part 1, A-F. N. Y., Shakesp. Soc., 1886. 79 p. D.

OLSCHKI, S. Leo. Saggio di una storia delle più notevoli distruzioni di libri. Bologna, soc. tip. già Compositori, 1885. 16 p. 16°. From *Il Bibliofilo*, an. 6, n° 12.

PANSA, Giov. L'invenzione degli occhiali rivelata da' documenti e dalla bibliografia. (In *Il Bibliofilo*, an. 7, nr. 2, p. 17-20.)

SCHLOSSAR, A. Die Literatur der Steiermark in hist., geog. u. ethnog. Beziehung. Graz, Fr. Goll, 1886. 11+171 p. gr. 8°. 6 m.

SORAGNA, Raimondo di. Bibliografia storica e statutaria delle provincie Parmensi. Fasc. 1. Parma, L. Battei, 1886. 253 p. 8°. 5 lire.

UZANNE, Oct. La bibliothèque d'un bibliophile. (In *Le Livre*, nr. 74, p. 57-63.)

VANDER HAEGHEN, F., and ARNOLD, Th. J. Bibliographie Lipsienne; œuvres de Juste-Lipse. Tome 1. Gand, C. Vyt, 1886. 598 p. 8°. 12 fr.

VISMARA, Ant. Bibliografia di T: Grossi. Como, F. Ostinelli di C. A., 1886. 45 p. + port.

WINSOR, J. Americana. (In *Atlantic monthly*, March, p. 317-326.)

Vol. 1 of a "BIBLIOGRAPHIE italico-française on catal. méthod. de tous les imprimés en langue française sur l'Italie anc. et mod., 1475-1885" has been issued by H. Welter, Paris, 1886, about 500 double-columned pages, for 15 fr. Vol. 2 will appear in June.

The Bulletin of the MAIMONIDES Library for April is devoted entirely to Education, being a list of books and magazine articles on that subject in the Library.

C: WELSH's "A bookseller of the last century," life of J: Newbery, London, Griffith, 1885, 11+[1]+373 p., O., contains (p. 168-335) an alphabetical list of the books published by the Newberys, 1740-1800, and (p. 336) some of the newspapers with which J: Newbery was connected, and (p. 337-347) a chronological list of Newbery's publications, 1740-1802.

INDEXES.

Indice delle memorie pubblicate negli ANNALI delle università toscane. Pisa, 1885. 12 p. 8°.

CATALOGO metodico degli scritti contenuti nelle pubblicazioni periodiche italiane e straniere. Parte 1: scritti biografici e critici. Roma, tip. della Cam. dei Dep., 1885. 17+517 p. 8°.

Has an alph. index of persons referred to in

the articles and another of authors. Contains in all 17,209 references to the articles in 241 Italian and foreign reviews.

Table des matières des 10 premières années (1873-82) du journal la NATURE. Paris, G. Masson, 1886. 284 p. 8°.

Table générale des matières contenues dans les Bulletins de la SOCIÉTÉ DES INGÉNIEURS CIVILES, 1848-84. Paris, 1886. 72 p. 8°.

Register naar eene wetenschappelijke verdeling op de werken van het WIJSKUNDIG GE-NOOTSCHAP "EEN ONVERMOEIDE ARBEID KOMT ALLES TE BOVEN," 1818-82. Amst., J. F. Sikken, 1886. 7+445 p. gr. 8°. 7.25 fl.

Library Humor.

Chicago Hostess (to young lady visiting from Boston).—Now, Penelope, I suppose the first thing you will want to see is our magnificent library?

Penelope.—Well, really, Aunt Julia, I suppose it is very fine, but do you know it occurred to me that I would like to visit one of your establishments where so many poor little innocent pigs are slaughtered every day.

"HALF the books in this library are not worth reading," said a sour-visaged, hypercritical, novel-satiated woman. "Read the other half then," advised a bystander.

ELLA A. GILES, of the Madison, Wis., Public Library, contributes to the *Milwaukee Sentinel* several columns of facetiae, from which we excerpt the following specimens:

A girl asked me a few moments ago for a household "Angel in Disguise," meaning, I found, "An Angel Unawares." Soon afterward, a small boy wanted "An Insane Lunatic" (a very excusable error in this case), and a swallow-faced, heavy-voiced woman, asked for Bulwer's "Last Days of Bombay." A young woman wishes for "Thrown on Clay," meaning, we find, "Thrown on the World," by Bertha Clay.

A boy came shuffling in and asked for one of the "Wonder" series. He looked a long time at the several volumes suggested as good, but could not decide which to take. Finally he saw one on the shelf, the title of which had been torn from the back, and he said with fervent delight, "Oh, I'll take that one!" And he would have no other. Why?

I was asked a few moments ago who the Fillibusters were. After finding various references for the lady, at no small sacrifice of time and patience, I learned that she had asked about the Fillibusters because her cousin had "just married a man named Fillibuster," and she had "heard that he belonged to a very distinguished family!"

Scribner & Welford's New Books.

A CHRONICLE HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF

William Shakespeare,

PLAYER, POET AND PLAYMAKER. By Frederic Gard Fleay, author of the "Shakespeare Manual." With two etched illustrations. Fine paper, medium 8vo, half leather, gilt top, \$4.50.

The theatrical side of the career of Shakespeare has never yet received any adequate consideration, his connection with the theatres and acting companies in his earlier years not having been traced or even investigated. His relations with other dramatists, especially with Jonson, have also been grossly misrepresented. While every idle story of mythical gossip has been carefully collected, and the pettiest details of his commercial dealings have been garnered, little attention has hitherto been given to his dealings with the plays by other men with whom he was fellow-worker, and a large group of evidences bearing on the chronology of his work, derived from the early production of English plays in Germany, has been cast aside as valueless. In this work an attempt is made to collect this neglected material, to throw new light on the Sonnets, and to determine the dates of the production of all his works. A complete list of all plays published with due authority anterior to 1640 by any dramatic writer is given from the Stationers' Registers. Many unfounded hypotheses of Collier, Halliwell, and others are for the first time exploded, and the work of ten years' investigation is condensed in a single volume. In many instances one paragraph represents months of labor, and it is hoped that a permanent addition of value is thus made to Shakespearian literature. The arrangement of the book is made so as to appeal not merely to the specialist, but to every one who feels an interest in the greatest writer of any literature and the crowning glory of our own.

FLOATING FLIES AND HOW TO DRESS THEM.

A treatise on the most modern methods of dressing artificial flies for trout and grayling. With full illustrated directions, and containing ninety hand-colored engravings of the most killing patterns, and accompanied by a few hints to dry-fly fishermen. By Frederic M. Halford. A large-paper edition, printed on Dutch hand-made paper, limited to 50 for America. Vellum, \$12.00.

LUCRETIVS.

Edited by the late H. A. J. Munro, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 3 vols., demy 8vo. Vols. I. and II., Introduction, Text and Notes. Vol. III., Translation. Fourth Edition, finally revised, cloth, \$9.60.

PRINCIPLES OF GREEK ETYMOLOGY.

By Prof. G. Curtius. Translated and edited by A. S. Wilkins, M.A., and E. B. England, M.A. Revised edition. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, \$11.20.

COSMOPOLITAN ESSAYS.

By Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I. With maps. Demy 8vo, cloth, \$7.20.

DAYS AND NIGHTS of SERVICE WITH

SIR GERALD GRAHAM'S FIELD FORCE AT SUAKIM. By Major E. A. DeCosson, author of "The Cradle of the Blue Nile." Plan and illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, \$5.60.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES I., 1600-1625.

Taken from authentic sources. By E. Beresford Chancellor, author of "Historical Richmond." Fine-paper edition, with 9 portraits. Roxburg, \$4.20.

HERALDRY, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

Vol. 11. No. 6.

JUNE, 1886.

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No. 6.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

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WE said last January that all systems of classification and notation are compromises, each aiming at a different object and giving up, knowingly or not, some other good to attain it.

Mr. Schwartz repudiates the object which we assigned to his scheme; but this is merely because he has misunderstood us. We meant nearly the same by our "working out for one's self the place of a subject in the classification" that he means by saying that the main object of the alphabetical arrangement and mnemonic scheme is to fasten it in the memory; that is, we thought they would help to bring it back to the memory when it had slipped away. We doubt their power of fastening it there.

But we will revise our language. We will say that the "outs" of Mr. Schwartz's scheme are that it puts side by side classes that are inharmonious; that it does not provide for strict alphabetical arrangement in the subclasses, nor for anything near it when the library becomes large; and that the subdivision of classes is not minute enough for the number of works provided for in his scheme of numbering. The merits are that it is very ingenious, both as a whole and in many of its details (as, for instance, in making the classes 10-19); that the mnemonic table, when a man has once fixed it in his memory, helps him to remember the mark of a class in the scheme, provided he knows what word among all the possible words Mr. Schwartz has

chosen for its name (memory would be necessary because not a few of the names are unusual) and recollects under what general head the subject comes and what the name of that head is. This is the merit of the system from which it takes its name, "Alphabetic-mnemonic." The other advantage, which we are inclined to consider more important, as does its author, is that it is very economical of figures. Mr. Schwartz, to be sure, is mistaken in supposing that he can number a million works with a maximum of six figures. The only way in which that can be done is by numbering in order from 0 to 999,999. As soon as this series is broken up into several sections into each of which only its own kind of books can come, some sections must get full while others are still partly empty, and this waste of places in the latter case must be balanced in the full section by making more places by the addition of another figure (decimal fashion) or a letter giving a maximum of seven characters long before the library has a million works. But this is a trifling matter. Even seven characters can be endured, and the number of American libraries that need provide for a million volumes is limited. The notation is economical, tho not so economical as its deviser claims.

It ought also to be noted that in another way its saving of figures is less than at first sight appears. In just nine tenths of the classes six figures are used in every case; in some of the notations with which it is compared, while some book-marks may exceed six characters, others fall short of that number, so that the average after all is very little greater. Moreover, the six characters must be used for the smallest library as well as for the largest. But the decimal schemes all allow of using the broad outlines of the classification, with few figures, for small and slowly growing libraries, and insist on that close classing which necessitates long class-marks, only for the larger libraries.

WE hope librarians will send in promptly replies to the circular of inquiry issued by the Bureau of Education, for we have the promise that the result shall appear, as soon as compiled, in the JOURNAL.

ALPHABETICAL CLASSIFICATION: AN ANTI-CRITICISM.*

BY J. SCHWARTZ.

1. It is a total misapprehension of the purpose of my mnemonic tables to assume that I intended them as an "automatic" means of working out *à priori* the place of a class in the scheme¹. That distinction must rather be awarded to the so-called "logical" classifications²; my scheme is entirely *à posteriori*. It is true there is no sort of agreement, nor ever has been, nor probably ever will be, as to what logical arrangement means. Mr. Cutter, for example, thinks it is "logical" to make "American law" precede "Natural science" (the relationship between the two classes is altogether too subtle for my understanding³); Mr. Dewey's logic compels him to place Law before Philology; Mr. Smith, on the other hand, is quite sure it should be placed before Philosophy; while Mr. Edmands is equally certain that it ought to go just before History. I have selected only one example, but the number of such vagaries of "logical" classification might be multiplied *ad infinitum*. Truly it is a queer thing to be logical if the above is a fair instance. Here we have the spectacle of a number of gentlemen, all claiming to have logical schemes, and all agreeing to disagree as to the place of a very important class; yet when I propose to remedy this eternal disagreement by substituting an alphabetical order that is intelligible to every one, it only excites their smiles⁴. Some of these gentlemen arrange the classes in their catalogues in alphabetical order, and that, too, in its most extreme form—the dictionary; but the moment a proposal is made to arrange the books themselves on the same common-sense principle it shocks their "classifying instinct" (instinct, indeed! there is certainly no "reason" in the matter). The distinction between the two cases is altogether too fine for me. I cannot understand why the same principle of arrangement should not be equally valid in both cases⁵.

2. It goes without saying that if the place of a class in a scheme is not known it is just as easy to consult an index as to guess where it is in my scheme; but why should there be any guessing in the case? If the user of my system

does not know where a given class is, he is expected to consult the index, as my method does not pretend to supply the place of brains⁶. There is, however, this important distinction between my method and "close classification." The latter is so minute and complicated that a constant consultation of the index is implied by its very structure⁷. My plan is composed of a limited number of heads that can be easily carried in the memory, and the main object of the alphabetical arrangement and of the mnemonic key is simply to fasten them there. Consultation of an index is with me the exception; it is the rule in close classification. It seems to me an indication of weakness rather than of excellence that a system cannot be used without an index, especially when the index itself is an imperfect guide. I should like to see one of those indexes that has "all the synonymous names of one's subject in their proper places," or even all the classes themselves; it would be a literary curiosity⁸.

3. It is nowhere stated or "implied" by my explanation that two classes cannot be on the same shelf. My system is, in fact, based on the idea that they not only can but must be on the same shelf when the books that represent them are so few as to render it undesirable to assign separate heads to each subject⁹. Mr. Cutter, for example, logically provides a section for every king of England from Egbert to Richard III. I combine them all under one class, "Early history" (423)¹⁰. What I do maintain is, that closer classification than a range is impossible if we desire to have all the books on a given topic *in one place*. It is absurd to claim the merit of putting books of a kind in one place if the quartos and folios are several ranges (or even one) away from the octavos, and this must certainly happen very frequently in a scheme where "evident distinctness of subject" rules the classification¹¹.

4. When I maintained that books should be arranged proportionately, and that the classes should be evolved from the books and not the books be made to fit the classes, it does not follow, as Mr. Cutter supposes I meant, that every class should have *exactly* the same number of volumes. In fact, I maintain just the opposite. It is because classes vary in the number of volumes that I allow more sections to some

*[This reply to three criticisms of Mr. Schwartz's classification and notation, which appeared in our January number, was received by us in time for the February issue, but was withheld to make room for another article by Mr. Schwartz. — Ed.]

than to others. All that my system requires is that classes should not be made *à priori* simply because they exist, but *à posteriori* because enough books have been written on them to make it worth while. Of course, "distinctness of subject" must not be lost sight of, but it must be controlled by the fewness or largeness of the literature of said subject. Assuming a library of 10,000 volumes, for example, I never meant to imply that each of its ten primary divisions should have exactly 1000 volumes, neither more nor less. That is, of course, absurd and impossible. What I do maintain is that a balance of the claims of subject and of the number of volumes written will result in the ten primary departments of my plan. The sub-classes are formed in the same way. There is no claim that they are exactly equal, but that they are as equal as they can be¹³. Mr. Cutter's instances of supposed violation of my own rule are therefore irrelevant, for I have no such rule¹³.

5. Mr. Lane is mistaken in supposing that my object in making my classes (he should have said sections) of nearly equal extent was to secure an equal number of shelves for each. Nor is it correct to say that my plan "is practically a fixed-location system." It is true that it has all the advantages of that system, but at the same time the books can be shifted as often as desirable without ever altering a single number. These advantages are, however, rather the effect than the cause of my plan of making the sections nearly equal. The main purpose aimed at by that plan was to secure *short numbers*. In this respect it differs from nearly every other system. Long numbers are a constant nuisance in a busy library, and close classification is not possible without them. I, for one, am willing to forego all the supposed advantages of close classification if I can get rid of this nuisance.

Mr. Lane goes on to show that a fixed-location system will inevitably break down. I agree with him, and do not recommend that system; but as my plan is not "fixed," his arguments do not concern me. Further, my classes are formed from as large a survey of literature in general as I could make, and not merely by considering the supply of it that happens to be in my own library or in that of Mr. Cutter. If he has only three books on "Wines and Liquors," that does not prove that there may not be more elsewhere, or that he may not get more himself. There is, therefore, no reason why my system

could not be used at Harvard College or anywhere else. It is intended to be of general application. In fact, so little has the material in my own library had to do with forming my classes that in many cases the classes in my scheme are not represented in that library at all!

6. When I claimed that no plan yet devised will provide for the strict alphabetical order of individual books I was not referring particularly to Mr. Cutter's notation, although I certainly had it in mind. As he now claims that his system can do it, I shall proceed to show that it cannot. His mode of numbering individual books, when there are several of them, is to add a letter to the author number. This plan was suggested by me in 1878, and is still used in my library. Mr. Cutter has improved on my suggestion by making this letter the initial of the title, and I have adopted his improvement. If no author ever wrote more than twenty-five works, and no two of these works had the same initial, it would, of course, be possible to secure the "exact" order that Mr. Cutter claims. The trouble begins when a book is added that has the same initial as the one already numbered. Mr. Cutter's practice, in such cases, is to add the second letter of the title. Now, if this second letter *happens* to be later in alphabetical order than the second letter of the first book sub-alphabetical order is still possible. But, unfortunately, it may just as likely happen that the second book added should go alphabetically before the first one. For example, George Eliot's number is, we will say, E200, and "Mill on the floss" is E200m. If "Middlemarch" is added, Mr. Cutter would mark it E200mi; but it ought to go before E200m to be in "exact" order. "It would be easy to multiply such instances," but one is as good as a hundred, as a moment's reflection will show that two books with the same initial, and by the same author, are just as likely to be added in irregular as in regular alphabetical order.

Further, Mr. Cutter only adds an initial when he has more than one book by an author. Suppose that "Ivanhoe" was the only one of Scott's novels in his library, he would mark it, let us say, S500. If "Guy Mannering" were afterward added, it would be marked S500g, and, consequently, it would be shelved *after* "Ivanhoe." So much for the charge that strict sub-alphabetical order is not possible in any system yet devised¹⁴. As to Mr. Cutter's notation being complex and cumbrous, that is still my opinion; and I think any one who compares it with the

simple methods of numbering in use for centuries will share that opinion. Why should his notation "offend many persons" if it is neither complex nor cumbrous?²

REMARKS BY C. A. CUTTER.

¹ It was not called "automatic" with relation to its making, but with reference to its use; Mr. Schwartz claimed that the alphabetic order helped a man to remember where the class is. And the contention of the editorial was that it did not give much help (a) because transliteration is a bother, and (b) because the alphabetic order of a class depends on the name which the classifier chooses, and no one knows beforehand what names a classifier has chosen any more than he knows what "logical" order another classifier has chosen.

² Quotation marks are used here to emphasize a point; but in neither of the articles here replied to is the "logical classification" so called, nor can I remember ever applying that term to mine. Indeed I think Mr. Schwartz quoted it from his own explanation (LIB. JNL., 10 : 372). It might therefore be said, borrowing a line from him, that these instances of supposed inconsistency with logic are irrelevant, as no such claim is made. I do not know any good epithet for this kind of classification. Possibly the word systematic might serve, as it has less misleading connotations, but even that would have to be used in a popular rather than in a strictly philosophical sense, as one might say "systematoid."

³ There is none. My scheme falls into two distinct parts, the first ending at Law as part of the Social sciences, the second beginning with Natural sciences. I tried to make a complete circle of knowledge, in which each subject should lead by a natural transition into the next, but found that, however they were arranged, there were always two breaks, which occur at present one after Law, the other after Language. The existence of such breaks does not in the least lessen whatever good is to be got from the transitions in the other cases.

⁴ It is not the first time that the disagreement of what are here called the "logical" systems is brought forward as if the fact that there could be more than one proved that they are all worthless. This certainly is not logical. Classification is bringing together things which are similar. There are many ways in which things resemble one another, hence there are many ways in which they can be brought together and

consequently many systems of classification, all failing in some parts and all good in some parts. Mr. Schwartz's proposal to remedy a disagreement that is natural and not in itself an evil, by substituting an order that defeats the very object of the arrangement, is not so good as Nature's, which is "the survival of the fittest."

⁵ The reason for the smiles is not far to seek. The dictionary catalog does not pretend to be classified, and there is no suggestion of classification in it, so that the classificatory feeling is not aroused, and is not shocked by any odd juxtaposition. Mr. Schwartz's scheme, whatever his intentions, looks as if it were a systematic classification, and yet violates the principles of systematic classification at every point. Hence amusement in those who look at it, and do not study it enough to perceive the theory on which it is made. It is a mere matter of habit. The dictionary juxtaposition used to excite expressions of wonder and even of contempt before people got accustomed to it. So the metric system and the reformed spelling and the 35 base provoke hilarity or repugnance in those who think their own habits are the laws of nature.

Some of those who have dictionary catalogs, want a systematic arrangement on the shelves in order to get the advantages of both systems. If they had classed catalogs, they might prefer an alphabetical shelf arrangement. Mr. Dewey, however, classes both catalog and shelves systematically, Mr. Schwartz arranges both alphabetically.

By the way, Mr. Schwartz might have remarked that his method, alphabetical arrangement and sub-arrangement of classes, is simply the application to the shelves of the principle which Prof. Abbot used so successfully in the catalogue of Harvard College Library.

⁶ How could "brains" teach a man where a given class is in a system that claims not to be arranged on an intellectual basis.

⁷ The index is not needed for the thousand main classes in a close classification any more than in a broad one. It is only needed for the subdivisions, and often not for them, because any one with "brains" would know of what they must be subdivisions. For example, knowing that French history is 8F, one need not look in the index to find works on Louis XIV., tho if for any purpose one wanted the exact mark one might be compelled to go to the index. But in any system the classes that are much used are remembered for that very reason, and those

that send one to the index are the ones that are least called for.

⁸ Absolutely all it might be difficult to collect, but an index can contain all that a catalog would. I agree with Mr. Schwartz; I, too, should like to see such an index as I had in mind. Without including the gazetteer and the biographical and scientific dictionaries I believe one could be made that although not a literary curiosity would not deserve to be called an imperfect guide to the classification.

⁹ Mr. Schwartz objected to "having half a dozen subdivisions on one shelf" (LIB. JNL., 10: 372). Having the books that belong to those subdivisions all mixed up on one shelf is quite a different thing.

¹⁰ Mr. Cutter also has a class "Early and medieval history" (8E1), which any small library can use, if it prefers; but he provides, by simply adding one character, a place for each king in that period, being certain that when a library grows large it will be convenient for it to gather all its works on Alfred (8E1A), the Norman conquest (8E1Q), etc. The time has already come in the Athenæum, there being seven shelves full in this period, whose use is much facilitated by the books on the Norman conquest being collected on a shelf by themselves, and is not in the least interfered with by the fact that there are no books under the rubrics for Egbert, Ethelwulf, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred. Those rubrics stand ready to receive any books that may hereafter be written just as the numbers in an author-table may stand unused for years,* without interfering with the usefulness of the rest of the system.

¹¹ My experience is that it need not happen at all if one thinks it worth while to avoid it. The fear of it is one of the bugbears that have unnecessarily frightened the opponents of movable location. (Of course I do not speak of those enormous books that require special shelves made for them; they break through any system.)

¹² It is very common not to distinguish between classification and notation. Classes should be made because of distinctness of subject; notation should be so arranged as to get an approximately equal number of books under each mark, because in that way there will be the greatest economy of numbers. What-

ever practical advantage there is in classing books at all, there is in classing them minutely, but this cannot be done without burdening the notation. We supposed from Mr. Schwartz's explanation (L. JNL., v. 10) that he thought the latter point was to be paramount, and no weight whatever was to be given to subject considerations. As he meant, however, that the claims of both are to be taken into account, the question is reduced to this, which of the different schemes draws the line in the best place. Mr. Schwartz asserts that his does. Others may think that he assigns altogether too little value to the demands of class, and that other schemes surpass him there, while sufficiently approximating to equal numbers to satisfy the claims of notation.

¹³ This is strange arguing. Mr. Schwartz blames a system that "co-ordinates English fiction and Chess" because those classes are unequal in the number of their books, and yet, when it is shown that his scheme (intended for universal use) the first time it is applied to another library co-ordinates classes that differ as a thousand differs from one, the objection is pronounced irrelevant. What is the exact inequality that may be allowed?

¹⁴ When the philosopher of old proved conclusively that motion was impossible, the practical man got up and walked. In reply to the elaborate argument above it is enough to say that the individual books in the class English fiction in the Athenæum, are now and have been ever since I applied my system to them, in strict alphabetical order.

If Mr. Schwartz had contented himself with saying that no system yet known could keep books "in more than approximate alphabetical order" *after the numbers have once been printed in a catalog, until the next catalog is issued*, the assertion would have been indisputable. But libraries with only written catalogs can maintain a perfect order by the easy method of occasionally altering a book number.

¹⁵ Because it is novel.

The amount of it all then is this: Those who make the juxtaposition of related classes the basis of their system have never succeeded and perhaps never will succeed in making a perfect arrangement; but they make many which are useful, and, on the whole, satisfactory. He who makes economy of notation-numbers the basis can never get absolute success because having the minimum of numbers depends upon abso-

*A library of 100,000 works arranged under 1000 heads averages 100 to a class. If 99 author-numbers are provided for each class, the greater part must be unused in a library of 20,000 volumes.

lute equality of books in the classes, which even if once established never can continue in a growing library; but he has got an approximation which enables him to use a fraction of one less character on the average than a plan which allows of much more minute classification. Speaking roundly the question is, shall we have broad classification with six figures, or close classification with say eight or nine figures or close classification with seven letters-and-figures combined?

THE ASTOR LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

BY W: C. LANE, OF HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE new catalogue of the Astor Library, of which the first volume is just issued, is a continuation of the old catalogue prepared by Dr. Cogswell in 1857-61, and contains the accessions from 1860 to 1880, in which period the library has doubled in size. In its general form and scope it closely follows its predecessor, but has made three notable improvements in giving the names of authors in full, in printing contents and occasional subject-entries in a smaller type than the rest, and in distinguishing authors from titles by the use of small capitals. The result is a page of stately and simple appearance, in a large type pleasant to read; but one is somewhat shocked in these days to find not a single italic or full-faced letter, a judicious use of which would have made consultation so much easier.

The catalogue is ostensibly an author-catalogue, but a certain number of subject-entries have crept in, especially such as relate to persons and places. These, however, do not pretend to be complete, as quickly appears on examination. One should, perhaps, take in thankfulness what has been provided, and wait patiently for a complete subject-catalogue to contain the rest, but what is given is just enough to show how much would be gained in convenience by a thoroughgoing adoption of the system. "Comets" and "Cuneiform Inscriptions" are examples of other occasional incomplete subject-entries which are useful as far as they go, and, therefore, cannot be objected to, but which seem out of place in an author-catalogue. The tables of contents, which are freely given, cannot be passed by without a word of protest against their arrangement. After catalogues such as those of the Brooklyn Library and the Peabody Institute have shown what improvements on the old-fashioned style can be made in certain cases,

it is a disappointment to find the contents of the hundred volumes of the "British Poets," for instance, given in the order of the volumes, instead of alphabetically by the authors. In all cases the contents would be much easier to read if broken into two columns, so that the items could be more frequently paragraphed without losing space. At present the lines being in small type and unleaded are too long ($4\frac{1}{2}$ in.) to be read with comfort. It is, perhaps, an ungracious act to pick flaws in a work of this kind, which is the result of so much careful labor and of patient research that is not manifest to the casual reader, but it is to be hoped that in the succeeding volumes the example of the old catalogue may not be so closely followed, and that it may be found possible to introduce improvements in the contents and give completeness to the subject-entries under the names of persons and places.

In conclusion, let me mention briefly other points which interest the professional cataloguer rather than the general public. Great pains have been taken to give authors' names in full, and to make the catalogue reliable in this respect. For this the editor will receive the blessings of all cataloguers who appreciate what this implies. English noblemen are entered under the title instead of under the family name. Early proper names take the Latin form if before 850 A.D. After that date they are given in the vernacular when French; German generally follow the authority of the "Allgemeine deutsche Biographie"; others retain the Latin form unless good authority appears for changing.

The titles are of moderate length, not cut down to their shortest limits, but not unduly extended. Title-entries are not uncommon in addition to the author-entries, and in all such cases the entry is a complete one, not a mere cross-reference. Works published by a society or institution—(e.g., the various catalogues of the collections in the British Museum) are entered in full under both the author's name and the name of the society. Addresses before colleges, societies, etc., are treated in the same way.

Under the names of cities, the different departments of the government are placed first, arranged in alphabetical order; then follows a division "Miscellaneous" which includes a variety of titles relating to the city; after which come the societies, institutions, etc., of the city, grouped under heads such as Libraries, Museums, Societies, charitable and moral, Societies, literary and scientific, Conventions, Churches, Directo-

ries, etc. The contents of sets and of the proceedings of societies such as the American Assoc. for the Adv. of Science, the American Antiquarian Society, the Camden Society, the Bibliothèque Elzévirienne, and the like, are given at length, but where they have been already printed in full in some well-known catalogue, reference is made to the place. Literary and historical collections are in general analyzed, but not scientific collections.

BUCKRAM AND MOROCCO.

BY MELVIL DEWEY.

AFTER the discussions at the Lake George Conference on buckram and duck as a binding material, I wrote to England, and found from the leading manufacturers, Winterbottom, of Manchester, that their goods were sold in the United States only by Louis Dejonge & Co., 71 Duane St., N. Y., the largest dealer in binding cloths and moroccos in this country. The United States has only two makers of book cloth, one in Providence, R. I., and one on Staten Island. Neither make buckram, either cotton or linen, so that all buckram found in the United States is imported.

Dejonge showed me very extensive lines of samples of buckram in a great variety of colors, embossed and very handsome, but all *cotton*, and they were not aware that it was made in linen. On writing again to the factory in Manchester, we find that they do make linen buckram in smaller variety and at an increased price. It is little used, not so much on account of the extra cost, perhaps, as because the cotton is so much handsomer and obtainable in many more colors and varieties of embossed figures.

The cotton is all 37 inches wide, and has 30 to 36 yards in a piece. Black, brown, dove, orange, sage, greens, and blues are 40 cents per yard; magenta, 45 cents; best red, cochineal, 50 cents. The above prices are for fast colors. Colors not fast are 6 cents per yard cheaper. The linen buckram is 55 cents per yard, 36 to 38 inches wide, 40 yards in a piece. Its appearance, as is well known to all who have ever seen it, is of a figured cloth, ironed out smooth under heavy pressure. It is not pleasing in looks, but of course wears much better than cotton. Cotton buckram thus costs about 5 cents per square foot, and linen 6 cents, while the best turkey morocco is about 40 cents.

I propose importing some of the genuine linen buckram and conducting some further experiments as to lettering and durability.

At the same time I made inquiries concerning leather sold as morocco. Their statements confirm my previous belief, and add definite figures. The best makers select the larger and finer skins, and make up nothing else. These bring about \$33 per dozen, and measure about 7 square feet to each skin, thus making the cost 40 cents per square foot. Poorer grades of genuine turkey are sold as low as \$25. We use on our books in the Columbia College Library only the \$33 grade. D. Appleton & Co. buy only this grade for their bindery. The leather most commonly sold as turkey morocco is Persian goat, which measures about 6 feet, and sells at \$13 to \$20 per dozen. Except in rare cases the light colors cannot be had in Persian, as they would be streaky and unsatisfactory, so the skins are dyed in black and dark colors. Persian thus costs 20 cents to 30 cents per square foot—that is, cheap Persian costs half the best morocco; but the best Persian, at 30 cents, costs as much as the cheapest turkey, the skins being smaller. I estimate the average cost to be about two thirds. The leather known as bock is Persian sheep, is less durable, measures only 4½ feet, and sells for about \$9.50 per dozen. The skin being so much smaller, the leather really costs almost as much per square foot as Persian goat, and binders buy very little bock.

It is harder to distinguish these leathers after they are bound up on books. One familiar with them recognizes largely by the grain and "feel," especially of the back. There is a soft, velvety finish to the back of turkey, while on Persian the finish is smoother and harder.

Some perfectly honest binders are deceived in their leathers, and believe that they are getting genuine turkey when they are using bock or Persian, and some of the imitations will deceive the very elect. The only safe plan would seem to be for a library to buy from a responsible house the genuine leather, and have it put upon its books. Of course the same thing is done by having an honest binder, who, in turn, will go to a responsible house.

The question is still open, whether a good Persian goat will not wear more than two thirds as long as turkey, and, therefore, be the cheaper leather to use. But if we pay the price for turkey, we of course wish to make sure that we are getting it.

In deciding between leathers, I have often called attention to a fallacy important enough to bear new mention. Librarians often speak as if a binding costs only two thirds as much, be-

cause the leather used only costs two thirds as much. A common binder's bill is, say, 60 cents for an 8vo in half roan and 90 cents for the same in half goat. Now, as matter of fact, if the book is properly sewed and forwarded, and proper thread and boards and paper used, every process costs exactly the same, except the strip of leather, 10x25 cms, that goes on the back. A turkey skin costing \$2.75, with allowance for waste, will cut twenty of these backs, which, therefore, cost, say, 15 cents each. A Persian skin costing, say, \$1.40 will cut only 15 or 16 backs, the average cost being 9 or 10 cents. The buck or sheep costing 80 cents will cut only eleven or twelve backs, or 7 cents each, and buckram costs only 2 cents. Now, if the book is prepared for its back, the difference between the best turkey morocco and Persian or sheep is only from 5 cents to 8 cents per volume, and I doubt if any library would hesitate to pay this trifling extra cost, and get the best. Binders charge 50 per cent more for morocco for two reasons: chiefly because they find they can get it, as people who ask for morocco bindings are usually able to pay higher prices, and the binder, as in nearly all businesses and professions, makes most of his profits on the higher-priced goods. The second

reason is that most binders really take more pains with the morocco books, finishing more carefully, and often using better materials; but this should not apply to library books. For any librarian fitted for his place will see that all his books are bound with proper quality of thread, boards, etc., and if this is done nothing better will be required if goat is used instead of sheep on the back.

The true way to adjust this in contract work is to get the binder's price for first-class work in sheep, as if all backs were to be done in sheep, and then to order him to use the best turkey for the backs, the library paying the actual difference in the cost of leather, which as shown above will average about 7 cents per volume, or, if a buckram book is solidly put together, it would be only 13 cents extra to use the best turkey back, so I doubt the growth of buckram except for peculiar uses—*e. g.*, great volumes of newspapers, etc., that would spoil a whole skin of turkey.

I have had prepared for use in the Library School a complete line of these various leathers, with notes as to cost, durability, etc., and hope that questions still in doubt may soon be settled by careful experiments. We shall be grateful for any new light.

QUOT HOMINES, TOT SENTENTIÆ; OR, THE TWO LIBRARIES.

1. IN THE LIBRARY.

(From the *Literary world*, Aug. 22, 1885.)

From the oriels one by one
Slowly fades the setting sun;
On the marge of afternoon
Stands the new-born crescent moon.
In the twilight's crimson glow
Dim the quiet alcoves grow.
Drowsy-lidded Silence smiles
On the long-deserted aisles.
Out of every shadowy nook
Spirit faces seem to look,
Some with smiling eyes, and some
With a sad entreaty dumb;
He who shepherded his sheep
On the wild Sicilian steep,
He above whose grave are set
Sprays of Roman violet,
Poets, sages,—all who wrought
In the crucible of thought:—
Day by day as seasons glide
On the great eternal tide,
Noiselessly they gather thus
In the twilight beauteous
Hold communion each with each
Closer than our earthly speech,
Till within the east are born
Premonitions of the morn.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

2. IN THE OTHER LIBRARY.

(From actual experience.)

From the windows every one
Quite has gone the setting sun,—
Quite has gone the afternoon;
Shines out-doors the usual moon.
In the electric's jumping light
Dims the reader's straining sight.
Busy-bodied Bustle "piles"
Up and down the crowded aisles.
After every shady book
Spiritedly some folks look,
Some with shame-faced mien, and some
With requirement loud and grum.
Those old hogs who all got wet
In the Lake Gennesaret
These might be, whose angry greed
Grunts for books they shouldn't read.
Cranks and bummers, dodging work,
Votaries of great Saint Shirk,
Day by day, as seasons glide
On the great eternal tide,
Noisily oft gather thus,
And with ways unbeauteous
Scold, complain, and growl, and jaw,
Sometimes even beyond the law,
Till we flourish at each mug
Premonitions of the Jug.

CLINTON SKULLNARD.

VANDALS IN A LIBRARY.

From the Times.

ALTHOUGH many years have passed since its occurrence, American bibliophiles must remember the "Libri incident"—the story of that singular guardian of public libraries who robbed almost every institution intrusted to his surveillance and looted the French Bibliothèque Impériale of a number of rare works, which still are missing from its shelves. It made an immense sensation at the time among *savants*, who were divided into two camps, one pro, the other contra, for the Count was a personage with influential backers in high places, who throughout stuck to his cause manfully, and Prosper Mérimée was imprisoned at Saint Pélagie for a fortnight for his passionate vindication of the patrician thief, all of which I mention by way of introduction to the account of a similar larceny recently brought to light somewhat curiously in Spain, where one of the great public libraries was ruthlessly plundered and its valuable contents sold clandestinely to a Parisian amateur. There is, however, a certain difference between the two affairs. Spaniards are too busy about politics to care much what becomes of musty tomes, and so have not been at all exercised over their dispersion, and the Iberian seems to be an ingenuous creature who did not know so well as the Italian the value of his booty; unlike the Count, he had not learned how to make \$6,000 per annum with his pickings and stealings. The books came to France quite by accident; they have been sold off here for a mere song, as though they were so much waste paper, and collectors who are ever on the watch for bargains, diligent seekers who complain that nothing is left to be found, have been ignorant of the fact that for months past has been offered for next to nothing a collection of volumes, some of them unique, and of which, in the eyes of the confirmed bibliomaniac one single copy represents a value which exceeds the salary for a year of a chief clerk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The library of Seville was founded by Fernando Columbus, a son of the celebrated navigator, and, like his illustrious sire, a great traveller, only his aim was the discovery of rare and curious books instead of new worlds, to accomplish which he visited the Low Countries, France, and England, and rummaged every nook and corner of the Peninsula seeking the wherewithal to fill his library, especially purchasing the romaunts of mediæval chivalry, monkish mysteries, songs and ballads where good King Arthur's doings are told of, facetiæ, tales of sorcery, and treatises on witchcraft, getting together between 15,000 and 20,000 volumes and manuscripts, all which he bequeathed to his grandnephew of Luis Columbus, with the obligation on his part to spend 100,000 maravedis annually for the keeping in good order of his cherished collection. But Don Luis was no such man; he was a backsliding polygamist, if that be the qualification of an individual who had four wives living at the same time, a debauchee who cared more for women, wine, cards and dice than for reading, and so

the collection was turned over to the Chapter of Seville's Cathedral, designated by Fernando as second legatee, in whose possession it was much as pearls are when thrown to swine, Andalusian monks having naught in common with the Benedictines. They were quite indifferent to those precious works as Don Luis, and so their pillage was unnoticed. First, King Philippe II. abstracted a lot of rare parchments; then the courtiers imitated their sovereign's example, and finally, when the official librarian died of the plague in 1709, the keys of the Columbus collection were given to the scavengers and sweepers of the cathedral, who used to stow away in the library their brooms and torches, while proletarian urchins adopted the room as their playground, amusing themselves especially with tearing out and defacing the prints and miniatures, and, among other acts of vandalism, destroying three folios of inestimable value in consequence of marginal notes that had been traced by the illustrious Christopher himself. Early in the present century, however, an effort was made to restore the Columbus library by the purchase of such old books as could be picked up in garrets or from bookstalls and the appointment of a custodian a little less careless than his predecessors, and in 1870 the catalogue of the library contained the names of 34,000 volumes and 16,000 manuscripts. A great many of these were mere waifs and strays, as I have mentioned, but among the number were a few relics of the original collection, thrown in pellmell with the trash, without any special external sign by which to distinguish them, but easily recognizable when opened, as the fastidious Fernando had always been in the habit of inscribing upon the fly-leaf and at the foot of the last page of each new acquisition the date, the price paid, and the place where it was purchased, with, quite frequently, some personal observations and criticisms.

Now what really happened in the Chapter of Seville last Autumn no one rightly knows. Did the earthquakes that then split the Giralda from its base to its summit also make a breach in the walls of its library through which thieves could pass? Did these earthquakes shake all the books into the street? I repeat, no one can explain, but certain is it that very shortly afterward a lot of Fernando Columbus's volumes reached Paris. The two first consignments came here under rather curious circumstances. A well-known bric-à-brac maniac, whose hotel stands not far from the avenue leading to the Bois de Boulogne, received from his Spanish correspondent several cases of magnificent ancient tapestry, and in the corners of these boxes, as though intended to keep their contents snugly packed, were stowed away a great number of admirable manuscripts of the fifteenth century, with Gothic *plaguettes* of wonderful beauty. Unfortunately, Monsieur X., who, like most parvenus, estimates books according to the richness of their binding, was unable to appreciate the value of this treasure trove, and so hastened to dispose of it as waste paper to a vender of second-hand literature, and he again, though attaching a trifle more importance to his purchase

than did the seller, was almost as ignorant, as you may judge from a single example,—the sale for \$24 of a copy of Louise Labbé's works which one fortnight later an enlightened amateur eagerly snapped up for 6,000f. Subsequent to this, yet not before he had gotten rid of many of his gems, the dealer drew up a catalogue, which, as it merits special mention in the history of curious and precious books to be found in Paris, I shall quote from for the benefit of any of your readers who may have leanings toward bibliomania :

Le Chevalier aus Dames ; Mets : Hocheede. Small-quarto, gothic. A. D. 1516.
 Felatbuch der Wundtartzney. Strasburg. A. D. 1517. In folio, with anatomical plates.
 Les Faicts et Prouesses du Puissant Hector. Paris : Ph. Le Noir, s. d. Small in 4to, gothic.
 L'Hystoire et Cronique du Noble et Vaillant Baudoin Comte de Flandres lequell Epousa le Dyable. Lyon : Arnoullet, s. d. Small in 14°, gothic.
 La Maréchalierie de Laurens Ruse, translâtée du Latin en Francoys. Paris : Wechel. A. D. 1533. In folio, gothic.
 La Thoyson d'Or, composée par Réverend Père Le Dieu, Guillaume. In folio, gothic. Vol. I. Paris. Vol. II. Troyes. Nicholas Le Rouge. A. D. 1530.
 Sensuyt Ung Très Beau et Excellent Romant Nommé Johan de Paris. Lyon : Cl. Mourry, s. d. Small gothic in 8vo, with wood-cuts.
 Les Grandes Prouesses du Très Vaillant Chevalier Tristan. Paris. A. D. 1533. In folio, gothic.

Even at public auction these books would fetch at least 30,000f. to 40,000f., to judge from the price (11,000f.) paid for a copy, then supposed to be unique, of the "Chevalier aus Dames" at the sale of M. Didot's collection in 1878, but the dealer, evidently ignorant of the existence of the famous Brunet, estimated the entire lot at 650f., and, stranger still, found no customers even at that figure, among his ordinary patrons, who bargained for a reduction during a whole month, haggling over a matter of 100f., until one day some one heard of the affair and bought without hesitation, after which, feeling much encouraged by his profit of 625f. on the 25f. paid by him to M. X., he returned to that gentleman's palatial residence and bought another job lot for \$20. "It will very nearly pay the freight of my carpets," chuckled M. X., who "never thought old paper could be worth so much, and I'll tell my Seville friend to send me some more." Wiser, however, from experience, he determined—I mean the book-dealer—to sell at retail henceforth, and so offered to a celebrated bibliophile, for 200f., a Phebus de Trepparel, "Des deduis de la chasse des bestes Sauvages et des oiseaux de proie," Paris, s. d., a small folio, of which the last copy sold here in 1881, was knocked down at auction for 5,000f. "Two hundred francs !" exclaimed the celebrated bibliophile, "two hundred francs ! You are mad ! Never ! Seventy-five francs, if you chose, but not a single centime more." And he got it for \$15, as some one else got for \$12 the "Côte Rômât de la Rose," a *plaque* in 4to. s. l. n. d., unknown to exist until very recently, containing a series of rare documents intended as a defence of the fair sex against the allegations of the famous "Roman de la Rose." I cannot enumerate, of course, here all the pearls and diamonds which the peddler offers for the price of old iron, but should any of your readers be so minded they can procure for \$8 a volume

of Clement Marot's tracts, not before supposed to be extant and at public sale, worth its weight in greenbacks, and a score of other things equally rare and valuable. Yet must they be prompt, for amateurs are beginning to discover these hidden treasures, and once their attention attracted and the purveyor's name known they will go directly to the (as one might say) carpet bagger, with whom there is still a large supply on hand awaiting customers.

Nor is this the only reason for promptness. Already has one ultra-conscientious creature offered to restore all the manuscripts bought by him at cost price, provided the Seville Chapter will take such precautions as will prevent further depredations, which is noble on his part, but unappreciated, as the personage to whom he wrote has replied that "he could make no promises to that effect, as in our country we attach little importance to moldy, worm-eaten waste paper." There seems no doubt that there has been a robbery ; every volume brought here bears the same marks of mutilation ; all the notes at the beginning and end of each book added by Fernando Columbus have been scratched out, and so has been the signet of the Columbine, a black stamp about an inch in diameter, representing the Girálda tower flanked on both sides with vases of flowers and bearing the inscription, "Biblioteca Columbiana," yet the Vandals did not obliterate all traces of their origin, and on one copy, the "Complainte de l'Escuyes à la Dame," a Gothic quarto, is quite legible the following : "*Este libro costo en Torino . . . 12 de enero de 1531.*" This book was purchased at Turin on the 12th of January, 1531, while the seal of the Columbine is still intact on another. Spanish literati may perhaps feel indignant at the recital of this profanation, but as the authorities decline to interfere, the thieves will probably continue their exploits, although they do make very little money by their operations. Amateurs of limited means will doubtless profit by this golden opportunity, but even they must regret that in this enlightened age a civilized people should wink at the dispersion of these literary treasures so laboriously collected 350 years ago by an illustrious savant. Certainly in the possession of genuine connoisseurs these books will be more sedulously cared for than when they were on the shelves of the Columbian, but how many have been lost and mislaid, have served to wrap up sugar and cheese and garlic, how many have been destroyed or wantonly torn to light a *papelito* ? Besides, volumes in a public library are accessible to everybody, they can be consulted by all interested in their contents, whereas in the hands of private individuals they are volumes that never again, in all probability, will be reopened.

THE THEFT AT PARMA.

THE *Bibliophile*, Nr. 24 and 25, gives the following account of the theft last year which we have already briefly mentioned. An Englishman wished to examine certain engravings which he knew belonged to the library, but they were nowhere to be found. This fact greatly disturbed Respighi, the officer in whose charge they

were, but his mind was soon set at rest. One day an attendant observed Panini, the Secretary of the Library, a man 77 years old, hastily leaving the room where the valuable books were kept, with a volume under his arm. He notified Director Perau, who questioned Panini. Panini made excuses, but the directors, who were determined to catch the thief, drew threads across the shelves of the book-cases, and on the 30th of May, 1885, found three of the threads broken. They at once examined Panini's desk, and discovered there rare engravings and mss. He was immediately suspended, confessed the theft, threw himself at the directors' feet, and begged for mercy. He stated that he had opened Respighi's desk with a false key, taken from it the key of the room, and erased the titles from the catalog. When they searched his dwelling they found several more of the missing articles, but of the 4000 engravings belonging to the library 325 have disappeared, many of them of great value.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AS PUBLIC EDUCATORS.

A REPORTER of the *Boston Herald* interviewed Mr. Dewey. His report, March 19th, concludes: "'The public library,' says Mr. Dewey, 'is an institution whose importance is not recognized by the mass of people. It is our purpose to show it to be of equal value with the public school and the church, these three forming a grand trinity as means of public education and advancement. Most people now look upon the library as a good thing to have in a community, but by no means an essential. This idea is to be done away with. In the small town of the future, the library will be recognized as one of the prime necessities. There's no way of reaching the public so effectively as by the printed pages. It far exceeds the pulpit or the rostrum in force and power of extension. Here, then, is the trinity. The public school makes the base, giving the foundation for education; the church forms one of the sides by its moral teachings and its care for the spiritual man; and the public library makes the other side by its broad and general training of all classes and sects. It will not be many years before the public library will be recognized for its full value, and the little libraries will be found wherever churches and schoolhouses are. Every small town will have its library. That this change is surely coming is proved by the communications which our association is constantly receiving from cities and towns all over the country, where public libraries are contemplated. In most of the cases somebody has left an endowment, large or small, as a public library fund, or the nucleus for one, and the people want information about how to begin. One aim of our organization is to give just this information, for we have learned that experience and wisdom directed toward the proper starting of a public library yield splendid returns, and are a source of perpetual satisfaction in the later career of the library. A small but wise expenditure at the beginning is equal to a much larger outlay in later years.'

THE NEW QUARTERS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It occupies the entire south half of the 4th floor of the City Hall. The main room is 81 x 96 feet and 26 feet high. The space has been utilized by swinging a deck or platform about 50 feet wide and the full length of the room half way mid floor and ceiling. This is reached by stairs both to the right and left of the entrance. It is for periodicals, illustrated matter, daily papers, and transient reading.

The receiving desk will be directly in front, and 15 feet from the entrance. The space on the right is for ladies, and that on the left for gentlemen and juveniles. The space in front of the desks is 15 x 75 feet. The balance of the main floor will contain the library proper. There will be five ranges of cases separated by aisles. The cases are of uniform length, 13 feet, and there will be 12 cases in each range.

In the extreme southeast corner of the building will be the rooms of the Board of Directors and committees, etc. In the southwest corner will be the office of the Librarian, his assistant and secretary.

The new room provided for the reference department is 42 feet square, and entirely shut off from the main library by a walled room 16 x 39 feet in size containing the reference works. The light is good, and its elevation removes it from all noise of the street. The patent reports and medical works will be in a room apart in the northeast corner of the City Hall.

The walls of the rooms are finished in a cream-tint, which gives a cheerful appearance, while the work of the artist has given elegance to ceiling, cornice, and pediment. Both gas and electric light will be used in the library.

A PASSION FOR BOOKS.

THE *London Spectator* having said that the "average Englishman hates buying books," and that, in his eagerness to borrow, "he often performs acts of incredible meanness," an Englishwoman writes to it in reply as follows:

"I am a very 'average' Englishwoman, and yet almost the keenest pleasure of my whole life has been to buy books. When I have made acquaintance with a noble, good, and beautiful book, I could not rest until it was mine—my very own. The years roll back as I write, and I see myself, five-and-twenty of them ago, young, and just married. We had very foolishly married without and against the consent of our parents, and they (God bless them!—they are here no more) thought, I fancy, to unmarried us, by a process of starvation. Many a time (my husband dining at an eating-house) did I eat only dry bread for dinner, all the while guarding and treasuring up—chiefly tied in a corner of my handkerchief for safety, fearing, if discovered, it would go in beef and mutton—a sovereign given me by a cousin, and which I destined to the purchase of 'Boswell's Life of Johnson.'

"I had to wait five months ere opportunity favored me, and not until I had been some

time at the Cape of Good Hope did I triumphantly carry home my volumes. But when at last I held them as my own in my eager hands, what were exile, and poverty, and vexation in comparison?

"Sir, every book on my shelves is dear to me, for every book means a sacrifice. But for what an end! In my many sorrows, they—my books—have been unfailling in kindness and comfort. In foolishness they have given wisdom and guidance, they have been strength to my weakness, have helped me to help others, and in their possession has been deep joy; and, what is more, they have removed far from my home and from my heart that sore sorrow and trial of woman's life—loneliness.

"It is to me a small matter that I have mostly fed poorly and dressed plainly, since, by so doing, I have been enabled to gather under my roof the great and noble of the earth, who look down at me from my walls with the faces of friends. Had I (would to God I could have!) the boon of life once more, I should, so far as the blessed acquisition of books goes, live it all over again. I am, sir, etc., E. S."

A passion like this for books, if at all general, would soon place literature on a very high plane. It would stimulate exertion in every branch, it would draw to letters the best intellect of the country, it would make possible ambitious enterprises, and it would exalt good and degrade poor literature.

PIG-SKINS FOR BOOKBINDING.

From London Bookseller.

At one time, before morocco came into general use, pig-skins were largely employed for bookbinding. One reason why they fell into disuse, probably, was their cost, but this, at least, is no longer an impediment. Pig-skins are tanned by an old-fashioned and somewhat tedious process, but it has the advantage of turning them into a leather of extraordinary toughness and durability, which is all but impervious to atmospheric influences. We lately received some specimens of pig-skins, or, as they are named by the tanners, hog-skins, specially manufactured by Messrs. John Muir & Sons, of Beith, for the use of bookbinders. They are in a variety of shades, and are worked up into a very beautiful grain, something like a large grain morocco in appearance. Their cost, we are informed, is a little below that of calf, so that they fall quite within the limits of expense as materials for bookbinding. Appearances are greatly in their favor, and whether for library bindings, where strength and durability are the prime considerations, or for fine bindings, Messrs. Muir's hog-skins seem equally well adapted. In India and elsewhere, hog-skins have long been preferred to other leathers for certain purposes, on account of their lasting qualities. One curiosity of hog-skin is its resemblance to human skin; after being tanned the one can scarcely be distinguished from the other."

"DURO-FLEXIBLE" BINDINGS.

From the London Bookseller.

EVERY bookseller and librarian is painfully aware how soon books of reference and other volumes subject to frequent handling begin to show signs of decay. The first evidence of approaching dissolution is nearly always the same, the end sections get started, and soon the entire book is broken away from the case. In many of the public libraries the cost of re-binding is a heavy item in the expenses, some books needing repair every few months. To meet this constantly recurring difficulty Mr. Cedric Chivers, of Bath, has recently patented a method by which the book is so fastened to the case that nothing short of deliberate effort will tear it away. His system, in brief, consists in the employment of double linen joints at either end, attached in a particular manner, which not only offer great resistance to a direct strain, but, what is of more consequence, resists the wear and friction of constant use. We have carefully examined some samples of the binding shown us by Mr. Chivers, and it appears to justify all that is claimed for it. The strength with which the books thus bound are fastened into their cases is quite phenomenal, and as we understand the cost of the duro-flexible bindings is very moderate, there can be little doubt that librarians and others will find its employment an economical substitute for the ordinary methods, particularly for books of constant reference, or those in the circulating department. Its experimental adoption in several large public libraries has, we believe, demonstrated its utility in a very conclusive manner.

TAKING DISEASE FROM BOOKS.

From Mail and express.

VISITORS to the Congressional Library had their attention attracted the other day by an old man who entered with the assistance of a crutch. He had a bandage over one eye, and a roll of red flannel enveloped one of his hands. He stored his crutch away by the side of his chair, adjusted the bandage over his eye and rubbed his side while waiting. Presently the attendant brought him an armful of books that seemed to be medical works. The cripple was soon poring over these with the deepest interest.

"That's one of them," said the reporter's companion.

"I see," replied the reporter. "So devoted to books that he climbs up the Capitol steps and comes here to read, notwithstanding his terribly afflicted frame."

"It's not exactly that," replied the habitué. "It's his affliction that brings him here, and it's his affliction that he comes. He is, as I said, one of them. There are enough more. They come to read up their own cases. Those books before him treat of blindness, lameness, and rheumatism. He is one of the best informed men on those subjects in the city. The more he knows about the ailments, the worse becomes his affliction, and he will probably add some

new ones before he gets through with that pile of books. When he started in here he had something the matter with one of his eyes, and he came to read up on blindness. By careful study he has spread ailments all over himself, until there is no point in his body that ain't in torture. He has been reading up his own case, and has improved upon it. That's the way with all of them. Some of them are actually suffering from some trouble for which they are seeking a remedy. Others are unconsciously looking for troubles to have. Men who have some chronic ailment for which doctors have been unable to give them any relief, go to the library and read all the works they can find that may, in any way, apply to their case. Some of them become experts in particular branches of medicine. They devote their whole lives to it, and never seem to think or speak of anything else. Some, like this man, discover that they are in possession of a great variety of ailments, and their researches into medicine become very extensive, though somewhat desultory. Some get cured of one complaint when they fall into possession of another, but others retain all the old ones and continue to nurse and train them very carefully while adding new ones constantly. But generally they are devoted to one particular thing, and they pursue that assiduously."

Communications.

ACCESS TO THE SHELVES.

My sympathies are strongly with Mr. Vinton. I do not think the danger of loss of books, under free access to the shelves, so great as loss of time consequent upon the displacement of the volumes. Some of our shelves (fiction) are still open to the public, and a bibliographic "pi" could scarcely cause greater confusion than will half a dozen active novel-readers in the course of a week. R.

CHARGING BY DAY-BOOK.

In looking over the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April I came across a system of charging much like one I invented over 8 years ago, viz., that used in the Russell Library. Mine differs from that in that I use but four columns. I call it "Day-book system." It takes but about five minutes a day to run over the delivery of over 200 volumes to find the class circulation. We use the last two numbers to indicate our class.

I see that Mr. Stetson recommends his system for small libraries. On the contrary, I would recommend it for libraries having a daily circulation of 300 or more, for I find the larger my circulation the more am I impressed with the simplicity and ease of working the plan. Persons who have been accustomed to libraries using slip systems say that they are waited upon more rapidly at our library than elsewhere.

GEORGE U. ARNOLD,
Librarian of Rogers Free Library, Bristol, R. I.

CLOSE CLASSING.

HERE is a little experience which will show the good of minute classing. A stranger asked for something about Memorial Day. "What is the mark for Memorial Day?" I asked of an assistant, as we passed her desk on our way to the Civil War alcove. She looked at the index, and so quickly that we hardly had to pause in our walk, answered, "9456." Going to the shelf, the place of which was made evident, as soon as we got to the alcove, by the shelf label, I took down seven books. The stranger on receiving them expressed his astonishment at the quickness of the answer. And well he might, for the whole took less than a minute, including bringing steps from another alcove (required by the high shelves of our old-fashioned library). If our books had been arranged on Mr. Schwartz's plan we should have had *either* to look over the whole class Rebellion (417), that is to run through 19 shelves in order to pick out the seven volumes, with a good chance of overlooking some, which would have taken at least ten minutes in a dark alcove, *or* to have found the subdivision Memorial Day first in the printed and then in the card-catalog, to have written down the seven book numbers, and to have picked out the volumes, all of which would have taken twice as much time as was actually consumed. Now this may not show any great time advantage for shelf-classification over catalog-classification; but (being a typical instance) it does show that altho it does not always bring together *all* on a subject* it brings together for quick use enough to be of great service, and therefore deserves to be employed as a parallel way of making the library useful and not condemned as usurping the functions of the catalog.

Moreover, there is another time-saving. When next Memorial Day books are asked for, on the broad classification plan I should have to again go through the process of consulting the catalogs, taking down numbers, and picking out the seven, or, by that time the eight or nine, books. On the close classification plan I should go straight to the shelf, without any need of even consulting the index. It does not need many occurrences like this to make one feel that it is well to have small sub-divisions of distinct subjects even if one has to write a fourth figure in one's class mark.

There are, I may add, a number of people who dislike handling cards and much prefer getting what they want at the shelves. Of course this is wrong. Nobody ought to have any prejudices, or nervousness, or clumsiness, physical or mental, or to object to novelties; but some do, and I think the people who shrink from consulting catalogs and therefore are especially benefited by close classing, may fairly be considered a counterpoise to the people who dislike or fear the combination of letters and numbers which close classing demands. C: A. C.

* In this particular case it brought *all*, or at least as much as the catalog, and it often would.

American Library Association.

EIGHTH GENERAL MEETING.—PROGRAM.

MILWAUKEE, WEDNESDAY TO SATURDAY, JULY 7 TO 10.

At the time of our going to press the details of arrangements are not sufficiently clear for us to give anything like a definite program. The Library Bureau is at work perfecting the program, and a copy will be mailed to every member of the Association before the end of this month.

In addition to the preliminary program printed in our last issue, we have word that the following papers have been promised:

Why librarians know, by E. C. Richardson, of Hartford.

The great enemy of books, by L. P. Smith, of Philadelphia.

Close classification *vs.* catalogues, by W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst.

A paper on some new devices and arrangements in a library building, by J. N. Larned, of Buffalo.

State and law libraries, by Mrs. S. B. Maxwell, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Teaching bibliography in colleges, by R. C. Davis, of Ann Arbor University Lib.

First Librarians' Convention, 1853, by E. M. Barton, Worcester, Mass.

Ving Aquila's classification, by J. Schwartz.

Library buildings, by Mr. E. Magnússon, of Cambridge, Eng.

How to make the most of a small library, by Miss C. M. Hewins, of Hartford, Conn.

Charging systems for small libraries, by George M. Little, of Bowdoin College.

Report of the growth and development of libraries, by F. J. Soldan, of Peoria, Ill.

Author notation for Greek and Latin classics, and a paper on close classification, by C. A. Cutter, of Boston Athenæum.

Eclectic book numbers, by Melvil Dewey, of Columbia college.

Hobbies, by Mr. Hooper, of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Among the subjects suggested by correspondents are the following:

Access to shelves in college libraries.

Library lectures (will be opened by George T. Little).

International copyright (suggested by Dr. H. A. Homes, who will send a short paper on it).

Experiences of a librarian (suggested by R. A. Guild).

The following reports will be presented:

Report of Co-operation Committee, by W. I. Fletcher.

Treasurer's Report, by J. L. Whitney.

Secretary's Report, by Melvil Dewey.

Report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. K. A. Linderfelt writes that the C. M. and St. P. R'y and the Wisconsin Central R'y have agreed to carry the members of the A. L. A. free, the former from Milwaukee to St. Paul, and the latter from Ashland to Milwaukee. As to the connecting link between St. Paul and

Ashland, which is comparatively short, I know nothing definite as yet, but the general passenger agent of the C. M. and St. P. is corresponding with the authorities of that line and they will probably follow suit.

The time-table, as now laid out, is as follows (the program as published in the L. J. being followed in Milwaukee):

Excursion starts from Milwaukee, *Monday*, July 12, 7.45 A.M., picking up on the way those who may have gone out to the summer resorts over Sunday.

10.45 A.M. arrive Madison.

5 P.M. leave "

7.45 " arrive Kilbourn City.

Tuesday forenoon, steamboat excursion through Upper Dells; afternoon, carriage excursion to Standing Rock; evening, steamboat excursion by moonlight through Lower Dells.

Wednesday, 5.29 A.M., leave Kilbourn City.

2.25 P.M., arrive St. Paul; afternoon and

Thursday, at St. Paul and Minneapolis.

10 P.M., leave St. Paul.

Friday morning, arrive Ashland in time for breakfast; excursion by steamboat to Apostle Islands, returning to Ashland for the night.

Saturday, excursion to Gogebic iron mines, returning to Ashland at 4 P.M.

Sunday, 10.15 A.M., leave Ashland, going through the woods of Northern Wisconsin by day, and

Monday, 7 A.M., arrive Chicago. The exercises at this point will be announced later.

You will notice that this schedule provides for only two nights on the road, with the consequent expense for sleeping-cars, and takes us along the Mississippi River in the daytime. The expenses at the hotels will be made as light as possible, and may be regulated, in the larger cities, according to each one's individual tastes. For the special excursions on the trip satisfactory arrangements can undoubtedly be made, as soon as an approximate estimate of the number likely to participate can be arrived at. Several of the places visited have signified their intention of extending courtesies to the association.

The headquarters in Milwaukee will be the Plankinton House, where the rate has been fixed at \$2.50 per day. The Avenue House, a family hotel, charmingly situated on Washington Place in the best part of the city, four blocks west of the library building, will furnish board and room for two persons at the rate of \$1.25 per day each to those who would prefer such a place.

The meetings will be held in Germania Hall, on the floor above the library. The reception of Friday evening, July 9, will be held at Schlitz Park.

Those who intend to come are requested to write to Mr. K. A. Linderfelt, of the Milwaukee Public Library, to that effect.

In order that the committees may have needed data for securing reduced rates from the R. R. pool, and for chartering a sleeping-car from the East, the names of all now hoping to attend should be sent at once to the Library Bureau, 32 Hawley Street, Boston, or to Melvil Dewey, Columbia College, N. Y.

New York Library Club.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the New York Library Club was held, at the Ottendorfer Branch of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library, June 5th, at half-past three o'clock P.M. Miss E. M. Coe, W. T. Peoples, R. B. Poole, and C. Alex. Nelson were present. The Committee organized by electing R. B. Poole chairman, and C. A. Nelson secretary. On motion of Mr. Peoples, Mr. Poole and Miss Coe were appointed a sub-committee to audit the Treasurer's annual report, referred to this Committee at the meeting of the Club held May 13. The sub-committee reported that they found the Treasurer's report correct, and it was declared audit-d, and placed on file. The Committee then elected by ballot the following officers of the Club for the year 1886-87:—

President: W. T. Peoples, Libn. Mercantile Library. Vice-Presidents: Frank P. Hill, Libn. Public Library, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. Melvil Dewey. Secretary: C. Alex. Nelson, of the Astor Library. Treasurer: Jacob Schwartz: Libn. of the Apprentices' Library.

Messrs. Hill and Schwartz, and Mrs. Dewey were added to the Executive Committee.

The resolution offered by Mr. McMullen at the last meeting of the Club, and referred to this Committee was then read. It was decided to take no action thereon, as in the opinion of the Committee the resolution conflicted with the fourth article of the Constitution.

The following resolutions, presented by Mr. Dewey at the last meeting of the Club, unanimously adopted, and referred to this Committee, were read and approved, and the Chairman was requested to transmit them in the name of the Club to Alexander Hamilton, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees of the Astor Library:

Resolved, That the New York Library Club hereby expresses to the Trustees of the Astor Library its appreciation of the very great value to all the libraries in New York and vicinity of their New Catalog, the first volume of which has just appeared, and reflects so great credit on the scholarly compilers, and on the management that has in this way largely increased the value and usefulness of the great collection under their control.

Resolved, That this Club also urges upon the attention of the Trustees of the Astor Library the importance of completing this great work by a subject-index or catalog, that shall show the resources of the Library on each subject and topic as admirably as the present author-catalog shows what works of each author the Library contains.

The Committee voted, that the Treasurer be requested to send notice to members elect who have not paid their membership fee, and that the names of those failing to respond be dropped from the list of members.

The Secretary was authorized to have copies of the Constitution, with a full list of members, printed before the meeting of the Club in November. Adjourned.

C: ALEX. NELSON, Secretary.

Library Economy and History.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE ROYALE, *Brussels*. Bib. Royale.

1. Galerie de l'aile droite; projet de renouvellement de la charpente du toit et du plafond avec transformation du mobilier, le tout incombustible; 2. Idem, coupe transversale et coupe longitudinale; Transformation de l'aile droite; mobilier incombustible; types de rayons et de plancher. Brux., imp., B. Delcorde, 1886.

COTGREAVE, Alfred. Indicators *vs.* book-keeping and Notes on Cotgreave's library indicator, etc. London, Bale, 1885. 23 p. O.

MAGNÚSSON, Eiríkr. A new design for libraries. (In *Athenæum*, Feb. 27, and repr. in *Am. architect*, May 8, p. 226-27.)

Criticised by Mr. J. S. Fairfax, *Ath.*, Mar. 20, to whom Mr. Magnússon replied in *Ath.*, Mar. 27. His design was for a spiral, admitting, if the lot be large enough, of indefinite addition at the outer end.

PFLUGK-HARTTUNG, Prof. Ueber Archive u. Bibliotheken. (In *Archival. Zeitschr.*, v. 10, p. 60-83.)

Observations made on his travels. Sums up, "Germany has more and richer public libraries than the Latin countries; it has a better system for their use, and the two united form in great measure the foundation for its present superiority in learning."

REIFENKUGEL, K: Die Bukowinaer Landesbibliothek und die k. k. Universitäts-Bibliothek in Czernowitz. Geschichte und Statistik. Czernowitz, der Verfasser, 1885. 4+65 p. 8°.

REYER, E. Amerikanische Bibliotheken. (In *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, March, p. 121-9.)

REPORTS.

Boston Library Society. Added, 569; total, 26,355; issued, 9194.

LANCASTER (Mass.) P. L. (23d rpt.) Added, 1130; total, 17,352; issued, 12,685. The comparative list of authors read in fiction is headed by Mary J. Holmes and W. T. Adams. The library whose capacity the architects estimated at 20,000 is already uncomfortably full. The list of additions for a year fills 80 p. The report is printed on manila paper.

Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc. (Yr. ending 1 Ap., 1886.) Added, 1241; total, 19,890; issued, 15,501 (11,451 fiction). In the list of fiction issued, Amanda Douglass, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Oliphant, Howells, and Dickens, are the first five. The report contains a history of the Association for 50 years and the first report of the library committee, Oct., 1835.

Mitchell L., Glasgow. (8th rpt.) Added, 3240; total, 49,141 v., 13,241 pm., belonging to 58,043 works (the Poets' Corner contains 2000

Scottish poets in 5050 v.; the Burns collection has 339 editions; the Glasgow collection 2800 v.); issued, 468,056.

"During the year new estimates were taken for bookbinding, consequent on a resolution to try the newly-introduced specially-prepared pigskin. The seven offers submitted by as many bookbinding firms were all evidently drawn up with great care, the difference between the highest and lowest being small. After careful examination that of Messrs. Gowans & Gray was accepted. A considerable number of volumes have now been bound in pigskin, which promises very satisfactory results as to strength and durability."

Natick (Mass.) Morse Institute. (13th rpt.) Added, 368; total, 13,647; issued, 25,179. The covering of books has been discontinued as far as their color and style of binding allowed. The experiment was satisfactory, most of the books being returned in good order. In a few cases careless readers were warned that unless they reformed their cards would be cancelled. Appended is the "3d supplementary catalogue."

St. Louis P. L. Added (yr. ending Jl. 31, 1865), 3769; total, 57,940; issued, 259,632. Wants more room and more money. A law is mentioned passed at the last session of the Missouri Legislature, allowing any city, village, or township to tax itself for the establishment and support of a public library.

St. Louis Merc. L. Assoc. (40th rpt.) Added, 1950; total, 64,152; issued, 172,247 (fiction and juv. 42.13 per cent.). For the new building nearly \$100,000 has been secured; \$350,000 is wanted. Miss Murfree (C. Egbert Craddock) has been made an honorary life member.

Springfield (O.) P. L. (14th rpt.) Added, 913; total, 12,012; issued, 78,682.

Worcester (Mass.) Free P. L. (26th rpt.) Added, 2737; total, 63,941; issued, 147,486; consulted, 58,036, and on Sundays, 2076. The increase of delivery in three years is 41,764. The exhaustion of the present shelving-room is imminent. "We owe especial gratitude to the Boston Athenæum, Harvard College Library, the Boston Public Library, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and other libraries, for generously lending us many books which citizens of Worcester have wished to use, and we have greater reason to be grateful because the kindness which libraries have shown to us during the past year has been extended to us during a series of years."

Y. M. C. A. of N. Y. City. (33d rpt.) Added, 1273; total, 33,111; issued, 37,500 (fiction, 9½ per cent.); issued on Sunday, 1721. 4360 v. have been catalogued on 8976 slips. Much time is taken in pasting the slips in blank books. The reading-room takes 502 periodicals; the cost of papers was \$1287.48; the number of visits, 127,065.

NOTES.

Baptist Ministers' Conference of New York and vicinity. It is the intention of the conference to increase its present library, which consists of

about 1200 volumes, and to make a collection bearing on Baptist history, biography, etc., which shall be of value to the Conference and to students generally. The cooperation of present and former members of the Conference is earnestly requested. They invite Baptist authors to contribute their writings, denominational societies, both American and foreign, and Associations to give their annual reports and other published works, denominational papers to contribute, if possible, files of their issues for preservation and reference. Persons interested in the formation of such a library are invited to aid by donations of valuable books, or of funds for the purchase of works desired for the library. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Walter Scott, Librarian, at 9 Murray Street, N. Y.

The Buffalo Library is now the name, by act of legislature, of the former Young Men's Association, of Buffalo.

Chicago P. L. On Monday, May 24, Mr. Poole began moving into new rooms in the City Hall.

Chicago.—The trustees of the Walter L. Newberry estate, Eliphalet W. Blatchford and W. H. Bradley, have filed in court schedules showing its condition, Dec. 9, 1885. The library half had personal property, \$803,024; real estate, \$1,256,177; total, \$2,149,201. The investments have been very judicious, and the estate has increased from \$2,586,007 to \$4,208,403. Mr. Blatchford said to a reporter, "The trustees have not decided in regard to a location for the library. The homestead would be a very suitable and admirable block of ground for such a purpose should they decide to put it to that use. The trustees are indisposed to go forward more rapidly in the establishment of the library than the income of their portion of the estate will warrant. Everything consistent with the proper management will be done to bring the unavailable real estate into interest-producing property, in order that at as early a day as possible proper sums may be appropriated for distinct library purposes. The beginnings of the large libraries of this and other countries have been slow, and the reference library which to-day occupies the most prominent place in our American libraries—namely, the Astor library of New York, commenced in a very moderate manner. It has received during all of its existence constant and large contributions from members of the Astor family, and it has been these constant donations, rather than the income of the sum left by Mr. Astor, which has enabled it to attain to its present valuable position. The Trustees of the Newberry Library have already received a very handsome donation in the collection of paintings of distinguished living men, made by Mr. George P. A. Healy, a citizen of Chicago, who has been residing for a number of years in Paris.

The *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* is to be lighted by electricity first of the Paris libraries. — *Nature.*

Drew Theol. Seminary, Madison, N. J. The corner-stone of the new library building was

laid May 19. The library is the result of a resolution passed by the trustees in 1884, the centennial of American Methodism. The building is after plans by Robertson, the New York architect. It is to be fire-proof, with vaults for the preservation of important documents and literature pertaining to Methodism. At a meeting of the trustees in the afternoon over \$30,000 was subscribed toward the completion of the building, in addition to about \$20,000 previously given by them.

Florence. The *Revue critique* for Nov. 16, 1885, contained (p. 378-87) a collection of official documents relating to Paul L. Courier and the famous ink-spot on the ms. of Longus of the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana at Florence. The article has also been issued separately.

Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y. A juvenile department for circulation was opened May 1. The boys got into the habit of coming into the reading-room and calling for juvenile books to read there, and fairly forced the librarian to catalogue the juveniles, and circulate them, to get the reading-room free for more serious study.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

Hewitt. The library of Congressman Abram S. Hewitt was almost entirely destroyed by fire, water, and smoke May 6, at his residence in New York. An annex was constructed last year, and the ground floor of it was fitted up as a library. It was partly arranged, but piles of books and pamphlets were stacked on the floor or temporarily placed on shelves and boards supported by barrels. At 4 o'clock servants and mechanics in the house traced an odor of smoke, which had been perceptible for half an hour, to the new library, and found that a fire was burning the bookcases against the south wall. So much time was lost in sending out an alarm that when the engine arrived the library was on fire everywhere and the main building was in danger. The flames were under control in five minutes, but to put out the fire it became necessary to tear out the contents of the bookcases and pour water on the piles of smouldering books. Firemen carried a number of books, engravings, and pictures into the kitchen and hallways, but the library was knee-deep in books reduced to pulp or ashes. The library was rich in economical and statistical works, and they, with a complete collection of Congressional reports, and reports on trade and commerce of foreign Governments, are almost entirely destroyed. The library was estimated at from \$15,000 to \$25,000. The firemen were unable to determine how the fire started. The schoolbooks that Peter Cooper used were among the volumes destroyed, and also several old-fashioned prints that were in Mr. Cooper's library.

Ives. Mr. Brayton Ives has been cataloguing his library, and finds that he has about 6000 volumes, the most valuable being the Gutenberg Bible, the first book ever printed. Only one other copy of it can be found in this country,—

that in the Lenox Library. A copy sold recently in England brought \$20,000; but Mr. Ives takes pride in the fact that his copy is an inch and a half taller and an inch wider than the English specimen. His collection abounds in first editions, especially of Plato, Cornelius Nepos, the Iliad, the Odyssey, St. Augustine's "De civitate Dei," the Odes of Horace, and four of Cicero's works, one of them the first classic ever printed. He has gathered most of it within the last six or eight years, and principally at the sales of the Sunderland, Beckford, Hamilton, and Syston Park collections in London. Chances for adding rare books are extremely rare, but he proposes to make the most of them when they occur. Some of his curiosities have been features of the recent exhibition of bookbindings at the Grolier Club.—*Harper's weekly.*

PERSONAL NOTES.

CARR and WALBRIDGE. On May 13 H. J. Carr, librarian of the Grand Rapids (Mich.). P. L. was married to Miss D. Edith Walbridge, State Librarian of Illinois. The Springfield *Monitor* praises Miss Walbridge's work as librarian, and regrets her departure. Both are members of the Association.

WALFORD. We have received a "Catalogue of a portion of the library of Cornelius Walford to be sold in sections at the net prices affixed. All communications to be addressed to the secretary, Enfield House, Belsize Park Gardens, N. W." *n. p.*, 1886, 165 p. O.

Gifts and Bequests.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY by the will of the late Francis Merrill Bartwell, of Cambridge, has fallen heir to his rare and valuable library, consisting of 1553 volumes.

STATEN ISLAND ACADEMY AND LATIN SCHOOL, AT STAPLETON. Mr. William Winter has founded in the school a library in memory of his son, who was a student there for some time prior to his sudden and painful death in January last. It will be called "The Arthur Winter Memorial Library," and already contains a large collection of books.

WELLESLEY (Mass.) COLLEGE L. June 4 a library festival was held here, on occasion of placing a tablet in the library in commemoration of the liberality of Prof. Eben N. Horsford, of acid phosphate and baking-powder fame, who has given a very large sum to the college with most wise provisions for its use. The income, about \$20,000, is to be divided among three objects: 1. (a) the payment of salaries of the librarian and assistants; (b) the purchase of books; 2. the purchase of apparatus to illustrate lectures in the departments of chemistry, physics, etc. 3. (a) in providing for a sabbatical year of rest, that is, that the president, the professors in thirteen specified departments, and the librarian shall after six years' service be granted

a year of absence on half pay on condition of spending it not in work but in travel; (b) that after three such septenniates the salaries of the fifteen beneficiaries shall be increased for five years \$100 a year, and then they may at the discretion of the trustees be retired on a life pension of \$500 a year.

There was a large gathering, much music by the Beethoven Society of the College, appropriate addresses were made by Dr. A. P. Peabody, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Alexander Mackenzie, Prof. Horsford and Dr. Duryea. The praise of the donor, of books, and in particular of The Book were warmly set forth. A collation revived the strength of the listeners, and the afternoon was spent in examining the library and visiting the buildings and grounds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Andrew Carnegie, says the Boston *Transcript*, has written to Secretary Gormly expressing a willingness to give \$250,000, or any part of it that may be necessary, to establish a free library, but not one cent to endow it. He thinks the endowment plan a failure.

Catalogs and Classification.

A Catalogue of Books placed in the Galleries in the Reading Room of the British Museum. (Printed by order of the Trustees.) Lond., 1886.

The London *Academy* in noticing this catalogue says: "As readers at the British Museum know, an important addition has recently been made to their convenience, which was rendered possible (like so many other improvements) by the transfer of the natural history collections to South Kensington. Room having thus been found elsewhere for the immense series of periodicals which formerly filled the upper galleries of the reading-room, this space has now been far more appropriately filled with a collection of those books which were found by experience to be most frequently asked for by readers. The present volume is a catalogue, compiled by Mr. G. W. Porter, of this collection. It does not, therefore, pretend to be a list of books of reference; for that, recourse must still be made to the list of books on the lower shelves of the reading-room, of which no new edition has been published since 1871. But if the two catalogues be consulted in combination, they will satisfy any reasonable inquirer. The total number of volumes in both lists amounts to about 60,000; and the collection will be kept up to date by including new editions as well as new books. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the advantage that museum readers derive from having such a collection available in a single room, and at all hours. Not only is time saved in getting a volume wanted, but the volume is also accessible in the evening, when it could not be fetched from other parts of the library. The catalogue is arranged according to authors' names, with details of the contents of collected publications; and a copious index of subjects has been added."

The *Athenaeum* says: "The choice of the books, a difficult matter, does credit to Mr. Bullen. We may, however, object to one or two of his selections. Quite enough people have a craze for philological absurdities without having the late Mr. Kavanagh's 'Origin of Language' to encourage them. Such a book can only mislead those who do not at once see its absurdity. Again, too much kindness is shown to schoolboys. Messrs. Macmillan's 'Science primers' are excellent publications, but people who need them should not go to the British Museum. There are also too many school editions of the classics; and 'cribs' of a degraded kind, like the 'Keys to the classics,' should really not be put on the shelves. Instead of such things Mr. Bullen should find room for books like Weil's 'Sept tragédies d'Euripide,' Reinach's 'Manuel de philologie classique,' Jordan's 'Topographie der Stadt Rom,' and the new lexicon to Homer by Ebeling."

ASTOR LIBRARY. Catalogue (continuation). Authors and books. A—D. Cambridge, 1886. 3 l. + 1118 p. l. O.

BORDEN, W. A. Catalogue of periodicals in the public reading-rooms of Rochester. Rochester, N. Y., May 1, 1886. Broadside.

The eight Rochester libs. are numbered; numbers after each title show in what library or libraries the periodical may be found.

DZIATZKO, Dr. C.; *Oberbibliothekar*. Instruction für die Ordnung der Titel im alphabetischen Zettelkatalog der Königl. u. Universitäts-Bibliothek zu Breslau. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1886. 11 + 74 p. O.

Made with German thoroughness and system. There is an index, but, unfortunately, no table of contents. A bibliography of the subject fills 2½ pages. In the body of the work there are 342 sections. There are three chapters: 1. Wahl des Haupt-Ordnungswort; 2. Die alphabetische Ordnung der Titel; 3. Weitere Ordnung der Titel bei gleichem Ordnungswort. Discusses, therefore, not merely the arrangement of titles, but the whole question of entry, that is to say, corresponds to sections 1-65 and 169-202 of Cutter's rules. It should be studied by every thoroughgoing cataloger.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Bibliog. contrib., ed. by J. Winsor. No. 21: A list of the publications of H. U. and its officers, with the chief publications on the University, 1880-5. Camb., Mass., 1886. 62 p. O.

MONDINO, B. S. La biblioteca del Collegio Columbia di New York, e l'indice decemale a materie; abbozzo. Palermo, tip. del Gior. nale di Sicilia, 1886. 8°.

FULL NAME.

Everybody has heard of Oscar Wilde, but not everybody knows his full name. It is Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wills Wilde.—*Examiner*.

Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE de l'Orient latin. Fasc. 2 (1881-3). Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1885. 165 p., 8°. Gives also additions to fasc. 1, which covered the years 1878-80.

BOWES, Robert. Biographical notes on the University printers from the commencement of printing in Cambridge. Repr. for private circulation from the Camb. Antiq. Soc.'s Communications, v. 5, no. 4, 1886. [Camb., 1886.] 2 l. + p. 283-362 + 1 l. O.

A most careful piece of work. With four appendixes: Early Cambridge bindings; Legge and the stationers; Two early lists of Cambridge stationers; Ornaments. This last contains on 24 pages 107 reproductions of printers' ornaments.

DANNAFEL, E. Die Literatur über die Salzburger Emigration, 1731-35. (In *Neuer Anzeiger*, 1886, p. 33-41, 65-71, 97-103.)

DELALAIN, Paul. Inventaire des marques d'imprimeurs et de libraires. 1^{re} fasc.: Ville de Paris. Paris, Cercle de la Libr., 1886. 43 p. 8°.

The Cercle de la Librairie has a very large collection of printers' marks, which M. Delalain has undertaken to publish in local sections. This fascicule has 425 marks belonging to 260 printers and booksellers, from 1500 to 1789; The next part will bring the list down to the present time; other French cities will follow, and then Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, England, and Spain. An index will complete the work.

GUTENACKER, J., and ZEIS, J. G. Verzeichniss aller Programme und Gelegenheitsschriften, welche an den K. bayer. Lyzeen, Gymnasien, u. lat. Schulen vom Schuljahr 1823-24 an erschienen sind, geordnet A nach Studienanstalten, B nach Verfassern, C nach Gegenständen, v. J. Gutenäcker begonnen, fortg. v. J. G. Zeiss. 3. Abt.: 1873-74-1883-84. Landshut, 1885. 55 p. 8°.

Program of the K. b. Studienanstalt, Landshut.

HETTLER, Aug. Schiller's Dramen; eine Bibliographie; nebst einem Verzeichniss der Ausgaben sämmtl. Werke Schiller's. Berlin, Wellnitz, 1886. 6 + 37 p. 8°. 3 m.

KITTON, F. G. Dickensiana; a bibliography of the literature relating to Charles Dickens and his writings. London, Redway, 1886. 532 p. 8°. 7s. 6d.

LADIES COMMISSION ON SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS. Annual list of books recommended. Boston, Am. Unitarian Soc., 1886. 11 p. S.
The Commission has this year examined 228 books and approved 61.

F. SCADUTO's "Stato e chiesa secondo Fra Paolo Sarpi" has a bibliography of the Venetian interdict of 1606-7.

F. W. FARRAR's History of interpretation, L., Macmillan, 1886, 553 p. O., has (p. 479-491) a "Bibliography of general exegesis."

We do not ordinarily record booksellers' catalogs, but those wholly devoted to mathematics are so rare that we may mention one just issued by Macmillan & Bowes, no. 203, 1625 nos.

REV. J. C. STOCKBRIDGE has issued a circular in regard to his "Annotated catalogue of the Harris collection of American poetry," with a specimen title and note (21 cm. long) on the Bay psalm book, which shows how much work is going into the catalog.

The *Revue critique* of Ap. 26 says that the booksellers Fetscherin et Chuit have begun the issue of a monthly "Bulletin centrale de bibliographie française et étrangère," which is to give a list of the chief works published in Europe and the United States on various subjects. The classification is simple, the titles are given in full.

INDEXES.

ELISSEN, Hans. Generalregister der deutschen Rundschau, Bd. 1-40 (1-10 Jhrg.). Nebst systemat. Uebersicht der Hauptartikel. Berlin, Paetel, 1885.

EXAMPLES illustrating the system of indexing the Official records of war of the rebellion. n. p., n. d., 1886. 4 l. O.

FLETCHER, W. I. Co-operative index to periodicals for 1885. N. Y., 1886. 6 + III p. Q.

GRISWOLD, W. M. Q. P. Index annual for 1885. Bangor, 1886. 40 p.

At a late meeting of the Index Society it was decided to at once issue part 1 of the index to obituary notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Besides this it was resolved that a few sheets, under the title of "Occasional indexes," should be sent round to members from time to time. The idea of the "Occasional indexes" is to print therein fragments of index work which would be otherwise lost, and contributions to larger indexes. Under this last section would be included, for instance, the portions now ready of Mr. Wheatley's "Index of Painted Portraits," Mr. Gomme's "Index of Places where Roman Remains have been found in Britain," and other similarly large undertakings. It is hoped that by this means assistance might be obtained from other workers, thus enabling large indexes to be built up by means of co-operative working. In course of time, if this project is successful, the sheets of "Occasional indexes" might develop into a recognized quarterly journal of the Index Society.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Dagonet the Fester has been attributed to Malcolm Macmillan, eldest son of the publisher. [This has been contradicted by the American representative of Macmillan & Co. — Ed.]

Dancourt, ps. used in the *Gazette de France* by Adolphe Racot. — *Polybiblion*.

Gozzi and Leopardi. M. Ilario Tacchi confesses in his "Storia dei nuovi scritti inediti di Gaspare Gozzi e Giacomo Leopardi" that he is the author of the "scritti" in question, which appeared in the *Roma antologia*, 1880, and the *Nuova antologia*, 1884. He has, it appears, deceived many critics.

Gubben Noah (Old Noah), ps. of the Swedish novelist C: Ekström, who died Ap. 25 (b. 1836). — *Ath.*

Letters from Geneva and France, to a lady in Virginia, by her father, Boston, Wells & Lilly, 1819, 2 v., 8", is by Frederick Kinloch.

Méthode Lerpigny, ps. of — Pierling in "Un arbitrage pontificale au 16^e siècle, Brux., 1886."

Monsieur Motte. The author of this story, which attracted attention in the first number of *The new Princeton*, is reported to be Miss Grace King, of New Orleans, — another voice from "the new South." — *Critic*, May 29.

C. H. White, author of "The village convict," "In Madeira lane," and other stories in *The Atlantic*, is Mr. Heman W. Chaplin, of Boston. — T. H. T.

Mchalah and John Herring are by S. Baring-Gould, whose "Court Royal" is just finished in Cornhill.

Rev. T. P. Hughes, at present located at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., is the author of "Ruhainah" and "A Dictionary of Islam."

Library Humor.

From a library catalogue. — Ascetics. Macvicar, Rev. J. G. The beautiful, picturesque, and sublime.

From a Philadelphia auction catalogue. — Bezal. Theodori — Amcenitate's poetical portrait. 16mo, calf. Lugduni, 1779.

Catalogue errors and absurdities. — It is difficult, even with the closest care, to keep errors out of catalogues. A State librarian writes: "In the report of additions to the Iowa State Library, I find the following entry: 'Thomas, B. (Sir). Reports, &c. 2 vols. 2d ed., &c. Lond., 1794.' Can you give me any information as to this book? I can find nothing concerning it in the 'Lawyers' Reference Manual' or elsewhere." A little study disclosed the probability that the book meant was *Shower's Reports*, and that the printer had "transliterated" Shower into Thomas.

The catalogue of the auction sale of Richard T. Merrick's law-books contained some amusing instances of careless entries, — probably the re-

sult of calling off titles to an amanuensis unfamiliar with law literature. The most absurd mistake occurred in entering Devereux's Kinne's Blackstone, which appeared in print, "for this occasion only," as *Blackstone on Devereux's Crime*!

An intelligent but inexperienced young man, who was put recently to the task of relabelling a lot of old books, made some startling combinations. "Tything Tables, by W. C., Bach, of the Civil Law," came out as "Bach's Tything Tables;" "The Royal Charter of London, taken out of the Records by S. G., Gent.," was lettered "Gent's Charter of London;" and "La Graunde Abridgement, collect & escrie par le Judge tresreuerend Syr Robert Brooke, Chivalier," owing to the division on the title-page of Chivalier, in two lines, in somewhat battered type, greeted the eye as "La Graunde Abridgement, by Robert Brooke China."

— From C: C. Soule's *Legal bibliography*, no. 7.

A "bloated" library. — A story is told in the *Philadelphia Record* of a wealthy gentleman of that city, who, having inherited a large sum of money, accepted the offer of a friend to procure a library for him. "Never mind the inside of the books," said the millionaire, "so the covers are gorgeous and exceed anything of the kind in this vicinity. Plenty of gold and shine, you know." And he got \$20,000 worth of it. When he died the library was sold for less than \$5000. — *Critic*, Mar. 27.

A model applicant. — Had an application yesterday from a lady for a position in the library. In answer to my questions, she said she knew no language but English, nothing about books, and had never had any experience in library work — but her husband had been in the army! — W. A. B.

The binder uses his judgment. — How the printer put it on the title-page:

Friends in Council:
A series of readings
And discourses
thereon.

How the binder put it on the back:

Friends
in
Council
Therone

A paean to the Cerberus of — library. — Frequenters of one of our principal libraries will appreciate the following bit of rhyme perpetrated by one of their number as a tribute to the janitor of the establishment. It should be understood that this person's unvarying rudeness and total lack of common courtesy have fixed upon him among the habitués of the library the name of Pluto's fabled watch-dog:

In front of ancient Hades,
Where never shone the sun,
There sat a dog named Cerberus
Whose three heads growled like one,
But at our public library,
As any one may see,
There sits a modern Cerberus
Whose one head growls like three.

BULLETIN

OF DUPLICATES FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE AND BOOKS WANTED.

JUNE, 1886.

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— Same : Heat.
— Same : Light.
Agassiz, Geological sketches, v. 1.
Allen, Philos. of mechanics.
Ansted, Earth's history.
Ball, Peaks, passes, and glaciers.
Bassanett, Mechanical theory of storms.
Beaton, Quantities and measurements.
Blair, Natural and exper. philosophy.
Bledsoe, Philosophy of mathematics.
Bloxam, Laboratory teaching.
Bolley, Technical analysis.
Bowring, Decimal system.
Box, Practical hydraulics.
— Pract. treatise on heat.
Buchan, Handy book of meteorology.
Buckmaster, Mechanical physics.
Butler, Philosophy of the weather.
Byrne, Practical model calculator.
Catlin, Lifted and subsided rocks.
Cazin, Phenomena and laws of heat.
Chambers, Descriptive astronomy.
Comet, The ; or, the earth in varied phases.
Cooley, Easy experim. in phys. science.
— Text-book of natural philos.
Davis, Logic of mathematics.
— Outlines of mathem. science.
De La Beche, Geological observer.
Denison, Astronomy without mathematics.
Dick, Celestial scenery.
Dircks, Scientific studies.
Draper, Text-book of chemistry.
Drew, Manual of astronomy.
Elderhorst, Blow-pipe analysis.
Elements of nat. philos.
Eliot and Storer, Inorganic chemistry.
Ennis, Origin of the stars.
Erni, Mineralogy simplified.
Euler, Letters on nat. philos.
Faraday, Various forces of matter.
Felton, Decimal system.
Ferguson, Introd. to astronomy.
Fonvielle, Thunder and lightning.
Forwood, Mammoth cave.
Foster, Mississippi valley and its phys. geog.
Frick, Physical technics.
Galloway, First steps in chemistry.
Geikie, Geology (*Science primer*).
— Physical geography.
Gregory, Mathematics for practical men.
Griffin, Chemical experiments.
Grove, Correlation of forces.
Guillemin, The sun.
Guy, Pocket cyclopedia.
Hann, Analytical geometry.
— Integral calculus.
Harris, Galvanism.
— Rudimentary electricity.
— Rudimentary magnetism.
Herschel, Familiar lectures on scient. subjects.
— Meteorology.

Herschel, Study of natural philosophy.
Hill, Formation of the earth.
Huggins, Spectrum analysis.
Humboldt, Views of nature.
Hunt, Elementary physics.
— Poetry of science.
Hutton, Course of mathematics.
Johnson, One great force.
Johnston, Chemistry of common life. 2 v.
Joyce, Scientific dialogues.
Kaemtz, Complete course of meteorology.
Kentish, Box of instruments.
King, Natural hist. of gems.
Loomis, Elements of algebra.
— Elements of geometry.
— Practical astronomy.
Main, Rudimentary astronomy.
Marcel, Conversations on chemistry.
— Conversations on nat. philos.
Marion, Wonderful balloon ascents.
— Wonders of optics.
Marsh, Physical geography.
Maury, Phys. geogr. of the sea.
Michelet, The sea.
Miller, Cruise of the "Betsey."
Miller, Retrospect of the 18th century. 2 v.
Moore, Ancient mineralogy.
Morin, Fundamental ideas of mechanics.
Mudie, Guide to nature.
Napier, Tommy Try.
Nichol, Architecture of the heavens.
Noad, Inductorium.
Orfila, Practical chemistry.
Owen, Palaeontology.
Page, Chips and chapters.
— Geology for general readers.
Parkes, Chymical catechism.
Pepper, Boys' playbook of metals.
Phipson, Phosphorescence.
Proctor, Other worlds than ours.
— The sun.
Ritter, Comparative geography.
Roscoe, Chemistry (*Science primers*).
— Elementary chemistry.
Rudimentary treatise on mineralogy.
Sears, Wonders of the world.
Somerville, Connect. of phys. sciences.
Steinmetz, Sunshine and showers.
Stewart, Physics (*Science primers*).
Timbs, Notable things.
— Popular errors.
Tomlinson, Introd. to nat. philos.
— Pneumatics.
— Rudimentary mechanics.
Tyndall, Diamagnetism.
— Fragments of science.
— Glaciers of the Alps.
— Heat as a mode of motion.
— Sound.
Wakefield, Mental improvement.
Webb, Celestial objects.
Wells, Essay on dew.
— Science of common things.
— Things not generally known.
Winchell, Sketches of creation.
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Wise, System of aeronautics.
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The Editor is not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style.

"I THINK there be three Richmonds in the field!" The irrepressible activity of the Secretary of our association, not content with running a library, and a library school, and a library bureau, drives him to start a library periodical, the third in the English language. It proposes to confine itself to the practical part of the profession, eschewing the historical, the biographical, and the bibliographical. The editor promises that subscribers shall get their money's worth, and no doubt he will keep this promise. The first number certainly is well worth twenty-five cents, and good material is said to be on hand for the next. Indeed no one who has attended our conventions will fear that there will be any lack of matter. If it prove that two library periodicals can be supported by the American library constituency, there will be good reason to welcome the competition of the new-comer.

American Library Association.

THE MILWAUKEE MEETING.

ANOTHER successful library convention has been held, the attendance and interest taken in its sessions exceeding even those of the previous conventions. The journey from the East was rendered wearisome by the excessive heat, and at Chicago, on Monday, both the pleasure and the profit of the exercises were greatly diminished by the same cause; all looked forward with dread to fatiguing sessions in an overheated hall; but at Milwaukee a fortunate change of wind and lowering of the thermometer restored comfort and inspired vigor. On the first day the President reviewed the field of library work, and the usual reports were presented. The evening exercises were postponed one day to give the tired librarians a chance to recruit. On Wednesday morning a most lively discussion on close

classification showed that the space which the JOURNAL has lately given to that topic was not disproportioned to the general interest taken in the matter. No conclusion was reached; none ever will be reached. The leading writers and speakers on both sides are "of the same opinion still;" but perhaps each was led to see that the opposite opinion was not utterly unreasonable. However that may be, it is certain that decided differences of opinion, strongly and wittily worded, gave a life to the session that the profoundest wisdom expressed with the most judicious moderation could not have imparted. In the afternoon, a carriage excursion took the party through the beautiful avenues and past the handsome residences of North Milwaukee. In the evening, various library appliances were heard of with close attention, tho the passionate interest of a conflict of opinion was wanting.

The third day was not a whit inferior in interest to the first two, and, owing to the insertion of papers crowded out of previous sessions, was of more varied character. Two admirable presentations of the claims of scholarly librarianship attracted, perhaps, the most attention before an audience which is accustomed to listen chiefly to the details of management. Nevertheless, architecture, heating and ventilation, and even the abstrusities of notation were not received coldly, because of the good-natured hits at attempts to convert librarianship into one of the mechanical arts.

The last day was crowded with business; indeed, the experience of all previous conventions was repeated; there were too many papers, too many projects, and too little time for discussion; and yet the program had seemed short.

With most decided and outspoken differences of opinion, the utmost good-nature prevailed, and if possibly any hard feelings were brought into the convention they must have disappeared before its close. In theoretical matters no result was reached; in practical matters no other convention, since coöperation in Poole's index was resolved on, has taken so important a step as this has in the establishment of the A. L. A. publishing section. One thing is certain, the American Library Association has not yet reached the decline of life.

CLOSE CLASSIFICATION.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MESSRS. PERKINS, SCHWARTZ, AND DEWEY.

BY C. A. CUTTER.

THE first charge in the late joint review of Mr. Dewey's Decimal system is not confined to that system, but applies to all that are worked out into detail; and there is no reason why Ucalegon's neighbor should not take measures to secure himself. It will be most convenient to take up the review paragraph by paragraph, but to include some reasons in favor of minute classing which are not in reply to the arguments of the review and perhaps would be accepted by its authors.

The writers seek to minimize the merit of Mr. Dewey's (and of course of all similar systems) by declaring that the convenience afforded in its close classification — if there is any convenience — is obtained only in libraries where readers are permitted to go to the shelves. This of itself, by the way, would be considerable, for it applies to most of the mercantile, nearly all the proprietary libraries, and all the college libraries (in which the professors always and often the students are allowed free range). A scheme is good that will accommodate so many readers, even if the general public of our town and city libraries would get nothing from it. But this is not all. In the first place, the exclusion from the shelves, where it appears in the rules, is seldom absolute. So far as my observation goes, there are no town or city libraries in which some favored persons are not allowed to see the books themselves *in situ*, and these are always not desultory readers, but scholars, the very persons who will be most benefited by close classification — that is, by bringing together the books on small topics. And secondly, where the exclusion of the public from behind the bars is rigid there is all the more reason for a method which will enable the librarian to supply with the least delay the information that in more fortunate libraries the inquirer can get for himself. My own library is used in both ways. Some go directly to the alcoves; some come to me to know what is to be had on different subjects; and if I am an advocate of minute classification, it is because in an experience of many years I have learned to appreciate the aid it gives me in those parts of the library which are well arranged, and because I have been annoyed by the checks and delays which want of it has caused me in parts as yet ill ordered. Of course the catalog is an aid in the same direction; I certainly should be very

sorry not to have our printed volume and our cards; but it is as true for the librarian as for the student that the best catalog is the books themselves. The catalog answers a different class of questions or answers the same questions in a different way. If it is well made, it comes nearer bringing everything together than the shelves can ever do; but it does not show the character of the books as well as does a glance at them or the mere sight of their outsides to one who has seen them before. The difference is like that between text-books and object teaching.

In fact to the scholar a book on the shelves is worth two in the catalog.

I must begin by saying that the close classification which I was led to make by finding on trial the insufficiency of the first Decimal System, (a judgment which was confirmed by Mr. Larned's additions to the Amherst system, and still more by Mr. Dewey's new edition) is not that absurd idea against which the Duet has directed its arguments — a classification which should bring absolutely everything in the library on each subject into one place. This Mr. Dewey claimed as the effect of close classification; he never thought or spoke of it as its essence. The phrase is merely a comparative term, meaning minuter classification than has hitherto been customary, minuter than Mr. Smith's or Mr. Edmands's or Mr. Schwartz's or Mr. Dewey's original scheme. We believe that for large libraries and for some subjects in smaller ones and for particular subjects in special ones, utility is served by carrying the subdivision of classes farther than has usually been done.

The Duet's criticism of Mr. Dewey under this head is rather verbal than practical. He had said — enthusiastically and without proper limitation — that "all the books on a given subject are found standing together, and no additions or changes can ever separate them." Messrs. Perkins and Schwartz, taking the word "all" in its strictest, most absolute sense, show that this is claiming an impossibility, (1) because of the existence of special collections which take books out of the general classification, and because the necessity of separating folios and duodecimos practically amounts to the same thing; and (2) because some books treat of several subjects, and, of course, can only be put in one place.

Every one who has bestowed any thought on classification knew this before, Mr. Dewey as well as the rest, as his very next sentence indicates—"Not only are all the books on the subject sought found together but the most nearly allied subjects precede and follow," because the chief advantage of having allied subjects near at hand is that the books on them are likely to treat in part on "the subject sought."

Possibly some novices and hasty readers have been deceived by this unlimited claim,* and have overestimated his system in consequence. He should have said, "All that it is on the whole desirable to get together."

As a criticism on Mr. Dewey's style the Duet's point may have been well taken; as a criticism of his classification it is nugatory; for it applies equally to every classification that has ever been made or ever will be made. It is a necessary drawback to any possible system. Indeed, altho the matter seems to be urged seriously, it is so evident that no man of the slightest experience in the work could have imagined it possible by any method (short of taking books to pieces) to get together *everything* in the library relating to more than one or two subjects (of course it can be done for a few that do not conflict) that one is tempted to regard the whole section as mere badinage.

All-collecting classification, "is impossible except with exceptions." But it is possible with them, and they do not seriously diminish the value of minuteness. Leaving out Juvenile Works and Special Bequests, I have all the parallel libraries that the Duet mentions, and I have the additional collection often called the "Inferno." To see *all* that we have on any one topic a man may have to consult (1) the general library, (2) the obsolete library, (3) the pamphlets, (4) the costly books, (5) the inferno. But he would have to consult them all just as much whether they were divided minutely or not, and he

can consult them much more easily because they are classified closely. And once he has learned in what section any subject occurs in one collection, he knows just where to look for it in all the others. In that respect my method is like the practice of having the same geographical divisions under every country.

If my only object were a defence of Mr. Dewey I might stop here; but I desire also to show that the arguments adduced against the use of the word "all" do not prove in any degree the inexpediency of thorough subdivision, as might appear to a hasty reader; in other words that, what is true of the mistaken close classification does not apply to the real.

First, of the difficulty arising from the difference in the sizes of books. Everyone must separate his folios from his duodecimos at any rate. The careful internal arrangement of the one and the other size does not remove them any farther from one another, and, as in the case of the parallel libraries, it does make it easier to use the two in connection. The actual linear distance from the octavos to the folios of the same class is usually no greater in close than in broad classification, that is to say, in both cases the folios are under the octavos in the same section of shelves. In close classification it sometimes (not often) happens that the folios may be in the next division or the next but one. But it is found that this works no harm. If (A) a man is getting a book for which he has the shelf-mark and therefore knows it to be a folio, he does not look at the octavos at all, but merely runs his eye along the folio series of numbers. It matters nothing to him how far off the octavos are. And if (B) he is looking for all the books on a subject the only disadvantage is that he has to step aside a yard or two, or in extreme cases three. He cannot fail to find it. The books are arranged in the two sizes in precisely the same order; the mark is the same. If he was looking at class 89 among the octavos he has only to glance among the folios beyond 87 and 88. That anyone should make much of this as a difficulty in the way of close classification must be because he has never tried the experiment.

The same considerations apply to the difficulties arising from books discussing two or more subjects, and from books on different subjects being bound together and from important treatises on one subject being part of books on other subjects. These are evils in broad as well as in close classing. They show what they

* It has been represented to me that a sentence on p. 98 of the "Decimal classification" goes even farther than this. It is: "Every *subject* thus being a library by itself shows at once resources and wants as *no catalog can show them*." (The italics are mine.) This is supposed to mean that everyone of the sections contains all the literature there is on it in the library. I think, however, that in the mind of the writer the main idea was what I have expressed above, that one gets a much better notion of what the library has on a subject from seeing the books in the alcove than one can from a list of their titles; and that the careful and thorough arrangement of the works themselves makes this notion clearer still, exactly as the arrangement of titles in the catalog enables one to apprehend them more easily.

were intended to—that the word “all” was wrongly used; but they must not be taken by the incautious reader as furnishing any objection whatever to minute classification.

3. A third reason also merely shows the impossibility of close classification in the misunderstood sense. “If we go on subdividing till we reach the lowest possible point, we must look under each of our divisions if we wish to get ‘all’ the books on one of the species. Each successive subdivision intensifies the difficulty of keeping all the books on a subject together.” Of keeping them under one mark, yes; but not of keeping them together. Grouping books does not remove the books from one another at all, that is, they are physically *no farther off* than they were before subdivision. The misapprehension on this point is so widespread that I must be allowed to take a little space to make the matter clear. Suppose there are 500 books on animals, occupying 25 shelves. You subdivide them. They still occupy the same 25 shelves. “All” the books on the dog are as much together as they were before; those of them, which treat of the dog alone are more together. To find every word that those 500 works contain on the dog, you do not have to look over more shelves, you do not have to look into more books; you simply look at the same books on the same shelves in a different order. The only difference is that, whereas before all were marked, say K, now they may be marked K, KA, KB, KC, etc., and the special dog books may be KXA.

Let me take one other example. In the explanation of Mr. Schwartz’s alphabetic-mnemonic scheme, occurs the following passage (Lib. jnl., 10:372): “An inquirer interested in the literature of chess is directed to class 982, where on one shelf he will find all there is on the related subjects, cards, checkers, and chess. His eye takes in the whole shelf at a glance, and he can more easily pick out the books on chess, than he could find them in a fine-spun system where, although the actual books were no more in number, it was thought necessary to arrange the Chess literature separately.” Mr. Schwartz’s is not at all a bad arrangement, but in the Boston Athenæum is a better. We have now * 76 works on these three subjects, arranged in groups

in the following order, 27 works on Cards, 48 on Chess, 1 on Checkers. Mr. Schwartz would have these groups mixed together in one alphabetical arrangement, first, perhaps, a book on whist, then some on chess, then one on euchre, then one on checkers, and so on, as the hazard of the alphabet required. To find the one book on checkers, a man might have to look over the whole 76 vols., and to find “all” the books on chess one must scan the whole 76. But at the Athenæum, this is no great trouble, because the works on chess have a number of their own, and a place to themselves, to which one goes directly, just as in Mr. Schwartz’s scheme, one goes to the books on Sports. Even supposing one had to look a little to find the Chess books, the instant a man has found one, he has found all, for they stand side by side. If the books were “no more in number” than in Mr. Schwartz’s library, they would also be on one shelf, but as three groups. It is not easy to see why the inquirer’s eye could not take in the whole shelf at a glance in one case as well as in the other, and why in Mr. Schwartz’s plan “he can more easily pick out the books on chess,” which are mixed up with other books, “than he could find them in a fine-spun system,” where they would be already picked out for him, and put together by the shelf arranger.

I have frequently met with this same fallacy in the advocates of broad classification. They seem to have an idea that books are physically separated by minute classification; that if you have, say, ten shelves-full of books on the history of England, and pick out one shelf-full on the Elizabethan age, and another on the Georgian era, which you put on the fifth and sixth shelves, leaving the first to the fourth for the undivided books, you have somehow made it harder for the inquirer to find books on the Four Georges or memoirs of the court of Elizabeth, as if you had carried them off to another part of the library. Whereas, in fact, you have made it easier for him, if he has any gumption, and no harder if he hasn’t. At the worst he has only the same six shelves to look over that he had before. The man who doesn’t like classification has only to disregard it; the man who knows how to use it is assisted by it. The fact is, that, there is the same reason for segregating the books on chess from the other game books that there is for segregating the game books from the other sport books, and those from the rest of the library. The reason is the same, but of course

* I say *now*, for, if any one thinks 76 a small number of books to divide, it must be remembered that libraries grow. In thirty years at our present rate of increase we may have 150. One must have a little foresight.

it does not apply so strongly. Whenever you have a well marked subject, put the books on it by themselves, even if there are only two, provided your notation will allow it. There are some cases where one cannot get minute classing without very long book numbers. And it may be that the inconvenience caused by a long book-number will exceed the inconvenience caused by insufficient classification.* But a whole system of notation cannot be proved to be inconvenient by quoting a few exceptional instances of long marks.

Their fourth reason is that "this process of division, if carried to its logical result, ends in a *reductio ad absurdum*. If we want to keep every distinct subject by itself, we are obliged to provide a separate place in our scheme for every variety of animal, vegetable, and mineral, for every king that ever reigned, and for every author that has written." Not exactly. There are not books on "every variety of animal," etc. Leaving out of view difficulties of notation, there is no objection to the fifty million heads the Duet calls for, when we have books treating of fifty million subjects; till then no one is bound to provide so many heads, but only the possibility of so many; and that is afforded by the decimal system. Exactly as the decimal author table now in use at the Boston Athenæum, and other libraries provides potential places for millions of authors instead of the 1000 who were provided for by the table as invented for the first time by Mr. Schwartz, so the decimal system of classification as now used by Mr. Dewey gives room for illimitable subdivision in place of the 1000 heads of his first scheme.

Moreover, every book in a library must have a number, or mark of some kind that will distinguish it from every other book. This is absolutely necessary for purposes of getting and charging the books and for other administrative processes. Do not, then, complain of the scheme that separates the books on different kings, for all must separate them either by the author notation or the class notation. Complain of that scheme which does not get together the books on the same king, and scatters them through the histories of the country.

But the *reductio ad absurdum*—which, by the

way, is a very poor argument when applied to practical matters, life being made up of compromises—does not apply here. The practice of division by distinct subjects is advocated on the ground that it is convenient, which it certainly is up to a certain point. If beyond that point it ceases to be convenient, or entails greater inconveniences, the reason for it ceases to operate, and we do not advocate it. The real question is, what is that point? We say that it differs for libraries of different size of character. Mr. Schwartz says that for all libraries it exactly corresponds with the 1000 divisions of his scheme. Here is an irreconcilable difference of opinion which cannot be settled by argument. I can only state it and let classifiers decide.

5. "Finally," we are told, "the whole idea of close classification rests on a transparent fallacy. It takes for granted that books can and must be classified on one principle only—namely, according to their subject. This is a complete mistake." It certainly is, but the mistake here is made by Duo and not by Dui. Even if "close classification" were used in the Duet's sense, it would not exclude form classes, because a very large part of imaginative literature can only by a great misuse of language be said to have any subject at all, consequently no subject class would take them in and there must be form divisions for them. But, as I have before said, this is not what anybody means by "close classification." Mr. Dewey's system, Mr. Larned's and mine all include form classes; and that very fact ought to have shown the Duet's authors that they had misunderstood the idea.

The various arguments that were urged against impossible classification having been shown to have no application to minute classification, there only remains one objection to the latter,—that it requires long marks. This is indisputable, yet even here the case is not so strong as it is represented.

In the first place, one must have distinct author and work marks for each book, and that means more characters the larger the class is and the less the smaller it is. Minute classing which requires more characters in the subject mark, enables us to get along with less in the author-mark. Indeed, in a small library where minute subdivisions have and are likely hereafter to have few books, and absolutely exact alphabetizing among half a dozen authors is of little importance, a single character is quite enough to designate each, and no work mark

* It happens that in the example selected by Mr. Schwartz, his notation for the composite class cards, checkers, and chess (982) has three characters, while the Athenæum notation has only two for Cards (sw), two for Chess (sx), and three for checkers (sxc).

need be used, unless there are two works by the same author.

In the second place by a suitable notation the length of marks can be very greatly diminished. If only the 10 Arabic figures are used and the scheme is not especially arranged with a view to economy of characters, the marks will be very long in some parts, particularly in a special library or in a specially developed part of a general library. But if the capacities of the alphabet and the numerals are both utilized the marks need not be in general long enough to cause any difficulty whatever, and in a large number of classes it will be very short. The use of the 36 base necessarily gives 36 classes with only one character, 1296 with only two (almost all of which would be used), and 46,566 with three characters, of which perhaps half would be used, the remainder coming in classes which do not need subdivision. In other classes where division needs to be pushed farther, chiefly the history and geography of the main countries, especially local history and geography, more characters are required. A count of the characters in the *class marks* of the works which I received last May gave the following results:

One character,	37
Two characters,	25
Three " "	47
Four " "	12
Five " "	7
Six " "	3

Total 329 characters in 131 cases.

Average, 2½ characters.

Average in all classes but fiction, 3 characters.

The average of characters in the author-marks in 31 cases of fiction (where the class-mark has *one*) was less than *five* or the total book-mark for fiction averaged less than *six*.

In the other classes the average author-marks had 3½, and the average total book-mark nearly 6½. Including fiction, the average total book-mark had 6½. Now we mark our books with more characters than is necessary for the present size of the library. This average may be considered to be what is appropriate to a library of half a million. It seems to me that the advantages which I find in minute classification are cheaply purchased by the addition of a third of a character to our book-mark. As for the dreadful consequences which are supposed to flow from the mixture of letters and numbers, as we have not felt them in an experience of five years, they do not frighten us.

ON A NEW LIBRARY PEST.

BY DR. H. A. HAGEN.

From the Boston Weekly transcript.

EVERYBODY nowadays has books even if he never reads them. It has become an acknowledged fashion—the more books the larger the wisdom, the finer the culture. The climax is reached in France, where you can buy as decoration for fine rooms large libraries, where all the prominent classic authors are represented only by the handsomely lettered backs of the volumes stored in cabinets with glass doors. The keys of the cabinets are invariably mislaid; in fact, the cabinets do not open at all. But even where bookcases contain real volumes, it is interesting to observe which authors are never taken out. In German private libraries the binding of Klopstock's masterpiece, "The Messiah," is almost invariably as fresh as possible, and in England and here I have often seen "Paradise Lost" in a very fine condition. As an instance of the contrary, when I was a young man, an older prominent naturalist singled out a volume from my library in a condition best to be described by book and binding in tatters, and then exclaimed, "That is just how I like to see books!" It was on bugs, and my scientific digestive organs were at the time in excellent condition.

Later I was always interested in picking out books in similar condition in libraries, in order to have an idea of the taste and favorite studies of the patrons. I should state that the first prize could be given to a copy of Pepys's Memoirs, in the truest Billingsgate condition, greasy as candles. It was in a library intended for the culture of the young.

Let that be as it is, but certainly no owner of books likes to have his property destroyed, except by himself. I have believed until recently that the most obnoxious enemies of books were my special friends, the insects. But I see now that I was decidedly wrong. A most interesting publication, "The Enemies of Books," by William Blades, in London, which has gone through three editions during the past five years, shows conclusively that men are far greater enemies of books, at least in Old England. Mr. Blades describes everything injuring books—fire, water, gas, heat, dust, neglect and ignorance. Then come two short chapters of the bookworm, and other vermin, followed by chapters on bookbinders and collectors. The small volume contains facts which will be read with virtuous astonishment and disgust. A rich shoemaker, John Bagford, one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society, went in the beginning of the last century from library to library, tearing away title-pages from rare books of all sizes. These he sorted out according to nationalities and towns, and so formed over a hundred folio volumes, now preserved in the British Museum. Others collect initials on vellum, all rich in gold and colors, floral decorations ranging from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, all nicely mounted on stout cardboard. A Mr. Proeme collects only title-pages, to follow a senseless kind of

classification. One of his volumes contains coarse or quaint titles, showing how idiotic or conceited some authors have been. "Bowels Opened in Diverse Sermons," "Die and be Damned" and many others too coarse to be quoted. Certainly it is sure that the poor bugs cannot compete with such rivals, except some more enterprising ones—apparently bound West, and going straight through eighty folios of patriotic works, making them look like a spyglass, in a fashion never dreamed of by Chrisostomus and his partners.

Nearly six years ago I was invited to make a communication about library pests, at the meeting of the librarians in Boston. After a review of the literature then at my command, I came to the conclusion that only two insects were to be considered very dangerous and obnoxious in North America—the anobium and the white ant. The anobium is a small beetle, which is also very destructive to old furniture and old picture-frames. All who have the infirmity to indulge in the love for old furniture will have often observed with disgust small round openings in their treasures, out of which a fine mealy dust falls in little heaps on the floor. . . .

Three additions to my communication before the librarians have been published, but they contain only isolated cases; certainly nothing of general importance. Of course, the insects mentioned had injured books, and as everybody likes to have his own little pests, the new-comers were chronicled with some emphasis. Nevertheless, I have followed up the matter carefully during these six years, and would be able to give a nice list of names of more or less queer composition. Six years ago a part of the publications on book pests were not to be found here. But in the mean time I have been able to get some of them, the most important ones, through the splendid custom of the Public Library of ordering books wanted by scientists for their study. . . .

One morning Mr. R. T. Jackson, assistant in geology in the Museum, asked my advice and help against a new pest in his department. The stones and petrefacts were left untouched, but all the new labels, written during the past year, were more or less injured or nearly destroyed. Of course this is a serious danger for a collection, as the specimens lose their value if the locality or the scientific name is lost.

A new form of label had been chosen last year, printed on excellent card paper. The stones are kept in small, square, open boxes; the label is folded in the middle; upon the lower half the stone is laid, to keep the label in place; upon the upturned half the locality and the name are written in order to afford an easy view of the contents of the collection. Now since last winter this upper half has appeared to be scraped on both sides in such a manner that the writing is injured and in some cases has disappeared. The lower half of the label was similarly injured, so far as not covered by the stone; the under side of the lower half proved never to be injured, and was apparently protected by the boottom of the box, to which it was pressed by the weight

of the stone. The damage is a considerable one, as the whole collection is again to be provided with new labels. A careful research led to the discovery of an insect belonging to the genus *Lepisma*, which lived in the boxes and cabinets. The old labels of common writing paper were never attacked; therefore it was to be presumed that the finish of the new labels was the attraction to the insects. Indeed, Professor C. L. Jackson found the new labels finished on both sides with starch, and without doubt the starch-cover attracted the *lepisma*. I was rather puzzled by this fact. It has been known for more than a century that the greatest library pest, *Anobium*, does not like starch; therefore it was recommended to use in binding books only such paste as was made of pure starch, without meal, of course also with the addition of several drugs of the most vicious odor; and now a new customer proves to prefer starch to other things. It is, by the way, a queer but very common association of ideas, that substances with an unpleasant scent to men should also be unpleasant to insects. But the virtuous hater of Rockfort or Limbourg cheese would directly be disabused by discovering with a common hand lens a lively carnival of bugs in those disgusting dainties.

The *lepisma*, destructive to the labels, is a true American insect, described by Professor Packard as *L. domestica*. It belongs to a small group of insects with the euphonic name *Thysanoura*; and there are half a dozen species known in the United States. The principal one found in Europe is the *L. saccharina*, better known as the small blue silverfish. This little insect is found in dark places or corners near provisions, running very fast, and being so soft that it is crushed by the lightest touch. In Europe it has been always, but without proof, considered as imported from America. It has been known there for more than two hundred years, but its existence cannot be traced before the discovery of America. The whole body of the insect is covered with very fine iridescent scales, which have been used as a delicate test object for microscopes, and are the cause of its vulgar name, silverfish.

If we tabulate all the facts, we find directly that all damages, except those to paper and its combinations, have been inflicted on silver, clothing and muslin curtains which were invariably starched or finished with some stiffening size, making them more easily eaten or eroded. Second, the backs of books have been more or less seriously injured. But just here paste had been used in quantity. The gold lettering of the books is commonly done by putting the gold on paste and burning the hot brass letters into the back. I have been assured that in one case only the gold of the lettering had disappeared. There is no wonder that silken and paper tapestry has been eaten; but it is to be hoped that the industry now common of making paper-hangings solely of arsenic may induce *lepisma* to emigrate to more hospitable quarters.

That labels in collections have been destroyed, is observed here in France and in New South Wales. All those labels were starched. Prints

have been destroyed in England. Letters when lying loose or in heaps, and Government records in England, in New South Wales and in Boston. I think many gentlemen present will find the most rascally instance of destruction is in the making of erasures in account books in the safe.

After all these facts, there is no doubt that maps, engravings, collections of photographs, herbariums, even label catalogues, are in evident danger. But if we look more closely at the injuries reported, we find directly that all such papers, when pressed firmly together, were not reached by *lepisma*—and in this way a large number of accidents may be avoided. Engravings and maps, which would suffer if pressed too hard, will be perfectly safe in simple pastboard boxes, provided that they are made to close perfectly, so that it is impossible for *lepisma* to find an entrance.

Insect powder, sprinkled in the nooks and corners where *lepisma* is often observed—in Cambridge behind the kitchen stove or range—kills directly all reached by the powder, and I should recommend the same for silk dresses or the closets and drawers in which they are stored. Concerning valuable engravings, I would cover the backs of those framed with common paper, fastened on with a paste mixed with insect powder or tincture. I consider, therefore, *lepisma* as not dangerous—when proper care is taken to prevent the danger.

The most dangerous enemies to papers and books are the white ants (the *termites*), because they destroy everything and avoid the daylight, when they work. As I had before this the pleasure of delivering a communication on this subject, I will give only some additional facts which have come to my knowledge during the last years. The common white ants of the western hemisphere are to be found everywhere, from Manitoba down to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the mountains in Colorado, Washington Territory and Nevada they ascend to five thousand and even above seven thousand feet. It is, of course, not possible to exterminate them, but they must behave if they intend to live together with men. Their depredations should not exceed certain limits allowed to them. Everybody is accustomed not to forget for one moment the precautions necessary to protect his property against destruction by fire, and if the same precautions were taken, and not for one moment forgotten, against the destruction by white ants, I think all that men are able to do would have been done. Of course, very valuable property we are accustomed to shield by fireproof buildings, and similar caution will be necessary to protect very valuable property, *i.e.*, libraries, against white ants. In stone or brick buildings all stumps or roots of trees should be taken out of the bottom of the cellars to a depth of six feet before the cellar floor is carefully cemented. Outside, the building should be surrounded by a deep open area; no flower-beds, shrubs or ivy, as the necessary manure is the greatest attraction for white ants.

Large cities are certainly in less danger, at least some parts of them. I am sure that all that is called Back Bay in Boston will be free from white ants, if they are not brought in by nice parks and similar fineries. The older parts of Boston are by no means free from the pest, but for palpable reasons the owners of infected property do not like to speak of such things. Their presence in the State House, in the so-called dungeon, was noted in the papers four years ago. As nothing has been done to prevent the pest from entering other parts of the building, it is very probable that they have spread farther. The note in the newspapers about the sudden breakdown of the wooden stand supporting the ensigns and standards looks very suspicious. Perhaps white ants may know more about it. In the dungeon only the taxation papers of the State were stored, and the white ants when I saw it, had arrived to the twentieth year of this century. According to another notice in a newspaper—I cannot say if it is true—the archives of the Board of Health have been placed in the dungeon, as the notice stated, for preservation. As the State House was built on a place formerly a beautiful garden, it is very possible that stumps not taken out may be the cause of the presence of the pest.

To find out where the white ants come into the dungeon, and to follow their gangs outside the building, would be the first and most important step to take. Indeed, two years ago a bill asking for a paltry sum for this purpose was brought before the Legislature, but laid upon the table. In a boarding-house in France infested by white ants, the floor of the dining-room suddenly came down two flights, together with the table boarders. It is gratifying to learn that nobody was hurt, and, as it is stated, they lost only the appetite for one day. So we may hope that if the Legislature should come down in a similar soft manner, they may lose only the appetite for one day, and that this *argumentum a posteriori* may be followed by an enlightenment about the pest. Indeed, the State House is not the only place infested by white ants in those parts of the city. A few months ago an old bachelor, in a house very near Mt. Vernon Street, had to take out all the injured lumber supporting the walls, and to replace it by new. When told by one relation that it was rather dangerous, he answered that he felt very comfortable, as it was only every ten years he had to meet this expense. In the neighborhood of the State House, in small courts, are some sickly-looking old trees, probably dear old pets of the owners. They have decidedly the appearance of knowing something about white ants. That may be as it is; I believe that no library here is more in danger than that in the State House, and I am told that it contains very rare books, difficult or impossible to be replaced. The Athenæum, situated near the State House and on one side bordering on an old churchyard, seems at first in a rather dangerous situation. But the very substantial building, with high, and, I believe, vaulted basements, makes danger to the library appear very improbable. Nevertheless, it would

be reasonable to have always the pest in mind and to make often a revision of those parts of the library which are little or rarely used. The Public Library does not seem in danger, but I know the surroundings only imperfectly. After all those gloomy predictions, I may assert that nobody would be happier than I if they were forever unfounded, and the librarian might say—What's Hecuba to him—or he to Hecuba!

LENDING LIBRARIES.

From the London echo.

THOUGHTFUL persons of almost every shade of political opinion will agree in the desirability of furnishing good books to meet the demands of the increasing body of readers whom the modern educational advance calls into existence. Some fifty years ago it was not uncommon to find many domestic servants who were unable to read or write, and members of the laborer and artisan class, if able to spell their way through a newspaper, or a chapter in the Bible, were looked upon as highly-educated specimens of their rank.

Now all is changed, every one is able to read; but the facilities for procuring good books fall lamentably short of the demand for them. By good books we do not mean works of a distinctively religious character, but any volumes the perusal of which is likely to instruct, elevate, or improve the mind of the reader—books which, in Milton's phrase, enshrine "the life-blood of a precious spirit."

Readers of Erasmus's "Colloquies" will remember the passage in which the Carthusian monk points to the treasured volumes which furnish his solitary cell, and exclaims that he can never be lonely while he possesses "such great and goodly company" to cheer his solitude; and only realizes, too, the delight and solace to be found in the society of books. But with all the flood of publications that issue from the modern press, it is by no means easy for an impecunious reader to slake his thirst for books if his taste lies in other directions than "penny dreadfuls," or such sensational literature. In the matter of libraries available for the working-classes, London is greatly behind Birmingham and other provincial towns; in many of which clerks, artisans, and the like can, for a very small fee, or for no fee at all obtain access to great collections of books. It is difficult to overrate the influence of books; they are powerful factors for good or evil; and to allow readers to be fed entirely with trashy and vicious publications is to act toward literature as Wesley complained some people did toward music, "Allowed the devil to take all the good tunes." Why should the Socialist, and the panderer to vicious tastes, be the sole purveyor of the literature of our lower orders? A discriminating taste in reading is by no means confined to the upper classes; educated artisans will often take the keenest delight in perusing works by our great authors when they have the opportunity of coming upon them. The writer has known books of history, travel, or even graver subjects, fairly worn out in lending to working-men.

Many of the old Voluntary schools had a lending library attached to them for the benefit of the school children; but too often these libraries were of an unsatisfactory character. They frequently relied for their collections on the "voluntary contributions" of the parishioners, which usually meant that the school library became a receptacle for odd volumes, obsolete books, and the general rubbish of the drawers and bookshelves. An odd volume of "Blackstone's Commentaries" was once sent to a library designed for children under sixteen; and in another case a quantity of Italian works were given for the same object. Volumes of sermons were a very favorite donation. A library replenished after this fashion was more well-intentioned than useful. Many good people also object to admit any but the driest books to a school library, sometimes even desiring to restrict the collection to works of a purely religious tendency. Scott and Kingsley are "novel-writers," and therefore inadmissible; so the lad or the girl with a taste for fiction is forbidden to gratify it by reading works that can only refine and soften, and is thrown back upon the literary garbage which is too easily procurable. The writer once managed a school library, which was restricted to tracts and kindred literature at its commencement, but afterward enlarged to take in works of general interest. In each case the books circulated freely, the children of the school considering it a kind of right to "take out a book" every week after the permission to do so had been notified. But when magazines and books of an interesting character supplemented the sermons and the tracts the librarian found a serious addition to the "wear and tear" of the books. The sermons and bound tracts always came back so beautifully clean—the other works began soon to show symptoms of usage. On remarking this to a boy who had always taken out his weekly volume, the lad replied in an injured tone, "Well, you can't expect these to last like the other books—we all reads these!"

Evidently the other volumes had been kept as are many, "books no gentleman's library should be without"—things for show, not for perusal. Tracts, and books of the kind, are valuable in their place; but it is well to keep them apart from the ordinary library. Collections of theological and religious authors are of value; but the ordinary subscriber to a Circulating Library would be somewhat dismayed if *all* other books were eliminated from the catalogue.

"Free Libraries" are the ideal of the present day, which, like the captive in the poem, seems addicted to "dream of all things free." Some long experience of the working of Lending Libraries in both town and country induces the writer to think that it is better to exact a small subscription, especially in the case of children. The sum paid may be a merely nominal one (a penny a month is a very usual amount), but the fact of payment seems to induce the subscribers to value the books more, and consequently to treat them better. If a child has to choose between spending his money in sweets and subscribing to the Library, the books procured at

the cost of the slight sacrifice are prized. Only readers will so deprive themselves; and books fare very badly in the hands of non-readers. "Please I want a book for my baby to play with," was a request actually made to the librarian of a Free Library; and all the applicants were not equally candid, though, judging from the fragmentary condition of the volumes they returned, their idea of the proper use of a book was precisely similar. When a penny subscription was insisted upon, readers of this class disappeared from the Library. In the case of adults, it may be possible (as is done in the British Museum) to hedge about the privilege of taking out books with conditions which guarantee their falling into responsible hands; but a trifling subscription seems the easiest way of managing the matter. If a workingman is intelligent enough to care for reading he will not grudge the price of a pint of beer to enable him to gratify his literary tastes, and will probably like the independent feeling of being able to subscribe for himself, and so have a right to use the books in the Library. The pence, as they accumulate, serve to procure fresh works of interest. It is impossible to get together a suitable library for adults or children, except on the "purchase system." Voluntary contributions of books may be asked in addition, but the main of the collection must be bought. The kind of works most needed are never given away. For adults, histories, like those of Froude, Motley, Prescott, novels by our best fiction writers, *modern* works on geography and science, are all acceptable, but rarely come, save from the booksellers. Works by old writers, Milton, Lord Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, sometimes find readers, though one would hardly expect them to be classed as peculiar works. For lads books of travel and adventure are invaluable, and are liberally desired. Smiles's books are always in request, and good (not *goodly*) biographies. What a boon might be conferred on many a London parish if some benevolent millionaire would present to it a collection of useful books for the benefit of its poorer classes! Growing lads, who formed a taste for reading at school; artisans and mechanics sufficiently educated to care for other things than beer; poor clerks, shop-girls, and the like—what a blessing the loan of suitable books would be to all these! Thus they might be lifted for awhile out of their sordid surroundings, and introduced to a new and better world by the magic of the writer. Scott is not the only author who could say on his death-bed that he was thankful he had never written a line he *then* wished blotted; and there are scores of books from whose perusal every reader must rise benefited, mentally and morally, though their authors did not profess to write an exclusively religious or instructive work.

Books which chronicle the "golden deeds" of our own or past centuries; which enlighten us as regards the marvels of science, or the history of the creation around us; books which give innocent amusement to our leisure hours, are all valuable possessions; and it is a real and wise charity to bring such works within the reach of all classes.

LIBRARIES AND READING.

BY ORLIN M. SANFORD.

From the N. Y. observer.

LIBRARIES have grown until they have become great repositories for the accumulated wisdom of ages, through the alcoves and corridors of which you and I, and other students, may work and wander. A lover of books finds a great library, with its thousands of volumes, a fascinating place. There are times when he asks no higher pleasure than to breathe in their atmosphere, to bask in the influence of their presence, to ramble about among them as impulse directs, and, contentedly seeing simply their backs, to quietly indulge in day-dreams as to their interiors. There are times when, perhaps, we grow as the corn does in summer nights and nobody sees it.

These large libraries are sometimes mismanaged, as in the case of a certain college library containing 25,000 volumes, all arranged in the most perfect order, but with the reading-room entirely separate, and the books only seen by looking through an opening like that of a railroad ticket-office window. Or, as in the case of another college of which we read that "a student, after complaining of the great difficulty of using the library by means of a catalogue and with no access to the shelves, said that he knew it contained plenty of good books, for he got in through a window one Sunday and spent the whole day there!"

THE NEW YORK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

From the Commercial advertiser.

GOVERNOR HILL has filed the following memorandum in approving Senate bill No. 435, entitled "an act to encourage the growth of free public libraries and free circulating libraries in the cities of the State." "This bill is opposed by the mayor and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, principally upon the ground that its provisions are believed to be mandatory. I am compelled to differ with them as to the legal effect of the bill. I regard its provisions as discretionary, and believe that they will be construed so that it is left to the sound judgment of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as to the amount of moneys which that board may see fit to allow to the libraries in question. If I believed that its provisions were mandatory, leaving no discretion whatever in the board, I should pursue my usual course in such matters and not approve it. Notwithstanding the peculiar wording of the fifth section, I am inclined to believe that the bill, as a whole, confers an authority, but leaves its exercise wholly discretionary, and I am quite certain the courts will so construe it, if occasion shall ever arise. In other respects the bill is a very just and meritorious one, and I have concluded that it would be doing great injustice to a growing and worthy charity if I should not approve it."

MR. CARNEGIE'S LIBRARY PLANS.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Current* writes from Pittsburgh: "You say in your issue of May 29th that Andrew Carnegie has expressed himself as willing to give a quarter of a million of dollars to the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society to establish a free library, but will not give a farthing to endow such an institution, etc. So far as we know he never offered any sum to the Historical Society. The facts are these: Some years ago he made the offer of \$250,000 to the city of Pittsburgh on condition that \$15,000 be raised yearly by taxation for its maintenance. The city could not accept the money on these conditions without additional legislation, its debt having reached the limit. Recently the secretary of the Historical wrote Mr. Carnegie whether he would be willing to have the contemplated library endowed, the answer to which brought out the reply to which you refer, intimating that under certain conditions he would double the amount, making the donation a half a million of dollars. At this stage of the proceeding the Councils of our sister city, Allegheny, took the matter up, and appointed a committee to ask Mr. Carnegie whether he would transfer the offer to their city. The matter rested here until a few days ago, when Mr. Carnegie addressed the following note to the committee:

PITTSBURG, PA., May 29, 1886.

Messrs. Fleming, Park, and Kennedy, Committee from Select and Common Councils, Allegheny, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: To summarize the result of our conference this morning, I state that I would esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to erect a fire-proof Free Public Library and Music Hall in the city which was my first American home, at a cost of not less than \$250,000. I understand that you agree with me that this amount will be quite sufficient for the wants of the community. Should Councils accept this, I will appoint three citizens of Allegheny to confer with you in regard to all matters pertaining to the construction of the building; it being understood, however, that nothing should be done without your approval, so that through you, as the joint committee of the Councils of Allegheny, the city would have full control of the construction of the library until completed and handed over to it.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

This munificent gift does not invalidate the \$500,000 offered to Pittsburgh, and we have no doubt steps will at once be taken to secure the proper legislation to enable the city to accept it."

PERIODICAL LITERATURE IN LIBRARIES.

BY A. R. SPOFFORD.

From S. N. D. North's Census Report on the Newspaper and Periodical Press of the U. S.

WHILE no one library, however large and comprehensive, has either the space or means to accumulate a tithe of the periodicals that swarm from a productive press, there are valid reasons why more attention should be paid by librarians to the careful preservation of a wise selection from all this current literature. The modern newspaper and other periodical publications afford the truest, the fullest, and, on the whole, the most impartial image of the age we live in that can be desired from any single source. What precious memorials of the day, even the advertisements and brief paragraphs of the news-

papers of a century ago affords us! No such institution as a library can afford to neglect the collection and preservation of at least some of the more important newspapers of the day. A public library is not for one generation only, but it is for all time.

The principle of selection will, of course, vary in different libraries and localities. While the safest general rule is to secure the best and most representative of all the journals, reviews and magazines within the limits of the fund which can be devoted to that purpose, there is another principle which should largely guide the selection. In each locality it should be one leading object of the principal library to gather within its walls the fullest representation possible of the literature relating to its own State and neighborhood. Where the means are wanting to purchase these, the newspaper proprietors will frequently furnish their journals free of expense for public use; but no occasion should be lost of securing, immediately on its issue from the press every publication, large or small, which relates to the local history or interests of the place where the library is maintained. This collection should embrace not only newspapers, magazines, etc., but a complete collection of all casual pamphlets, reports of municipal governments, with their subdivisions, reports of charitable or benevolent societies, schools, etc., and even the prospectuses, bulletins, catalogs, etc., of real estate agents and tradesmen. Every library should have its scrap-books (or series of them) for preserving the political broadside and fugitive pieces of the day which in any way reflect or illustrate the spirit of the times or condition of the people. These unconsidered trifles, commonly swept out and thrown away as worthless, if carefully preserved and handed down to the future, will be found to form precious memorials of a bygone age.

Communications.

LIBRARY CHECK-LIST OF SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS.

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

DEAR SIR: The library check-list which forms the appendix to Dr. H. C. Bolton's "Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals" (1665-1882), Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 514, was designed to show in what American libraries the periodicals catalogued may be found. This being the first attempt on a national scale to gather data for such a check-list, the undertaking was beset by difficulties, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the Smithsonian Institution to obtain full returns, the check-list is unfortunately far from complete and is not free from clerical inaccuracies.

The Smithsonian Institution contemplates the revision of this library check-list, and has recently sent circulars to many librarians asking if they will cooperate. The circular includes a "memorandum" giving directions for the performance of the work, and a form to be signed by each librarian, in which he names the date of probable completion of his work.

Librarians receiving the circular and desirous of having their libraries fully represented in the new check-list will see the importance of giving the matter personal attention and of acting promptly. Those who may not receive circulars but wish to have their collections included in the check-list are requested to indicate their desires in a letter addressed to the Smithsonian Institution.

H. C. B.

Library Economy and History.

CHAMBERLAIN, Mellen. Address at the dedication of Wilson Hall. (Dartmouth College Library, June 24, 1885.) *n. p., n. d.* 26 p. O.

"The fitting of the library, between the 14th and 17th days of June, inclusive, from the old quarters to the new, was accomplished by an act of filial piety which deserves commendation. I learn the facts from an estimable lady who witnessed it, and her account in substance is as follows: It was deemed eminently important that the Library should be transferred to Wilson Hall before Commencement. But unavoidable delays had prevented the book-shelves from being in readiness till, by reason of the Annual Examinations, there were practically but four days left in which to make the transfer. The President accordingly announced to the assembled students the difficulty, expressed the belief that it could be overcome by a united effort, and called for volunteers. In response to the call the whole body of students rose to their feet. A day was then announced for each class; the monitors were requested to divide them into squads of twelve, assigning two hours of continuous work to each band, and reporting to the individuals and to the Librarian. The College carpenter was directed to prepare a number of hand-barrows, holding as many volumes as two men could conveniently carry. The Librarian distributed his assistants at each end of the route to direct the removal and the reception of the books. The volumes were rapidly dusted as they were taken from the shelves, placed in the hand-barrows or trays, and for four days these trays were playing between the buildings like shuttles, six at a time, from morning till night. A plentiful supply of lemonade in both buildings relieved the thirst of hot June days; the work was carried on with abundant singing and merriment, and at the end of the four days about sixty thousand of the sixty-five thousand volumes which compose the library had been transferred."

DEWEY, Melvil. Librarianship as a profession for college-bred women; an address before the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, March 13. Boston, Library Bureau, 1886. 24 p. O.

First states what librarianship now is, describes the present aids to it—the A. L. A., the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and the Library Bureau—and the prospective aid—the School of Library Economy—tells what librarianship offers to women, and states, very well, why women are not paid as

much as men for apparently similar service. Concludes with a comparison of the influence of the preacher, the teacher, and the librarian.

HOLLAND, F. M. Sunday reading rooms and museums. (In *The index*, June 24.)

KEYSSER, Ad. Die Stadtbibliothek in Köln, ihre Organisation und Verwaltung; Beiträge zu ihrer Geschichte. Köln, Du Mont Schauberg, 1886. 8+109 p.+2 Tafeln in autotyp. Druck. 8°. 4 m.

L. A. U. K. Transactions and proceedings, 6th annual meeting held at Liverpool, Sept. 1883; ed. by E. C. Thomas. London, Trübner & Co., 1886. 6+204 p. 8°. 16 sh.

RICHOU, Gabriel. Traité de l'administration des bibliothèques publiques. Paris, Paul Dupont, 1885. 8+421 p. 8° 8 fr.

ROTH, F. W. E. Geschichte und Beschreibung der K. Landesbibliothek in Wiesbaden nebst e. Geschichte der Klosterbibliotheken Nassaus. Frankf. a. M., Reitz & Köhler, 1886. 32 p. 8°. 1.20 m.

REPORTS.

Amer. Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass. (For 6 months ending Apr. 15.) Added, 2,492 v., 8542 pm., 211 v. of newspapers, 291 engr., etc. Particular attention has been given to the exchange of duplicates.

Birmingham Free Ls. (24th rpt.) Added, 8331; total, 135,475 (the Shakespeare library has 6949); issued, 843,791.

"The lectures on the books in the reference library have been continued during the year: 3, 'Books on legal and Constitutional history,' by Mr. Councillor G. J. Johnson. 4, 'The Shakespeare books,' by Mr. S. Timmins, F.S.A. 5, 'Books on botany,' by Prof. Hillhouse, M.A. 6, 'Some art books,' by Mr. Alderman Kenrick. 7, 'The botanical books of the 19th century,' by Prof. Hillhouse, M.A. 8, 'Books on English history,' by Mr. Osmond Airy, M. A., and the first series of seven lectures has been published, forming a hand-book or guide to the Library and its contents. The lectures have been found to fulfil another most useful purpose, namely, that the specially qualified gentlemen who undertake to deliver the lectures are able to point out any deficiencies in the particular branch of literature or science on which they propose to lecture."

Brown Univ. Lib. Added, 541; total, 63,305; issued, 10,907. The income has fallen off much in consequence of the fall in the rate of interest.

London L. Added, nearly 4000, costing £1112; issued, 110,982, an increase of 7575. Lord Tennyson has been elected President.

Mercantile L. Assoc., N. Y. (65th rpt.) Added, 7349; net increase, 2413; total, 209,536; issued, 143,105; reference use about 32,000. The President denies the report which had been

circulated that the Association were ready to hand over their property to the incorporators of the proposed free library. He says that the matter had never been considered by the board, and that no member of the board had been consulted about the bill.

Peabody Institute, Baltimore. (19th rpt. to June 1.) Added, 2766; total, 87,492, which cost \$266,506; used, 21,372, a decrease, caused by the opening of the free library founded by Mr. Pratt. 370 periodicals are taken. The 3d vol. of the catalogue (through L) will be finished this year.

Winchester (Mass.) Town L. Added, 304; total, 6345; issued, 20,460 (fiction, 13,958).

"It is a very common belief that fiction constitutes an inferior order of literature and that readers of fiction are wasting, or at least misappropriating, the whole time which they give to such reading. This belief arises from a mistaken idea as to one of the main objects of reading. Books form one of our chief sources of information. We go to them for facts concerning every department of knowledge; but we go to them also for a different purpose. Men and women need something more than facts to shape their ideas of right and wrong, to stimulate their affections for what is good and true, and to stir the hidden forces of their natures to what is highest and best within the possibilities of their lives.

"It is true that history and biography may supply the necessary stimulus, and the latter is especially helpful when it furnishes us with examples of daily living that will address themselves to our own experience; but fiction, by combining in one individual the peculiarities of mind and heart that tend to give strength and completeness to character, is able to make upon most minds a more powerful impression for good than any department of history.

"It is also true that fiction may be powerful for evil as well as for good, and it becomes our duty as guardians of the public welfare to shut out from the shelves of the library such works of fiction as are evil in their tendencies."

Worcester (Mass.) Free P. L. Added, 3170; total, 63,941; issued, 147,486; reference use, 58,036; periodicals taken, 266; Sunday visits, 12,958; volumes consulted on Sunday, 2076.

NOTES.

Burlington, Vt.—Over 3500 books were loaned at the Fletcher Free library, for home use in May, being about 1100 more than for the corresponding month last year. The proportion of works of a serious cast to works of fiction remains about as it has for a number of years past, 69 per cent.

Chicago P. L.—"The task of removing the 120,000 volumes of the public library from an insecure building on Dearborn Street to the top story of the new City Hall has been accomplished. The new quarters are supposed to be fire-proof, and are certainly, when once reached, a great improvement over those formerly occupied, but situated as they are in the fifth story

of a public building, are not in an ideal location. The library officials have for years been seeking to obtain the use of Dearborn Park from the Government, which still holds the title to it. The passage of a bill by the Senate this week, giving the ground to the city for the use of the library, and also for the joint use of war veterans and an art institute, is apparently not appreciated or understood here. There has been no public request for such a joint occupancy, and it is regarded as practically defeating what the public library patrons have been laboring for years to accomplish." — *Tribune*.

Dom Ferdinand of Portugal, who lately died, has left a curious library, composed exclusively of 6000 books and pamphlets seized by the authorities in the various states of Europe during the last quarter of a century. — *Polybiblion*.

PERSONAL NOTES.

SAUNDERS. A sketch of the literary career of F. Saunders, of the Astor Library, is extracted by the *Publishers' weekly*, June 26, p. 804, from Talks about authors and books, by W. Andrews, in the *Wakefield [Eng.] Free Press*.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

BOOKWORMS.—Someone writes from Lima, in Peru: "Having just overhauled a bookcase of some 250 volumes, which had remained shut up for nearly two years, I found some of the books had been attacked by bookworms. On examining the books attentively I found that almost invariably the worm commenced its attack on the inside of the cover and close to the binding. I also noticed that the worm had a decided preference for dark-colored paper, so that books with dark paper inside the boards were more likely to be found worm-eaten than those with light papers. Of the dark papers, the unglazed seemed more susceptible to attack than the glazed. Light yellow highly-glazed paper has almost without exception escaped."

AN English journal gives this recipe: "Bookworms are exterminated rapidly and effectually by mixing equal parts of powdered camphor and snuff, and then sprinkling the shelves with the mixture every six or eight months."

EXTEMPORE SHADE FOR READING LAMP.—The common white porcelain shade lets through too much light for delicate eyes, and one often wishes to read when nothing better is available. An added shade can be made in a moment, as follows: Take a half sheet of letter paper, or any similar piece of stiffish paper; turn down about 3cm. of one side, and emphasize the turn by a scrape with thumb-nail or paper-cutter. Then open the turned strip part way and set the strip under the front edge of the shade of the lamp, between the shade and the frame on which it rests. The rest of the sheet stands up in front of the shade. The hold of the bent paper will keep the sheet against the glass shade, and the paper agreeably modifies the effect of the light on the eyes, without keeping any of it from the table.

Gifts and Bequests.

HARWICH, Mass. Col. H. C. Brooks has bequeathed \$2000 to the town for a free library in a building now in process of construction.

REDWOOD LIBRARY, Newport, R. I. In the will of the late Judge Emott, of Poughkeepsie, was a tender of the library to the city of Poughkeepsie, under certain conditions, and that municipality failing to comply with them, the books, between two and three thousand in number, were to be given to Redwood Library, in this city, Newport being the birthplace of Judge Emott's mother, who was Miss Hester W. Crary. The directors of Redwood Library appointed two of their number, Hon. H. H. Fay, of Newport, and Mr. Hamilton Tompkins, of New York, a committee to receive the gift. The books were carefully packed at Poughkeepsie, and have arrived here in good order. The work of sorting them and placing them in proper condition will be begun at once. The library is said to be exceptionally well selected and valuable. The books include the works of the best poets, classical writers, historians, essayists, and critics.

Catalogs and Classification.

BIBLIOTECA NAT. VIT.-EMANUELE DI ROMA.

Bolletino delle opere moderne straniere acquistate dalle biblioteche pubbliche governative del regno d'Italia. Anno I, no. 1 (gen.-feb.) Roma, 1886. 8°. 3 p.+56 col. 8°.

BLAU, Dr. A: Verzeichniss der Handschriftenkataloge der deutschen Bibliotheken. (In *Centralblatt f. Bib.*, Jan., Feb., 3: 1-35, 49-108.)

LEDIEU, A. Catalogue analytique des mss. de la Bibliothèque d'Abbeville, préc. d'une notice historique. Paris, Picard, 1886. 8°. 5 fr. The notice is also printed separately.

PLATNER, F. von. Katalog der Bibliotheca Platneriana enth. Municipalstatuten und Städtegeschichten Italiens, dem K. Deutschen Archaeol. Institut geschenkt. Rom, Loescher & Co., 1886. 490 p. 8°. 10 m.

Catalogue de la Bibliothèque eucharistique de SAINT-OMER. Saint-Omer, d'Homont. 6+85 p. 8°.

NOTES.

PROF. DZIATZKO's "Instruction für die Ordnung der Titel" is reviewed in the *Centralblatt f. B.* for June by Dr. Mecklenburg, who holds very different views. The editor, Dr. Hartwig, adds views of his own on four points, as follows: 1. He agrees with Dziatzko against his reviewer in discarding entry under the chief subject word; he prefers first word entry. Nor would he put learned societies under the name of their city, but under the first word. 2. But he agrees with Dr. M. that a separation of the

alphabetical catalog into two parts, one for personal names, the other for names of things, is inexpedient. 3. He approves of the method of transcription of the German Oriental Society, which is most accepted in learned circles and is daily gaining ground abroad. He would have the titles under any one head follow in their sub-arrangement the principal divisions of the subject catalog.

MR. FORTESCUE, the superintendent of the reading rooms at the British Museum, has just completed a subject catalogue of the new books which have been received at the Museum during the last five years. The contents of this work, which will shortly be published by order of the trustees, are classified under subject headings, which are arranged in alphabetical order. One result of this arrangement is to bring to light some hitherto unexpected curiosities of literature, which are both interesting and important. *Nature* (May 6, p. 15) says, "To take Chemistry, under the sub-head General we find, first, all important text-books, then elementary works, both grouped under the different languages; then follow Agricultural, Analytical, Arithmetical, Bibliography, Examination - Papers, Inorganic, Medical (with cross-references to *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy), and, finally, Organic, with 400 entries in all. This, of course, does not exhaust the subject, for under such heads as Acids, Alkalies, Alkaloids, and so on, throughout the book, we have also the titles of chemical publications. The subject Electricity is a remarkable one for the number of entries under it. They fill ten pages in double columns, and about half refer to the electric light. It is curious to notice, too, that fifty telegraph codes were published in the five years included in the Catalogue; these do not, of course, include the innumerable private and cypher codes.

MR. BULLEN, of the British Museum, asks us to state, with reference to the "Catalogue of books placed in the galleries of the Reading Room," that not only was the Catalogue compiled by Mr. Porter, but the selection of books placed in the galleries was also made by him, in accordance with the object agreed upon between him and Mr. Bullen. This object, which, in Mr. Bullen's opinion, has been well carried out, is mentioned in the preface to the work as being simply this: "The present collection is not to be regarded as a library of reference. The chief object in forming it has been to bring together in a convenient position the books in general demand, and thus to save time in supplying the books to the readers. Many books, therefore, which would not otherwise have found a place in it, have been included because they were found to be often asked for, and others because they form parts of collections, desirable as a whole, from which it was impossible to separate them." But surely the Reading Room is not the place for people who want primers and "Keys to the classics," and such productions should not be put "in a convenient position."—*Athenæum*.

"THE 'Catalogue of the Hebrew mss. in Oxford (the Bodleian and the College Libraries),'

by Dr. A. Neubauer, containing the description of more than 2600 codices, with an atlas of 40 fac-similes, illustrating the various characters of rabbinical writing, it is hoped, will see the light in the course of the next month. The fac-similes are nearly all accompanied by transcriptions, so as to enable students to make themselves acquainted with rabbinical mss. written in various countries. In order to render this costly book more accessible, the delegates have allowed the sale of the catalogue and the atlas separately."—*Ath.*, May 29.

INDEXES.

TABEAU général méthodique et alphabétique des matières contenues dans les publications de l'ACADÉMIE IMPÉRIALE DES SCIENCES DE ST. PÉTERSBOURG. Suppl. 2. St. Pet., 1886. 8°. 50 m.

QUERY AND ANSWER.

WHAT should I do with such a pamphlet as this, "Discourse delivered before the R. I. Hist. Soc. on treaties, and especially the treaty of 1813 between Great Britain and the U. S.?" Shall it go in Orations, or with R. I. Hist. Soc., or with treaties in Sociology, or with U. S. Hist., War 1812?

If the oration in your supposititious case had been with others, American oratory would be the place; but single (or for that matter collected) orations on a subject are to be treated like anything else on that subject. I never put an oration delivered before a society where the collected works of the society would go unless it is about the society or treats of the subject which the society is instituted to investigate, e.g. here, Rhode Island history. Now this oration has two subjects or perhaps three: 1. Treaties in general, which belong in international law. 2. The treaty of 1813 (a) considered as a treaty, and belonging to International law; (b) considered with regard to the policy of the U. S., whence it belongs in Politics, U. S., 1813. Probably 1. is merely introductory and to be neglected. I should no doubt treat this as 2 (a.) C.

Bibliography.

BOLOGNA, P: Edizioni del secolo 15. (Biblioteca Bologna in Firenze, 2.) Fir., tip. coöp., 1886. 51 p. 8°.

212 editions arranged alphabetically with a chronological index and an index of cities and printers.

CATALOG der Kochbücher-Sammlung von Theodor DREXEL. Als Ms. gedruckt. Frankf. a. M., 1885. 54 p.

Records 258 works, the oldest dated 1531. Carefully made and indexed and handsomely printed, says *Centralblatt*.

DORER, Edm. Die Lope der Vegaliteratur in Deutschland; bibliog. Uebersicht. Fortg. bis 1885. Dresden, Von Zahn & Jaensch, 1886. 24 p. 8°.

GATFIELD, G: A guide to printed books and manuscripts relating to English and foreign heraldry and genealogy; a classified catalogue. London, Alfred Russell Smith, 1886. 600 p. 8°. 42 s. About 12,000 titles.

MOLLAT, G. Systemat. Verzeichniss der rechtswissenschaftl. Literatur im Jahre 1885. Lpz., 1886. 20 p. f°. 1.20 m.

MÜHLBRECHT, O. Wegweiser durch die neuere Literatur der Staats- und Rechtswissenschaften. (Abgeschlossen am 1. Juli 1885.) Berlin, 1886. Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht, 1886. 16+429 p. 8°. 15 m.

OKSTERLEY, Hermann. Wegweiser durch die Literatur der Urkundensammlungen von Berlin, 1885-86. 8+574; 8+423 p. 1886. 2v. 8°. 21 m.

SCHULTZ, Albert. Bibliographie de la guerre franco-allemande (1870-71) et de la Commune de 1871; catal. de tous les ouvrages pub. en langues française et allemande. 1871-85 incl., suivi d'une table systématique. Paris, H. Le Soudier, 1886. 128 p. 8°. 3 fr.

SOUHART, R. Bibliographie générale des ouvrages sur la chasse, la vénerie, et la fauconnerie, pub. ou composés depuis le 15^e siècle. Avec des notes critiques et l'indication de leur prix et de leur valeur dans les différentes ventes. Paris, Rouquette, 1886. p. 8°. 25 fr.

In the *Centralbl. f. Bib.* for May, in connection with an article on the "Corvinische Handschriften von Attavantes," is a fac-simile of the illuminated 2d title-page of a ms. of St. Augustine.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

THE "*Annuaire de la presse française*," for 1885, contains a list of about 400 pseudonyms, with real names, of writers for the Parisian press. — *E. H. Woodruff*.

Edna Lyall, the author of "Donovan," it is said, is not in reality Miss "Lyall," but Miss Bailey. — *Pubi. weekly*.

High-lights is by Mrs. Caroline Leslie (Whitney) Field (not Fields, as given in Lib. jn'l., p. 94). — *K. E. S.*

Marie Sincère, ps. of Auguste Romieu (d. 1885), in "*Des préjugés*, 1854," 8°. "*La femme au 19^e siècle*, 1858," 8°. "*Des paysans et de l'agriculture en France au 19^e siècle*, intérêts, mœurs, institutions, 1865," 8°. — *Polybiblion*.

Violensia; a Tragedy, London, Parker, 1851, was by the late W. Caldwell Roscoe. — *Notes and q.*, May 29, 7th s., 1: 439.

W. Stephenson Griggs, ps. of Miss F. Mabel Robinson (author of "Mr. Butler's Ward," and "Disenchantment") in "*Irish history for English readers*, London, Vizetelly, 1886." — *Acad.*

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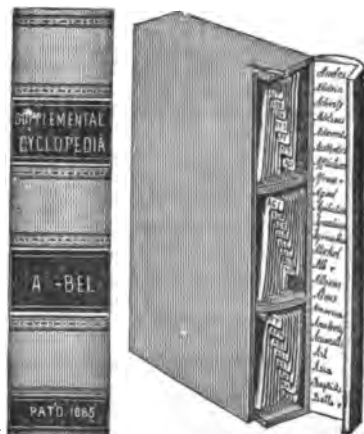
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IT is a noteworthy incident in the history of the American Library Association that we meet for our eighth annual conference in the great North-west, more than a thousand miles from the fringe of cities on the Atlantic coast, where it had its origin and its earlier conferences were held. I know something of the North-western States, and venture the statement that no city in the East has received us with a more intelligent and generous welcome than we experience to-day in Milwaukee. Nowhere are the benefits of libraries better understood, and the purposes of our organization better appreciated than here. We are not on pioneer and missionary ground, so far as a proper valuation of books and libraries is concerned. If you ask me: "Where in the West is that pioneer and missionary ground?" I must say I do not know. I have here an official invitation from a Board of Trade which has lately established a free public library in a city a thousand miles west of Milwaukee, inviting this Association to hold its next annual conference in Denver, Colorado, and promising a cordial welcome and every kind of hospitality. The idea which suggests to a Board of Trade to establish a public library, and the idea which the masses accept as an axiom, that the maintenance of such an institution is as legitimate an object for general taxation as the maintenance of a public school, seems to be indigenous in Western soil. If you insist on my localizing that pioneer and missionary

ground to which I have alluded, I should say to our Eastern friends that you left the region when you came into the North-western States.

The present year marks the close of the first decennial period in the history of our Association. In reviewing briefly its record a mention of its precursor, — a convention of eighty librarians and others interested in bibliography, which was held in New York City, in September, 1853, — must not be overlooked. Prof. Charles C. Jewett, of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Samuel F. Haven, of the American Antiquarian Society, and Mr. Charles Folsom, of the Boston Athenæum, all of whom have passed away, were among its prominent members. Prof. Jewett was the leading spirit in the call and management of the convention, and its President. Indeed, he may justly be ranked as the ablest and most zealous of the early American reformers in the methods of library management. He was the first to collect the statistics of the libraries of the United States, which he published in 1851. One week ago three of the librarians who signed the call for that Convention, and were present, were members of this Association. Two of them were our esteemed associates, — Mr. Smith, of the Philadelphia Library Company, who died on Friday last, and of whom further mention will be made, and Dr. Guild, of Brown University. The third was myself, then in charge of the Boston Mercantile Library. If I did not fear to encroach upon the theme of Mr. Barton, who will read at this conference a paper on

"The Convention of 1853," I could give some reminiscences of its sessions. I may say, however, that the Convention of 1853 made a lasting impression on the minds of all the librarians who were present, and that it must be regarded as an era in American bibliography. Prof. Jewett said in his opening address: "This is the first convention of the kind, not only in this country, but, so far as I know, in the world." That conference aroused a spirit of inquiry and search after better methods. The card catalogue, about that time, had been adopted in several American libraries, and Prof. Jewett had prepared a system of rules for cataloguing, based on those of the British Museum, which he simplified and improved. Prof. Jewett had on his mind, and pressed it on the convention, a scheme of making the Smithsonian Institution a great national library. He had met with opposition from the scientists, who had no sympathy with his project, and wished the funds of the Smithsonian to be used for the printing of scientific papers. His scheme was later defeated by the action of Congress, and with sadness he retired from the Smithsonian Institution. Another project he was much interested in at the time; and it was highly creditable to his enterprise and ingenuity. It was an honest attempt to lessen the cost of printing elaborate catalogues, which were then, and are now, absorbing funds which ought to be expended in books. The development of his scheme was one of the chief topics considered at the Convention of 1853. In brief, the scheme was to stereotype in separate blocks the titles of books, using a material cheaper than metal; keeping these blocks in stock, and printing from them all the library catalogues of the country. The material he used was a sort of clay from Indiana. Congress made an appropriation for executing the plan. I recollect that the librarians of the country generally favored it, and that I did not. I remember that I spoke of it at the time as "Prof. Jewett's *mud* catalogue." My views concerning it were based on some practical knowledge of legitimate typography, and from specimens of the work which Prof. Jewett exhibited. I doubt whether the scheme of stereotype blocks could have been a success under any circumstances;

but it failed in this instance from mechanical defects in the process, — the shrinking and warping of the blocks in baking, and the intractable nature of the material when baked, which made the exact adjustment of the blocks on the press impossible. In presenting the scheme, Prof. Jewett stated that "practical stereotypers had said that it could not be done."

It is not necessary, to be a successful man, that one should be successful in everything he undertakes. Errors, mistakes, and blunders even, mark the path of all the great inventors, and the benefactors of the race. One who was so full of resources and expedients in library economy as Prof. Jewett could afford to make an erroneous judgment on the process of using baked clay in typography. Those who in future years shall read the *Library journal* will find, with much which is of the highest importance, schemes which are of no practical value in the form in which they were presented; but even these may afford suggestions which, in other relations, will lead the reader to excellent and practical results.

In 1855 Prof. Jewett was elected superintendent of the Boston Public Library, where, with such trustees as George Ticknor and Edward Everett, he had a part in developing the sagacious policy of that great institution, the pioneer of all the free public libraries of the country. If he were living to-day, with what zeal and charming urbanity would he have taken part in the exercises of this conference! He would have completed his seventieth year on the 16th day of August next. Our profession is a debtor to Prof. Jewett for his early and scholarly services in bibliography and in library economy; and a memorial paper concerning him from Mr. Winsor, who was his successor in the Boston Public Library, would be a fitting recognition of this obligation. In the wide range of topics treated at the meetings of the Association, I do not recall a biographical memorial of any eminent American bibliographer who has passed away. The services of Ezra Abbot, George Ticknor, Samuel F. Haven, Joseph G. Cogswell, and some others, entitle them to such a recognition.

At the close of the sessions in 1853, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That this convention be regarded as preliminary to the formation of a permanent Librarians' Association."

A committee, of which Prof. Jewett was chairman, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to present them at the next meeting of the convention, to be held at Washington City. Perhaps the retirement of Prof. Jewett from the Smithsonian Institution accounts for there being no subsequent meeting of the convention.

If I understand the matter correctly, to our accomplished Secretary is due the credit of suggesting the revival of the excellent scheme of forming a Librarians' Association which had slumbered undisturbed for twenty-three years. A telegram from Mr. Leyboldt to me at Chicago, in the summer of 1876, asking if I would sign a call for a Librarians' Convention, was the first intimation I had on the subject; and I replied by asking who were behind the scheme. On receiving a satisfactory answer I gladly signed the call. The conference met at Philadelphia, October 4, 1876, and was in session for three days. The American Library Association was there organized, a constitution adopted, and officers appointed. One hundred and three members were enrolled, eleven papers were read, and a variety of interesting topics were discussed. The proceedings filled one hundred and one pages of the *Library journal*, the first number of which was issued in September of that year. About the same time the elaborate "Report on the Public Libraries of the United States" appeared from the Bureau of Education, the principal contributors to which were the librarians who formed the Association.

The printed report of the Philadelphia Conference attracted immediate attention in England. Mr. E. B. Nicholson, now Librarian of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, urged in the *Academy* of January 27, 1877, that a similar conference be called in London. The suggestion was approved by the principal librarians in the kingdom, and the result was the International Conference of Librarians at London in October, 1877, and the founding of the

"Library Association of the United Kingdom," which has since made a brilliant record. Mr. Henry R. Tedder, in his introduction to the printed Proceedings of the London Conference of 1877, assigns its origin to the example and good results of the Philadelphia Conference. In speaking of the latter, he says: "This date, 1876, may almost be said to mark a new period in the history of bibliothecal science; for at the same time was issued the exhaustive Report of the Bureau of Education on the Public Libraries of the United States, and in the previous month had appeared the first number of the *Library journal*, founded by some of the promoters of the conference. Perhaps the most important result has been the foundation of an American Library Association, which has since undertaken much work of real practical use." Mr. John Winter Jones, Librarian of the British Museum, and President of the Conference, said in his inaugural address: "The idea of holding a Conference of Librarians originated in America,—in that country of energy and activity which has set the world so many good examples, and of which a conference of Librarians is not the least valuable."

The second meeting of our Association was held in New York City, September 4-6, 1877. At its close sixteen of our members sailed for Europe to attend the International Conference at London, where we were received with every mark of attention and hospitality, and the Proceedings of the Conference show that the American librarians had a large share in its deliberations. The third meeting was held at Boston, June 30-July 2, 1879; the fourth at Washington, February 9-12, 1881; the fifth at Cincinnati, May 11-13, 1882; the sixth at Buffalo, August 14-17, 1883, and the seventh at Lake George, September 22-25, 1885. At these seven meetings ninety-seven papers on topics relating to library economy were read, and the papers and discussions, as printed in the *Library journal*, fill 639 pages. In literary merit, and in the treatment of historical, antiquarian, and biographical topics relating to our profession, these papers are not equal to those which have appeared in the proceedings of the British Association. They are, however, emi-

nently practical and suggestive, and, by confession of English librarians, more useful than those of their own Association. What the American librarian, in his treatment of professional topics, lacks in scholastic style, he makes up in suggestive helpful devices. He refuses to be trammelled by conventional ideas, and the solemn frown of precedent has no terror to him. He takes delight in cutting red tape; in schemes for enlarging the usefulness of his library; in contributing to the accommodation of readers; in devising shorter paths to the sources of information, and better methods in the arrangement of his books, catalogues, and indexes. All his methods and contrivances do not survive the test of experience; but some of them do. His associates have no more respect for a plan because it is *new* than because it is *old*. If it be useful it will be generally adopted. If it be not useful its ingenuity will not save it. The meetings of our Association, and the visiting of libraries, which is one of the most useful features in these annual gatherings, furnish opportunities for the exchange of ideas in library economy and the discussion of their merits. The result has been a practical agreement in this country as to the essential principles on which libraries should be conducted. There is, nevertheless, a great diversity in the methods by which these principles are applied. Every librarian who has ability and originality has methods of his own, which, if they have no other merit, meet the conditions of his own personal equation. Some librarians surround themselves with short-hand writers and much routine. Every emergency is provided for by a rule or contrivance, and every sort of business transaction, by an armory of hand-stamps. Other librarians take delight in doing work in the simplest way; in meeting emergencies as they arise; in reducing each business operation to its lowest terms, and in turning over to subordinates work which they can do well. Such librarians are not swamped in an ocean of detail; they write their own letters, are delightful correspondents, and have time to attend to the higher and bibliographical wants of their libraries. Methods which are adapted for one library are not necessarily adapted for another where the conditions are different.

The past record of the association may be seen not only in the *Library journal*, but in the practical working of the new libraries throughout the land which have sprung up under its influence. The old libraries have been reorganized, and, now that they are more intelligently conducted, meet with a more liberal support.

The promptness with which our members engaged in the coöperative work on the *Index to Periodical Literature*, and, performing all they promised, are now carrying on the *Coöperative Index*, is a pledge that other work of a similar character may be accomplished. Mr. Fletcher, the chairman of the coöperative committee, will lay before you a scheme of work which his committee has elaborated, to which I ask your respectful attention. I have not made myself familiar with its details, but I have the highest confidence in Mr. Fletcher and his executive ability; and whatever he undertakes will be a success.

What this association has done in bringing the public libraries and the public schools into closer relations — the work of one supplementing the work of the other in the general system of education — is in itself an object of sufficient importance to justify its existence.

The old controversy, as to whether it is proper to lay a public tax for the support of a public library, is happily ended, except in the Middle States; and New Jersey, if I am correctly informed, has at last come into line with the Eastern and Western States on this point. New York City is still wrestling with the problem of establishing and maintaining a public library without using public funds, or giving the municipal government any control of the institution. It is a problem which, in my judgment, can never be solved, unless there are citizens in New York who are ready to endow the library with four or five millions. The one million which Enoch Pratt gave to Baltimore will not give New York such a library as it needs. What would become of the public schools of New York City if their support was left to charitable contributions, and to passing round the hat periodically? Is the municipal government of New York City so much worse than that of other large cities —

Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee — that it cannot be trusted with the interests of a public library? No speculation or scandal has ever occurred in connection with the management of a public library. If every department of the corporation affairs in the cities which have been named were managed as well as their public libraries they would be model municipalities. There is every reason to believe that a public library in New York City, organized under such library statutes as exist in the Western States, would be equally well managed. New York has no disturbing element which does not exist in Chicago, Cincinnati, or Milwaukee, unless it be the reluctance of wealthy men to be taxed for such an object. What are alleged to be disturbing elements — a large foreign population, socialism, communism, anarchism — are not so in fact. These people desire their children to be educated, and make no opposition to the public schools. They desire to read books, that their children should read, and that this reading should be furnished at the public expense. The most zealous friends of public libraries in large cities are the middle and poorer classes who carry votes, and it is public policy to educate these classes.

The large legacies and gifts which have recently been made for the founding of libraries in this country are among the most cheering signs of the times. The Newberry legacy to Chicago, the Pratt and Peabody gifts to Baltimore, the Scofield gift to Oak Park, Ill., the Fuller gift to Belvidere, Ill., the Hoyt fund for East Saginaw, Mich., the Seymour fund for Auburn, N.Y., the Ames fund for Easton, Mass., the Nevins fund for Methuen, Mass., and the Board of Trade gift for Denver, Colorado, are a few among the many which might be mentioned. The erection of library buildings by private individuals for institutions already existing has become in New England a favorite and appropriate mode of expressing their donors' interest in libraries.

The work for which this association was organized is not yet completed. We need to carry on the reform in the construction of library buildings which has already begun; that they shall be planned for the specific purpose for which they are to be used, and not simply

as exercises in architectural display. It is a misfortune that the absurd plans of a building for the Library of Congress, which were presented to this association at its meeting at Washington, in February, 1881, and condemned by the unanimous voice of the members present, and also at the meeting of the association at Cincinnati the next year, have been adopted by Congress.

To say that we need more discussion of the subject of classification would be superfluous. We need, however, that the discussion should be divested of some of the asperities and personalities into which earnest men and honest men are liable to fall. We need, also, that the discussion should be cleared, as far as possible, of technicalities and abstruseness, so that an incipient librarian, who has not the wisdom of Solomon and the ingenuity of a magician, may understand it. We need some practical method of lessening the expense of printed catalogues, which absorb the resources of libraries, and, in rapidly increasing collections, soon grow out of date. We have many other needs at present, and the future will furnish its own quota when these are supplied.

In the midst of this cordial welcome and these happy greetings a dark shadow falls upon us in the death of our esteemed associate, Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, of the Philadelphia Library Company, which occurred on Friday, July 2. To many of us who read the announcement in the telegraphic dispatches of Saturday last it was a dreadful shock. We had not heard of his illness, and he was expected here with his wife and daughter. His name is on our programme to read a paper on "The Great Enemy of Books." I have a letter from him, dated May 10, announcing his intention to be present, and giving the subject of his paper. It is in his usual sportive vein, and a perfect type of his mind and temperament when in health. To me the death of our friend comes as a deep personal affliction. I made his acquaintance at the Librarians' Convention in 1853, and since that time we have been frequent correspondents. I never passed through Philadelphia without visiting him at his Library, or at his home in Germantown. He was the host of the members of the associa-

tion when it was formed in Philadelphia, in 1876, and he has attended all its conferences except the one at Lake George. He was one of our number who attended the International Conference in London, in 1877, and was one of its Vice-Presidents. A more lovely spirit and genial companion never lived. His sonorous laugh was something to be remembered. He was a fine classical scholar, and Latin to him was almost a vernacular. He loved to think and talk and write in Latin, and his letters were often half, and sometimes wholly, in Latin. His mind had a mediæval tinge, which led him to take delight in the monkish Latin of the middle ages. He was by nature and habit a conservative, and he had a right to be one.

He was the librarian of the oldest library, not connected with a college, in the country, where his father was librarian before him. He believed in what is old, rather than in what is new, and in this respect was a typical Philadelphian. He was never reconciled to the idea of laying a public tax for the support of a public library. "If people want to read books," he would say, "let them buy the books, or buy a share in a proprietary library," like his own. His amiability was such, however, that he never opposed, except in a sportive manner, those who held modern ideas on these subjects. I hope that appropriate resolutions concerning our deceased associate may be adopted during our sessions, and sent to the family.

WHY LIBRARIANS KNOW.

BY ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, LIBRARIAN HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

PRESIDENT R. D. Hitchcock, telling at the Amherst Alumni dinner, last week, of the changes during the fifty years since his graduation, said, ".Then there were three learned professions, — theology, law, medicine; now there are four, — theology, law, medicine, and journalism." I take this occasion, before our secretary, in his multiform devices and inextinguishable energy, has elevated librarianship into one of the mechanical arts, to offer this modest plea for the recognition of librarianship as one of the learned professions. Whether they profess it or not, librarians practise learning, and they have to, or they couldn't be librarians.

Of course there are exceptions, and you and I would be the last to deny it; but there are exceptions in all the learned professions. I remember the true story of a negro preacher, on the plantation of a friend of mine in Virginia. This worthy man, as an example of the zealous worker, was admirable; but, as the representative of a learned profession, no great success. His exegesis was often at fault, and on one occasion he preached a sermon forbidding the children to play marbles, because the good

book says, "Marble not, my bredderen." And yet he was a member of a learned profession; and so, too, was the successful doctor of medicine, — a woman by the way, — whom I heard remark, in response to the suggestion that she didn't seem to be entirely familiar with Paris as yet, "Oh, my! guess I aint; guess I'm kinder green."

But these do not prove that theology and medicine are not learned professions.

The object of this paper is not mutual admiration, or self-gratulation on our superior learning or wisdom, and even contains some food for humility.

It was suggested by the thought of the very varied and extensive, and yet exact and available, intellectual culture of some of our leading representatives at home and abroad, whose names will readily suggest themselves. It struck me that a very considerable percentage, relatively to other professions, was notable in this regard, and it occurred to me to query whether this knowledge was real, or only superficial, and, if real, why it is so general.

It is a common insinuation that librarians know about the outside of books without know-

ing much of the ideas which they contain; and, again, that their knowledge is fragmentary, scattered, and accidental. The insinuation hardly calls for resentment, it is so easy to demonstrate whether it is true or false; and then, too, we are not apt in this world to resent things unless they have some sting of truth in them.

Analyzing, therefore, the title of the library profession to be called learned, the most common and simple test is the popular verdict. Did you ever notice, thus, in the first place, how many librarians have produced books? I know that this is very far from proving that a man is learned, and still farther from proving that he is wise; but it is one of the factors of the popular verdict, and the number of librarian book-producers is very large.

Of the still larger number "who, therefore, only are reputed wise for saying nothing," almost every one has his local reputation for learning. Formerly his unwisdom was often as great as his learning; but the modern librarian must have real knowledge, and that of very extended, well-arranged character. Both reputation and observation, therefore, point to this same fact.

But, passing by this first and very dubious claim to a title of knowledge on the basis of the popular verdict, to find whether a librarian's knowledge is real inquire, first, what the nature of knowledge is.

And so we conclude again that librarians as a class do know, from asking what it is to know.

To some men a steak is a steak, a book a book, a horse a horse, whether it be tough or tender, good or bad, fast or slow; and so of knowledge. The careful way in which men sometimes treasure an accumulation of worthless knowledge reminds one of the man—and his name is *Legion*—who fancies he has a rare work of untold value, in some eighteenth century tract, dear at half a dime.

It is always amusing to see men cutting off knowledge into sections of various sizes and shapes, as the country grocer does a big cheese, and then, labelling them with some name, Latin or otherwise, set themselves to the mastery of its every detail, in profound conceit that they are scholars, and they alone. Knowledge is vital—by its very nature an organism; nay, in

a certain real sense, if you accept the scientific, and at least partially true, analysis of Bain and Spencer, it is life itself. That man is most learned who has the broadest view of the varied, interdependent, nucleated facts of this universal organization.

The specialist, in our growing use of the term, is not often the learned man. This modern, egotistic, utterly unbearable assumption of so-called specialists is fundamentally opposed to the intrinsic nature of knowledge and life. One of the greatest vices of modern scholarship is the truly scientific method of German learning gone to seed, in an unvital, uneconomical aggregate of unnecessary facts.

It is not necessary to measure every unit in a symmetrical pile of bricks, and add the results, in order to find the cubic contents of the pile; nor is it necessary to measure every brick in the world in order to find what the size of a brick is. I know a man who, I think, if he was asked to find the size of an ordinary brick, would proceed, after having secured the most exact metrical apparatus, to take the measure of every brick in the world, so far as length of life permitted, with the truly scientific and unselfish purpose of making a "complete induction." He would, of course, die before he had made the induction; but notice this,—his induction would be untrue for application, at the best; for, according to him, the normal brick would be, say 8.0031781, and he would lay up in the National Treasury "a normal brick," which was only an approximation to the truth, which a less scholarly man would have ascertained more exactly in fifteen minutes.

Travesty again, you say of this; but no, not at all. Why should literary pedants be allowed to arrogate to themselves an aristocracy of learning, just because they are spending their lives in getting materials for useless and untrue generalization, in things even less vital than bricks? Not that I disparage the scientific method,—very, very far from that,—nor specialization of studies. It is the only method, whether in Natural Science or Theology; but it is in breadth of generalization and trained rapidity and accuracy of induction that all new expressions of truth and all increase of consciousness and life come, rather than in the ac-

cumulation of facts which shall be mechanically added, subtracted, multiplied, or divided, and the result labelled an induction.

I could go on for an hour discoursing on the mutilators of the true method; but, not to prolong, I remind you that the end of all true induction is the recognition of the universal likeness running through a series of facts, or groups of facts, and that knowledge and life are the organized total of such generalizations, recognized in consciousness by illustrative units.

All knowledge is classification, and a very heterogeneous and misty system it is with most of us — worse, even, than Mr. — well, we must not specify, let us say Mr. X's system.

Every judgment that we form, every observation we make, is the arrangement of one fact with reference to its likeness or unlikeness to some others. The man who most constantly observes and compares, who has learned most quickly to grasp all the features of resemblance or unlikeness, and pass the judgment of approval or disapproval, acceptance or rejection, is the man who is learning fastest, and will know most.

With this brief analysis of knowledge it is easy to see why librarians know, may know, or ought to know. The largeness of a man's life is the extent of the range of facts which he is accustomed to take into his every-day thoughts. It is the cosmopolitan *vs.* the provincial, the catholic against the dogmatist. The range of facts from which he makes his daily inductions is his greatness, and the man whose horizon is limited by his workshop or native town, whose thought is limited to a perfected pin-head, or Latin paradigms, or Sanscrit roots, or a couple of Bacteria, can only make inductions within those narrow limits, and cannot know, as one whose thoughts range round the world, and up to the farthest star, and down to the most microscopic atom, and here and there, and back and forth, noting and comparing, in the very process fixing and enlarging, and preparing the way for newer, and broader, and truer generalizations.

This is the reason of the cultivation which comes in foreign travel, — it enlarges the customary and natural range of thought.

Every new science or class of facts touched — astronomical, geological, geographical, anthropological, or what not — adds to possible knowledge.

One of the most influential factors in this cultivation, this framework for knowledge, has always been the study of languages, ancient or modern. Each new language opens a new world; enlarges the limits of thought at the same time that it increasingly compels pure thought, — thinking the thing itself instead of its familiar word symbol.

The first reason for the capacity for knowledge a librarian may possess is, therefore, the necessary equipment of languages, which almost every librarian must have, for selection, cataloging, or classification of books.

Again, the range of topics, of whose existence, at least, the librarian must be aware, is as universal as knowledge itself. Notice that there is no such thing as knowing of a thing without knowing a greater or less number of facts concerning it. The very identification of a thing is the knowledge of certain facts which are peculiar to it. The limits through which a librarian's mind may range, perhaps must range, are almost absolutely universal. One of the most striking things to a librarian is the vast range of topics of which the average man, even the professional man, is absolutely ignorant; has never heard the name of, much less inquired whether it might be fish, flesh, or fowl.

A third reason is the very considerable content of each general subject which a librarian must possess or acquire: —

(a) In the selection of books.

Notice the process: In each title the librarian answers the question, Do we want this book? To answer he must answer as to (1) The subject treated, (2) Whether it is appropriate to this library, (3) The relative desirability to others on the same subject.

To answer the first question he must know a certain amount of the contents of the subject, for the word is simply the convenient symbol which represents to the mind a certain class of facts, and simply to know the meaning of the word requires a certain general vision of the facts and their relation.

To judge its appropriateness he must know very much more. Whether this judgment is formed from title or book notice, or the book itself, in making it a man passes in general review all that he knows of the subject, the phases of it in which knowledge is desirable and will be sought. And to decide the relative desirability he reviews all that he knows of other treatises on the same subject with all that he knows of this, and that, too, in its relation to his judgment of what is true in that subject, and all with the practical end in view of making the knowledge available to others.

This, you notice, is the constant operation in every title, book, or auction catalogue read, — a constant review.

(b) In the classification of books.

This, we have seen, embodies the very essential nature of knowledge, — the arrangement of facts according to their mutual likeness or unlikeness. To classify a book requires the review of what its contents is, and what the relation of this to others is, and this fact contains in itself the fundamental warning against artificial systems of classification.

I fear I have not brought before your minds this, to me, very interesting bit of analysis of our psychological processes, with sufficient clearness to give you the same interest; but, in passing by many subordinate reasons, I trust that this fourth and final reason will, of itself, make clear the fact to which it is the object of this paper to call attention, — the fact of the superior possibility of knowledge in the very exercise of the office of librarianship.

This fourth reason is the very great, and hardly to be estimated, economy of time in adding to any desired line of knowledge.

Lessing accepted his office of librarian largely for the opportunity it gave him for learning where things could be found, and it was his practice to go through each library he visited, taking down and examining every book. I fear me that the father of German literature confined his duties as librarian largely to this line of personal improvement; but he knew how to learn, and owed his tremendous range and grasp of facts to this consistent cultivation in knowing where facts were to be found.

Three of the brightest student helpers I have

ever had, two of them with me for three years, and one for five or six, have told me independently that they considered the time they spent in library-work as well spent as any in their course, and the value of the experience equal to that of any single line in college or seminary curriculum; and the men were men of unexcelled scholarship.

Every librarian has had not few, but many, occasions where men have worked hours and days to find given facts, or lines of facts, which he at last finds easily for them in a quarter or half an hour.

In the matter of verifying references, looking up given facts, and in a large range of things, it is far within the limit of truth to say that a librarian stands at an advantage of ten to one over the average scholar.

And then in the matter of avoiding worthless and secondary or outdated sources he may save for himself months and years of other men's wasted lifetimes. These could be illustrated *ad infinitum*, but I have been too long.

There is no limit to knowledge. There is no limit to memory excepting artificial or false classification. I sometimes think, it seems to have some foundation in analogy at least, that increase in knowledge is in geometrical progression, as if each new fact properly placed had two new points of contact.

Librarians, therefore, in brief, possess unusual opportunities of knowledge: (1) In knowing where to find facts. (2) In the constant necessity of receiving and forming judgment on facts. (3) The consequent constant, almost unconscious, stimulus and necessity for the acquirement of new facts. (4) The habit of the systematic arrangement of facts.

The food for humility which I promised in the beginning lies in the fact that under such circumstances we don't know more. I suggest that, if we are in any danger of neglecting or despising the thoroughly scholarly side of librarianship for the so-called practical, we are narrowing our own lives and our capability of usefulness.

In conclusion let me quote an estimate of librarians which I hope is not true, for knowledge which is not vital is not knowledge.

As I took my seat at table, at the Plankinton

House this morning, some expressions which I caught from the conversation of two gentlemen at the next table showed that the subject of conversation was librarians. Presently one broke forth with so much animation that it was impossible not to overhear: "The [blank-

est] lot of cranks, — they may *know* everything, but they haven't the least idea of common-sense and the like."

We are on trial. I am sure our sessions will show that librarians have both knowledge and sense.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY SUBJECT-INDEX.

BY W. C. LANE, HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE Subject-Index to the catalogue of the Harvard College Library, now in process of preparation, although its principal usefulness is confined to that Library, is still of some general interest, as it will furnish, when complete, the fullest list of topics for catalogue headings yet published.

I ought to speak briefly of the general plan of our catalogue, in order that it may be seen what this Index is intended to be and why it is needed.

In Mr. Cutter's catalogue, which has been the model for so many others recently published, all the subjects, whether general or special in character, are arranged in one alphabetical series. In other systems (Mr. Dewey's, for example) the special topics are grouped under more general headings, and these in turn under still more comprehensive classes, but without regard to alphabetical arrangement. The subject-catalogue of the library of Harvard College combines features from both plans. Related special topics are grouped under general heads; but the arrangement throughout is strictly alphabetical. In this it resembles the Brooklyn catalogue, but differs from that in having the special topics under many of the main heads separated into a number of distinct divisions, in this way bringing topics of the same kind more closely together, but increasing the complexity of the whole. In some cases this is carried so far that there are alphabets within alphabets in four or five degrees of subordination.

With such a system it is evident that the inquirer must frequently be in doubt just where

he is to look for any given subject, and hence the need of a complete index of all special topics referring directly to the place or places in the catalogue where they will be found.

The material for this Index was prepared by going through the whole catalogue (some 500,000 cards), and drawing off on separate slips of paper all the subordinate headings, with indications of the place where they were found. These were then arranged in alphabetical order, and to them were added whatever desirable additional topics or references were found in the Index to Mr. Dewey's Decimal Classification, Poole's Index, the catalogues of the Athenæum Library, the Princeton College Library, and the Library of the Peabody Institute, the American Catalogue, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Townsend's Manual of Dates, and occasionally other sources. In many of these works there are, of course, many subjects which it was not thought worth while to include in this Index. Indeed the principal difficulty has been to decide what to include and what to omit. In general, the Index is an index of the topics in the Harvard Library catalogue, but many topics have been added to the catalogue under which reference could be made to easily accessible sources of information, as to the entries in Poole's Index, or to the references in Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary, and the like. It thus includes many subjects which at present are treated of mainly in periodicals; but these are the subjects about which books and monographs will be written in the near future. The Index, therefore, cannot be considered as in

any sense complete or final; additions will have to be made continually, but it is intended to stand a little ahead, or, at least, fully abreast of the needs of the present.

In order to make reference more simple a system of numbering has been introduced in the catalogue for all the main headings, their chief divisions, and, in many cases, for each

special topic. The numbers appear on the outside of the drawers, and on the guides inside, and the user is led by these directly to the place that he wants.

The Index will be prefaced by a brief statement of the system of classification, and a list of the main headings, with their chief divisions.

CLOSE CLASSIFICATION VERSUS BIBLIOGRAPHY.

BY W: I. FLETCHER, LIBRARIAN OF AMHERST COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE little Latin word in the title I have given to this paper is, perhaps, its most significant word. Our president has assured the mayor and people of Milwaukee that we are a peaceful company, and I am very loath to introduce here anything wearing a belligerent aspect. But the nature of my paper is wholly defensive. If I assume the attitude of controversy it is not from a love of it, but because there seems to be need that some one should raise the standard and blow the trumpet against an arch-invader, and even a penny whistle is better than no trumpet.

Please observe that I labor here under the disadvantage of following an able champion of close classification, and of preparing my paper in ignorance of the views and arguments he may advance. I must, therefore, state the position of the close classifier as best I may from my knowledge of what it has generally been. And the best statement I can make of it is this: a library should be so arranged that all its resources on a given subject are brought together in one place, readers to be referred to that place as the chief means of directing them in their pursuit of the subject.

In stating my objections to close classification I would mention first its necessary imperfection.

Classification, as used in the sciences, may be exact, and, to all intents and purposes, is so. But, as applied to a library, it cannot be, for the reason that many of the best contributions to the discussion of a great many subjects are

not detachable from the books or sets which contain them, and which are not classifiable with them. This has been so often urged, and with so much force, that I need not dwell upon it. I know of but one means of meeting this difficulty which has been proposed, and that is the use of dummies. In speaking of some library methods we can judge them by experience; but I have yet to learn of a library where the dummy system has been used to such an extent as to furnish any answer to the question, "How does it work?" My own impression is that it is likely to prove a larger and more difficult task to carry the dummy business to the point of elaborateness and efficiency proposed by the advocates of close classification than they suppose.

Take, for example, the department of biography. Open the Brooklyn catalog under that heading. In repeated instances there are five or six titles in small print, under the name of some person, for one in large print. That is to say, five or six titles that would be represented by dummies on the shelf, to one volume falling into the same final subdivision with them. And, if the idea of looking to the shelves rather than to catalogs for guidance is to be followed to its logical conclusion, the paragraphs which we find in the Brooklyn catalog, containing several lines of direction to periodical articles, etc., must be represented either by one dummy bearing this information on its side, or by a further set of dummies, one for each reference. Nor is this a mere *reductio*

ad absurdum for the sake of argument. It appears to be indubitable that to meet the wishes of those who would have the shelves themselves exhibit the full resources of the library under the various divisions and subdivisions of literature, even the minutest of them, this dummy system must be carried to the point I have indicated. Even the references in Poole's Index must be carried out on dummies. If it be objected that no one has proposed anything so extreme as this, I would reply that it is simply because no one has got far enough along with this idea of a library being its own subject-catalog to appreciate whither it tends and what it demands.

Once entered upon I believe this scheme of making the library exhibit in one spot on the shelves its resources on a given subject will inexorably demand that something be placed upon the shelf at that spot which shall refer to everything contained in the library on the subject not classifiable with it. Here is where we join issue with the system as to its practicability. In practice its demands cannot be met, and just the moment its advocates draw back from one of them they have struck their flag. If, for example, they say they will not parcel out Poole's Index in the dummy form all over the library, they say they will not have each section represent *all* the resources of the library on its subject; and the system is nothing if not all-inclusive.

Nor are the references in Poole's Index the only illustration that can be given of the impracticability of this scheme. Is any one going to put into his scientific department a dummy for each paper in the Philosophical Transactions and similar collections? The absurdity of the phrase "all the resources of the library on a given subject," in this connection, is such that it only needs to be hinted at. No librarian will deny that catalogs and indexes must be consulted before one can be sure that he has found either the whole, or even the larger part, or the better part, of the references he will need on a certain subject. And yet the fallacy of close classification is carried to the extent in some quarters of giving readers to understand that their main reliance may be placed on the classification. By this means readers are

misled (and this is my second objection), and allowed to content themselves with a partial grasp of the literature of a subject. I have found myself constantly under the necessity of cautioning readers against the misleading tendency of so much of classification as we have at Amherst; and I believe the true attitude of the librarian who would help readers to do the best with their subjects must be this. He must advise and encourage them in every way to find what is the literature of the subject in hand. The work of the best librarians we have had in the past has been in this direction, and the catalogs of the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenæum, the Brooklyn Library, and many others, such as that of Quincy, Mass., have at once recognized the demand, and been recognized as meeting it admirably.

The time now seems ripe for the next step in the progressive development of library science, namely, practical coöperation in the production of such bibliographical guides as are to some extent furnished by the catalogs I have mentioned. I have undertaken to present this paper at this time largely because at this point its subject runs in a line with the effort we are making through the coöperation committee to organize coöperative cataloging. But I regret the misapprehensions likely to arise from the use in this connection of the word cataloging. Cataloging is properly used only of that work by which we describe and locate for finding purposes the contents of a library, or the books of a certain period, or those on a special subject. The catalogs of which I have spoken as showing progress in the direction of furnishing readers with the means of tracing the literature of subjects are marked by the addition of what is properly bibliography. They answer the question to the best of their ability, "What can I find on my subject?" but being made with reference to a certain library they are confessedly partial as bibliographers, and only answer the question, "What can I find *here* on my subject?"

I do not anticipate a time when this question must not be answered in a general way with the *here* in it, by each library for itself. But we are all agreed that there is a large field

of bibliographical work not to be well or economically done by each library for itself, but rather by a combination of libraries or by individual enterprise outside, and we may well hope and expect that the small number of such guides we now have (and find so useful) may rapidly and greatly increase. All the progress of the past has been in the direction of more and more of bibliographical guidance for the users of our libraries, and, if I do not greatly mistake, bibliography is the watchword of the future for us.

Here, then, is where we join issue with close classification, as to its fatal defect as a system of guidance to the resources of a library on given subjects. Close classification says: "Here you will find *all* our resources on this subject." It will doubtless be objected that I lay undue stress on this as the motto of close classification; but I should insist that it is practically the claim put forth by close classifiers, and the fulfilment of which is legitimately to be demanded by them. Please observe that I allude only to those who use close classification as the common *guide* to serve in the finding of the books, and who prefer it to catalogs for that purpose. I have no issue with those who classify as closely as possible, so long as classification is relegated to its subordinate place as a minor factor in library administration. As opposed to this motto of close classification, sensible classification says: "You will find in this place our most available resources on your subject;" but it adds a warning that bibliographies and catalogs and indexes must be also used. And it modestly refuses to be made of much account itself, insisting that it is not intended or adapted for this work of guidance beyond a most general and limited scope.

I shall be asked why I make so much of a supposed antagonism between the two methods of guiding readers to what they need. Instead of being rival claimants to favor and use, why may not classification and bibliography go hand in hand, each supplementing the other? But this is a simple impossibility. The seeker after knowledge cannot go first both to your shelves and to your catalogs and bibliographical helps. The whole reason for existence of these elabo-

rate schemes of classification is that they may furnish the reader with a short-cut to the knowledge he seeks, avoiding the time-honored and roundabout modes of study. In this connection it may be regarded as representative of the whole mischievous system of the new education, so called, which would lead men through the world of mind by short-cuts on account of the modern lack of time for culture. If the library system of our day has one mission more strongly set before it than another it is that of furnishing the means of *culture* to a people the whole current of whose life is in danger of being drawn out into the straight canal of a fatal specialization. May God forbid — I say it with reverence — that the library system itself should add another to the narrowing and specializing tendencies of these times; that it should encourage the disposition to save time at the expense of culture, by being itself an embodiment of the labor-saving, time-saving, and superficial spirit of the age, — a spirit which wants nothing for a classical library but a shelf of "ponies."

To sum up what I have said as to the unwisdom of the proposed substitution of classification for bibliography in a wide sense, as the best means of directing readers, I would characterize it as an attempt to substitute machinery for brains. Intelligent librarians and assistants, and the best obtainable intelligence crystallized in bibliographical books, are the furnishing our libraries need. To "ring out the old and ring in the new" here means to turn out the sorrowing genius of culture from what should be the citadel of her hopes, and fill her place with a set of cog-wheels.

A few words on one more aspect of the scheme of elaborate classification, and I am done. I have attempted to show that in improving the bibliographical resources of our libraries, and laying the chief stress on them as guides to readers, we are on the solid ground of experience and an orderly development of our library system. But this Will-o'-the-wisp of close classification dances over the quagmires of inexperience, uncertainty, and extravagance. For, of all the movements that have ever been made in the field of library work, this latest one is the most exorbitant in its

demands for the sinews of war. I am not prepared with figures as to the cost of the work undertaken, and to some extent done, where the genius of classification most reigns, nor should I wish to deal in particulars on this ground where we cannot fail to find a considerable sensitiveness. But those who care to do so can easily get the figures, or a basis for an estimate in those quarters, and I will content myself with predicting that they will find the result surprising. The expense put upon this work in two or three of our leading libraries is such that it can be justified only on the theory that it is done once for all, and when completed will call for but little further expenditure. But this will prove to be a delusion. The more elaborate and thorough-going is your system the more constant and considerable will be the changes dictated by one's own progress in knowledge and inevitable shifting of position on certain points, and much more by the constant changes in the crystallizations of the world's thought. Supposing a library had been nicely adjusted in all its parts by one of these schemes of close classification just before the appearance of Darwin's "Origin of Species," who can tell what modifications

would have been made as the result of the earthquake caused by that book, not only in science, but in every branch of knowledge? *Noblesse oblige*; and just in proportion as a scheme is now made to fit with exactness the present state of knowledge and modes of thought will it be necessary to make changes and modifications as knowledge and thought change their shapes in the wonderfully rapid development of the nineteenth century. As well attempt to draw the figure at the bottom of your kaleidoscope while it is being slowly revolved as to catch and hold the ever-varying scheme of human knowledge.

I have thus attempted, in a humble way, to protest against this innovation of close classifying. I have prepared this paper with a deep feeling of the importance of the subject, and an earnest desire to throw some clear light upon it. From those who may differ with me I bespeak the respect and consideration due to earnest conviction; and, above all, I sincerely hope that here and elsewhere we may have the grace to conduct this inevitable and irrepressible conflict without unseemly personalities, and to the ultimate triumph of the true, the good, and the beautiful.

A CHARGING SYSTEM FOR SMALL LIBRARIES.¹

BY PROF. GEORGE T. LITTLE, LIBRARIAN OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

THIS system consists in merely replacing each book loaned by a wooden dummy bearing the name of the borrower. These dummies are pieces of board one inch in thickness, four in width, and six in length, dimensions that can be increased with advantage when the size of the smallest shelf will allow. Each has the name and registration number of a borrower painted or otherwise plainly marked on the edge or narrow surface which corresponds to the back of a book.

The two wider surfaces, or sides, are covered with sheets of note-paper, lined perpendicularly as well as horizontally, so as to give spaces in successive rows for book numbers and dates, and attached so as to be removed when filled.

To charge a book the number or location mark is put on the dummy of the borrower, and this placed in the vacant space left by the book. When the latter is returned the dummy is removed, the date marked on the space adjoining the book number, and the account is balanced.

The limitations of this system should be plainly stated before dwelling upon its advan-

¹ This system of charging, in a modified form, was described and advocated by Mr. Melvil Dewey several years since, in a paper printed in the *Library Journal*, vol. 3, page 359.

tages. It is adapted to small libraries only. I should hesitate to recommend it to any of more than ten thousand volumes or three hundred regular patrons, and many within each limit would be debarred from its use by special circumstances, such as a frequently changing clientele, free access of visitors to the shelves, books at an unusual distance from the counter or in a different room. Again, this system will not work well in libraries where it is desirable to give daily notices of books overdue, or where the patrons are allowed to take several volumes at a time, for it cannot answer with readiness the question so frequently asked, "What other books have I out?"

Despite the limitations just referred to, this method seems to me more useful and better suited than any other to the great majority of small libraries now using the ledger account, libraries where the one in charge knows by sight most of those who borrow books, attends to their wants in person, and especially where aid is wont to be asked in the selection of reading.

Foremost among its excellences I place accuracy. Mistakes can and of course will occur under any system, but this one leaves little room for them. A book returned leads the librarian directly to the dummy containing the loan account of the borrower. Holding this in hand until another book is selected he is constantly reminded of his duty to make the proper entry. On the other side, every book loaned has upon the shelves visible evidence of the borrower in the dummy, with its location marked upon it as check against displacement.

Under favorable conditions as to the arrangement of volumes this method of charging is a rapid one. From my own experience I feel authorized in saying that a circulation of a hundred volumes a day can be attended to in two-thirds of the time demanded by the ledger account. The continual turning of leaves and the consultation of library-card or index to find the proper place involve a loss of time which, though slight, becomes perceptible when compared with the ease and quickness with which an entry can be made on an open page in the hand just at the moment needed.

Fully as important as either of the advan-

tages just mentioned is the ease with which the selection of a book can be made. If the borrower is desirous of obtaining a particular volume he mentions its location-mark, and, in case it is not in, can be informed at once who has it and when it will be due. If he has prepared a list of volumes this can be used and returned to him,—often a great convenience when time and thought have been given to its preparation. If the selection is left to the librarian, as is not unfrequently the case in small libraries, he has before him a record of the past reading that will enable him to perform the task wisely and quickly, without being repeatedly met with the remark, "I have had that."

While in all large libraries the examination annually is a task as unwelcome and laborious as it is necessary, in a small library, on the fixed location plan and this method of charging, it can be made every week without unduly drawing upon the energies of the librarian. It is indeed by weekly examinations alone that he can be absolutely sure that no book is being kept out beyond the proper time. In actual practice, however, it will be found that popular books likely to be loaned from family to family without return to the library are those most apt to be overdue, and the frequent calls for these are quite sure to remind the librarian of any delinquencies on the part of the borrower.

As a rule this system does away with the need of book-supports. I believe, however, that it will be found advantageous to have the shelves on which the more popular works of fiction and the juveniles are located divided into compartments by upright strips of zinc or tin. To fix definitely the position of a book that is likely to be called for a dozen times a day is well worth the cost of fitting up a score of shelves in this manner.

This system can be made as inexpensive as it is simple. The erection of a single house in the village will furnish in its waste odds and ends all the material needed for the dummies, and a portion of that leisure with which librarians and school teachers are popularly supposed to be favored will be ample to fit this material for service.

UNBOUND VOLUMES ON LIBRARY SHELVES.

BY H. A. HOMES, LIBRARIAN OF THE N.Y. STATE LIBRARY.

IN the N.Y. State Library there are at all times from 1,000 to 1,200 volumes unbound on the shelves, filling the same places which they would occupy if bound. The meaning of the words "unbound volumes," as here used, is this: the covers of books, from which the volumes which belonged to them have been withdrawn, are employed to receive such classes of books in paper covers or pamphlets, as the following: (1), the writings of a single author; (2), numbers of periodicals; (3), State or city documents; (4), serials of colleges, benevolent, scientific, or other societies; (5) election sermons of various States; (6), eulogies collected on the same individual. Other classes might be mentioned, accordant with the aims of the library. The covers may be of octavo or larger or smaller size, according to the size of the pamphlets. The lettering on the back of the cover may be washed off, or covered over with paper pasted on to receive a new title to be written upon the paper. The front edges of both sides of the cover, in the middle, will have holes made with an awl, into which pieces of red tape, of two and three inches long, will be fastened, so as, by means of them, to tie them together with a bow as closely as desired.

In practice, when three publications by the same author are on hand in pamphlet form, such an unbound volume may be commenced, to be titled with his name, and to be carded with his name, with full title of each publication. Gradually, during several years, the volume will expand by additions made to it, so that, in some instances, besides being obliged to change for a wider cover, the expansion will extend in a short time from one to two volumes, to four, and even more than six volumes of discourses and the like, of 500 pages each volume for a single author. The longer the librarian is able to keep his collection of an author in an unbound condition the more complete will be his arrangement of the pamphlets by the date of their publication. Still, it is not best to leave

such volumes unbound for too long a time, lest, by carelessness or malice, some pamphlet should disappear.

The unbound volumes devoted to the writings of an author, or to other subjects, will frequently be composed in part of articles that have never appeared in pamphlet form, but have been made up from slips from newspapers cut down to an octavo page in length, and pasted upon octavo size leaves, as of a book.

In the case of State or city documents the volume may commence with miscellaneous subjects; but, gradually, by additions, retaining first and last the heading of the State or city, the volumes will subdivide themselves into reports on health, asylums, water, the poor, etc. When enough on any one topic are received to fill a volume in a continuous series they may be bound. The expansion on the card catalogue must correspond with the expansion on the shelves, so that, when a volume on a particular subject regarding a city has been commenced, it should have its separate card. The volumes with the heading of a single city, Milwaukee for example, will finally have many volumes under that heading, with subordinate headings of charities, fire department, and the like.

Unbound volumes relating to colleges will be commenced so soon as three or four pamphlets, catalogues, or other kinds regarding a particular college have come to hand; and, when enough pamphlets have been collected to form a volume of four to six hundred pages, it can be bound in the usual manner, and ticketed Vol. I., and so, successively, for following volumes. For some of the older colleges, whose pamphlets of various kinds will be very numerous, as much classification as may be convenient should be indulged in, — annual catalogues, triennial catalogues, annual reports, obituary notices, class histories, inaugurations, etc. Our set of Harvard College publications make thirty volumes; of Yale College, twenty-four; and of Columbia

College twenty volumes, — all averaging more than 500 pages each. All of these have been bound, except three or four, which are waiting for the process of growth.

The same method is pursued with periodicals and serials generally. If a set of thirty volumes of a review is complete, except in part of a volume, the part on hand is placed on the shelves unbound, and carded. And so, also, with the proceedings of ecclesiastical conventions and reports of all societies and associations. As few as possible are to be massed in pamphlet volumes of a miscellaneous cast; but, if there is a fair probability of obtaining enough to make a volume, they should remain unbound until enough have been obtained for at least a single one.

The advantages of the system are, that, so far as it is carried out, one readily can tell just what pamphlets are in the possession of the library, and the inquiries of readers can be definitely answered. It secures the library from unnecessarily multiplying duplicates. The wants of the library are constantly suggested from the cards and the presence of the unbound volumes. The New York State Library has not sufficient staff to carry out this plan as thoroughly as is desirable. Consequently there are always 10,000 loose pamphlets, assorted under subjects with which they have an affinity,

waiting to be picked out, as time favors, and to be put in an unbound volume, or be bound up with our thousands of volumes of miscellaneous pamphlets. Whereas it would be desirable that, under the system, all pamphlets in the library could be as speedily catalogued, as the books are, and at the same time be subject-indexed.

The sources from whence covers in sufficient numbers for the purpose can be obtained are: from the covers of cloth-bound books when sent to the bookbinders by the library; from the bookbinders who will give up, for a trifle, covers which they take off of the books which they bind; and from the unused cases or covers prepared for editions of thin and thick volumes which they have occasion to bind. The same covers may serve several times in succession for fresh unbound volumes; the first pamphlets placed there having become numerous enough, or consecutive in serial numbers enough, to admit of their being bound. The upper left-hand corner of each card of an unbound volume should have plainly written there, with a lead-pencil, *u.b.* or unbound. And when, in due time, the *u.b.* volume reaches a condition to render it expedient to bind it in the usual manner, this symbol should be rubbed off the card. The whole plan here set forth is especially adapted to a reference-library, or to the reference department of a popular library.

THE NEW ASTOR CATALOGUE.

BY F. VINTON, LIBRARIAN OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

THE reissue of a Catalogue of the Astor Library, presenting all the contents of that great and choice assemblage of books, is of interest to every intelligent American; for that library is larger and more select than any other to which we are offered access. It is cause for congratulation that this first volume is so well edited and so well printed. Many things show that high intelligence and learned caution have watched over it. Oriental names have been skilfully treated; and a comparison of the pages with the corresponding parts of the alphabet in Brunet demonstrates that few books of

signal importance are yet wanting in the collection. The chief deficiency thus far noticeable is "*Art (L') de vérifier les dates.*"

Three forms are possible in making a catalogue, all depending on what stands first in the titles. The first thing may be an author's name; or, the subject of the book may be written over the title as a heading; or, the title may be entered under its first word. Originally all catalogues took the first form; the second makes a true subject-index; the third is meant to help the memory, and is very useful in respect to novels, plays, and poems. But,

to enter every title under its first word, aggregates enormous numbers under such words as "History," "Address," and the like, with very little benefit to anybody. Besides, it swells prodigiously the bulk and the cost of the catalogue. We have so long been accustomed to the alphabetical list of authors' names that many people expect *that* in every catalogue. But it is useless for purposes of research. It is of no use except to the man who already knows that a certain author has written upon a given subject. What the student needs is information on a certain topic; and, if a catalogue shows him all the library contains on that subject, it is all he wants. Such a catalogue is a true dictionary, and a dictionary is the shortest road to knowledge. Some catalogues unite the list of authors with the list of topics in one alphabet. That is the plan of the Boston Public Library. The Peabody Institute, of Baltimore, adds to these the series of titles under the first word of each. This makes a book exceedingly bulky and expensive. The two volumes of their catalogue yet issued contain 1826 pages, of double columns, and full of small type. They include the titles A-G. If continued in this manner to the end there will be five volumes, and much more than 4,000 pages. If one of these pages cost \$3, the cost of merely printing the whole must be more than \$12,000; and the subject-index, will yet be wanting.

The new Astor Catalogue gives every title under the author's name, and elsewhere notices the same book under the first word of the title. It gives no aid to research. All the help it gives is for him who *remembers* that a certain author has written on a given subject, or *remembers* the first word of a title having to do with it. It is true there are cross-references

meant to guide to a few select topics. But these bear no proportion to the wealth of the library. They may be said to be of no use, for the student is never sure that *his* topic has been selected. They may be called excrescences, marring the harmony of the plan, for they cannot be called part of it. If this catalogue is to be followed by a subject-index these cross-references should be found there. Alas! there is no promise in the preface of any subject-index at all! And, if there shall be no subject-index, these beautiful volumes merely mock the inquirer.

Another pitiable waste of work is in the copious tables of contents given under the names of learned societies. Of what use are they, standing where they do? Is any man going to read them over for the chance of remembering who wrote upon some subject? We may be thankful that they have been analyzed, and that each man's contribution is under his name. But even that is of value chiefly to the biographer, for it is not also set under the topic discussed.

At the beginning of each letter is a copious collection of initialisms found in the title-pages of certain books. These are a sort of pseudonyms, but they are the proper contents of a dictionary of initialisms, and are out of place here; for the words "authors and books" are prefixed as a heading to this catalogue, and an initialism is neither.

Whatever its excellences, this catalogue shows want of wisdom and want of strictness in adhering to the plan. Its authors fixed their attention on details, and not on the way to be useful. These characteristics may not have originated in those who did the work, but in those who formed the plan, and fixed the lines of the cataloguers' operation.

THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN LIBRARIANS.

BY EDMUND M. BARTON, LIBRARIAN OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
WORCESTER.

REPRESENTING, as I do, a society which has for nearly seventy-five years attempted not only to preserve books relating to America, but to make them as well, I shall be excused, at least by my A.L.A. associates, for announcing as the subject of my short paper, that which relates to the dead past, and not to the living present. It might be added, if any further excuse were necessary, that the American Antiquarian Society had much to do with the calling of the meeting of 1853, and still holds to Ovid's sound doctrine upon it, that "Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas."

My purpose is twofold: to give a hasty sketch of the proceedings of "the first Convention of Librarians that ever assembled in the United States," and to draw from three of its members and ours — Messrs. Poole, Guild, and Smith — their impressions of that intelligent and clear-headed body whom we of the American Library Association of 1876-1886 may well delight to honor.¹

The "Call," which was signed by twenty-four librarians, was as follows: "The undersigned, believing that the knowledge of books, and the formation and management of collections of them for public use, may be promoted by consultation and concert of action among librarians and others interested in bibliography, respectfully invite such persons to meet in convention at New York, on the 15th day of September next, for the purpose of conferring together upon the means of advancing the prosperity and usefulness of public libraries and for the suggestion and discussion of topics of importance to book collectors and readers." At the informal meeting in the chapel of the New York University, Thursday morning of the day appointed, fifty-three delegates were in

attendance. Mr. Charles Folsom was elected temporary chairman, Mr. Charles C. Jewett, president, and Mr. Ed. B. Grant, Secretary. Rev. Samuel Osgood made the wise and far-sighted statement that "the object of the Convention will be to create a coöperative spirit among librarians, and there is no class in the community that deserves more honor; for how much do we owe them! We should call the attention of the people at large to the desirableness of establishing a good popular library in every village." He also offered the following resolutions, which were adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That while we maintain most decidedly the importance of libraries of the highest class, in furtherance of the most advanced literary and scientific studies, and rejoice in the rise and progress of our few great collections of books for professional scholars, we are convinced that for the present our chief hope must be in the establishment and improvement of popular libraries throughout the land.

"*Resolved*, That the Business Committee be requested to call attention to the desirableness of a popular library manual, which shall embody the most important information upon the chief points in question, especially upon: 1. The best organization of a library society in regard to its officers, laws, funds, and general regulations; 2. The best plans for library edifices and the arrangement of shelves and books, with the requisite architectural drawings; 3. The most approved method of making out and printing catalogues; 4. The most desirable principle to be followed in the selection and purchase of books as to authors and editions, with lists of such works as are best suited for libraries of various sizes from five hundred to one thousand volumes or upwards.

"*Resolved*, That the Business Committee be requested to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress to procure the preparation

¹ Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, our friend dearly beloved, rested from his abundant labors on the second day of July, 1886.

of such a manual through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution."

The president appointed Mr. Guild, of Providence, and Rev. Mr. Osgood, of New York, a committee upon these resolutions.

The first resolution indicated a need which the country was not yet ready to endorse, nor is it to-day fully willing to do so, though its wisdom cannot well be gainsaid. The second, as we know, bore fruit five years later, when the chairman of the committee, Mr. Guild, issued his admirable Librarian's Manual.

Mr. Folsom read a paper on "The Duties and Qualifications of Librarians and the Importance of Libraries," and Mr. John Disturnell, the publisher, one in which he proposed a plan for the preparation of a catalogue of works relating to American history and geography, and statistics of population, emigration, agriculture, internal improvements, minerals, coinage, and banking.

Invitations were duly received and accepted to dine with an association of gentlemen at the Kemball House, in Nineteenth street, and to visit the New York Historical and New York Society libraries, Wyman's gallery of paintings, the Crystal Palace, and Banvard's panorama.

Mr. Guild offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That this Convention be regarded as preliminary to the formation of a Librarian's Association.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for such an association, and present them at the next meeting of the Convention.

"*Resolved*, That when the Convention adjourns it adjourn to meet in Washington City, at such time as the said committee shall appoint.¹

"*Resolved*, That this committee be requested to suggest topics for written communications or free discussion at this adjourned meeting, and also to make such other arrangements as shall, in their judgment, be best adapted to meet the wants of the public in regard to the whole subject of libraries and library economy."

Messrs. Jewett, Folsom, Grant, Haywood, and Guild were appointed the committee on permanent organization, called for by the second resolution.

Mr. Lloyd P. Smith presented a resolution with reference to the distribution of public documents through the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Gorham D. Abbott read the following, which was adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the time has now arrived when the extension of well-selected libraries of one thousand, five thousand, or ten thousand volumes throughout the towns and villages, the associations, the institutions, the schools of every kind in the United States, has become a matter of the greatest importance to the future welfare of our country.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to report a digested plan for the promotion of this object at the next meeting of this Convention;" and Messrs. Abbott, Haven, and Jewett were named as that committee.

Mr. Charles Folsom submitted the following:—

"*Resolved*, That we have examined the work entitled 'Index to Periodicals,' by W. F. Poole, librarian of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and that we approve of its plan and execution, and that we recommend a similar plan of indexing to be extended to the transactions and memoirs of learned societies."

It was, on motion of Mr. Guild, —

"*Resolved*, That the members of this Convention cordially recommend the mutual interchange of the printed catalogues of all our public libraries."

An editorial in the New York *Herald*, of the issue of September 17, 1853, says: "From the report of the Librarians' Convention, in another part of our paper, it will be seen that they have not met in vain. Several resolutions of a most important nature to the cause of libraries were passed, and if carried into execution, as we trust they will be, great and beneficial changes must take place in the present methods of arranging, classifying, and managing libraries throughout the United States. In these important particulars we are fast going ahead of other countries. . . .

¹ The Second Conference was held in Philadelphia, October 4-6, 1876.

There is one feature which distinguishes this Convention above all others, and that is the entire unanimity with which its proceedings are conducted." Let me add that it is unfortunate that the official records of this Convention, at which so many good resolutions were at least *made*, have apparently not been preserved. It would be of real interest to know who responded at the session which was given up to the reports of librarians. We know that our president reported for the Mercantile Library Association of Boston; Mr. Samuel F. Haven, for fifteen years my beloved mentor, for the American Antiquarian Society; Rev. Edward E. Hale, for the then newly born

Young Men's Library Association of Worcester, of which the Free Public Library is the rugged offspring; Mr. Charles Folsom, for the Boston Athenæum; Mr. Reuben A. Guild, for Brown University; Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, for the Library of Philadelphia; and Mr. Charles C. Jewett, for the Smithsonian Institution; but beyond this short list we cannot go. It is probable that there were no lady members of the conference of '53; but the world moves, and we of '86, looking at this goodly company of men and women, will not only be thankful that we can together do the great work set before us, but also for the blessings which so surely come with its faithful performance.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AND SEMINARY METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

BY EDWIN H. WOODRUFF, CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

THE recent labors of librarians have been almost wholly directed to library economy. This term may be more narrowly construed as having for its object the service, mainly by mechanical means, of the maximum number of books to the largest number of readers in the shortest possible time, and at a minimum expense. In its aggravated form it is fully possessed of what the president of Johns Hopkins, on a recent occasion, aptly called the "statistical devil."

The mechanical devices which library economy has called out have hitherto relieved many actual necessities, and there should be no word of depreciation for those who have zealously and unselfishly devoted themselves to the invention and perfection of these labor-saving contrivances. Yet it is becoming noticeable that the engrossing inventive interest which has been excited, in librarians of a mechanical turn of mind, by the demand for the most economical administration of our large libraries, may result in blinding their eyes to those who should be the objects of any such contrivance soever, namely, the readers. This particular

phase of library-work is beginning to be pursued for its own sake, and the result is showing in an occasional discussion of frivolous themes, and in the restless effort to elaborate simple articles that have always been of common utility into library trinkets of somewhat questionable worth.

While those librarians have been debating the recent advances in step-ladders, or have feverishly discussed the latest wrinkle in catalogue cards, or have waxed violent over the merits of various combination pen-wipers and inkstands, others, comparatively few in this country, have been devoting themselves, in the privacy of their vocation, to pure bibliography, —if what is more often sheer bibliomania should be dignified by a considerate euphemism.

To these bookmen there is no odor so fragrant as the sensuous pungency of crushed le-vant, no sight so ravishing as the gilded mazes of filagree tooling. A tremulous word or uncertain ligature made five hundred years ago by some lean, monkish scribe, who had too fully explored his cup's design at the refectory table, hatches a brood of their learned monographs,

which flutter about in our libraries with piercing and critical notes. But this sort of bookish enterprise is sane and worthy too, if it does not go to the irrational extreme which has just been suggested. When, however, it is pursued, it may well be left to those laymen whose wealth, aptitude, and leisure incline them to it, and it should not be done at the slightest sacrifice, even in a library which only assumes to touch the people at the third or fourth remove.

The first-mentioned tendency to reduce library-work to service by machinery finds its counterpart in our present industrial condition, which manifests itself in the substitution of a few large industries for many small ones, calling for a limited number of mechanical engineers to invent and superintend, and not for many skilled workmen with a comprehensive knowledge of the scope and continuity of their work. There are no longer apprentices being equipped by various service for any emergency, and there are few workmen with a sense of mastership or ownership over their machines and themselves. So, too, in our libraries (for they are not one whit less important than the greatest material industries) the machinery of administration is now bewildering enough to the ordinary person, however familiar and responsive it may be to the unseen officers; and the elimination of the hearty personal interest, however much divided, of sympathetic librarians, leaves nothing to nurse the ardor of willing readers, or to angle for the susceptibilities of unwilling ones. Readers should be led to assert a mastership over books, and to feel the harmony of books with books, and of books with men. Something should be done whereby a division of part of the functions of intricate catalogues and microscopic classifications may be made, and those divisions controlled and supplemented by constant oral information, based upon extensive knowledge, and inspired by abundant personal sympathy.

A sick or vicious animal will be helped farther toward health by a little food, fed from a sympathetic hand, than by all the fat oats in the manger. Half the frequenters of a library want the good word and the helpful tone that should go with every book, but which so often must come from outside of it.

The duty of a library is not merely to put a book into the hands of the reader in the shortest possible time, — something that any book-store will do for a consideration; but its highest function should be to excite in him that intelligent love and reverence for books, and responsiveness to them, which have been experienced and celebrated by the best of minds of all times, — to kindle in him some of the joy that a confirmed book-lover realizes in the friendship of books. When such a one scans a shelf of books he feels a subtle and pleasurable mental activity excited within him, and the volumes have faces and voices for him as soon as he reads their titles. When his eye catches an old friend in dingy cloth, how his forefinger leaps up, draws the book from its place, and fondles each familiar page! when he spies an inimical pamphlet, his lip twitches with the hint of a sneer; how he laughs aloud when he recalls the jolly companionship of the next fellow in motley! and best of all is his greeting to the new-comer in two volumes, large 8°, full gilt, whose advent has long been announced, and which is destined to “mark an epoch,” if the critics are to be believed. He catches his breath in a half-suppressed exclamation, and, impelled forward by irresistible curiosity, he takes down both volumes at once, with a gentle scraping as they rub their neighbors' sides. When he opens them the leaves stand stiffly up or bend but little, as if unduly conscious of the weight and beauty of their impressions; but, oblivious of this vanity, he thrusts his beak into the shadowy and honeyed depths between the uncut leaves, whence he withdraws with a meditative look, only to seek again for nourishment farther on. Such an intelligent and active love of books as this it should be the aim of every library to quicken and foster in the community which it is meant to serve, and the immediate practical purpose of this paper is an attempt to show how this desideratum may, in some degree, be achieved by a university library. It must have been already inferred from the foregoing that the chief requisite is an oral supplement to catalogues, classifications, and all mechanical economies. Those who have in mind the confession of the president of Harvard in speaking of

card catalogues, or any one who has rescued a keen young student or a sagacious old professor from the labyrinthian complexus of an improved dictionary catalogue with its signs, tokens, and elusive references, must have recognized that thereabouts somewhere there is a great loss in the efficiency of the library,—that between library economy on one side, and pure bibliography on the other, there has been left a gap to be filled in by an energy whose manifestation must differ from that shown in those two kinds of library activity.

At the end of a four years' course in college, the student usually takes away with him acquisitions well worth his labor. But his attitude during those years of acquisition has been one of passive receptivity. With youthful appetite and eupesia he has eaten all things put into his mouth, and pronounced them good. He has been led to look upon his professors and text-books as final authorities in their own departments. He has not learned how to distinguish and question, in a deferential way, even those things about which the judgment of youth is apt to be quite as correct as the experience of age. He remembers the trigonometry of his freshman year as something concerned with the measurement of triangles; that it used sines and cotangents; that he passed an honorable examination in it; that his teacher was Prof. A., and the text-book was by B. He thinks that, twenty years hence, he could, if necessary, brush up his knowledge sufficiently to solve an easy problem. But, unfortunately, the professor has neglected to impress upon him that other men besides B. have written trigonometries, and that, within twenty years, there will be many written which will be far more lucid and practical, and much less expensive than B.'s. The professor has not thought to show him the mutability of trigonometry by giving him a peep at the backs of the dozens in the library; so that at the end of four years he carries away of his term's work in this branch of mathematics, aside from its disciplinary value, only two things of practical worth,—the name of one particular text-book, and a vague idea of its use; when he should have learned also that mathematicians will not quit cooking when he has been

served, and that twenty years hence their food will be more nutritious and easier of digestion. What is here applied to trigonometry, for purposes of illustration, is more true of literary and historical subjects. The practical duty of a college library, in addition to the general one of creating such a love of books as has been already described, is to teach the student how he may, if necessary, at any time in his post-collegiate years, seek out and use the books that have displaced or carried along the knowledge of his college-days. It should reveal to him the fact that no text-book or professor's word is final. And he should feel that the college has done all it can for him when it has led him into the library, taught him to love, reverence, and use its contents, and made him acquainted with those books which are letters accrediting a man to all good books published, or to be published,—making him known, and served by the best minds and hearts all his life through.

This leads us to the inquiry, how students and library may be brought closer together, and what is now being done in our universities to offer a hope in the enterprise. At Harvard the chief cataloguer delivers one lecture a year on the use of catalogue. At Cornell and the University of Michigan the librarians give annually a valuable course of lectures on bibliography, including the history of manuscripts and printed books, binding, and other bibliographical detail, with some attention also to catalogues and other aids in the use of the library. Such instruction very properly has a place in a scheme of general education; but dealing so exclusively with bibliography, it must be dismissed from consideration here, as not securing the close contact with books, and skill in their use, which fill the objective of this plea. Something has been accomplished by reserving books for various classes, and giving their members free access to them; but, inasmuch as students will not consult these references unless especially required to do so, and give the professor the results as proof of consultation, this plan also fails of our purpose.

There are, however, now being introduced into American universities, two methods of instruction, which promise, in time, to offer a

practicable solution of the difficulty. The first of these is the modern seminary method, which has been evolved out of the old ecclesiastical training in defence of original theses. Its present application has been mainly confined to the study of history and political economy, where it fills a place similar to that given up to laboratory and experimental work in natural science. The seminary may or may not be attendant upon recitations or a course of lectures, and is open only to a limited number of advanced students, to each of whom, at the beginning of the work, is assigned a subject, which may or may not be related to those assigned to other members. The student's work on that subject is carried perhaps through a year, reports of progress being made to the professor at the periodical meetings of the seminary. Errors of logic or rhetoric are revealed by a bit of Socratic banter. Errors of fact may be rebuked by the professor's reference to an authority which has escaped the student's search, and which he is asked to consult then and there, for the room in which the seminary is conducted, is, or should be, in the library building.

At the beginning the student is given a list of authorities which, once searched out, only lead him into his subject still farther by a thousand allusions and foot-notes until he is soon beyond the professor's support, though not beyond his oversight and counsel. May be, before his task is finished, he finds that he has explored a corner of "original sources," the historian's paradise. The monograph of one or two hundred pages, offered as the result of his labor, may not always be worthy of publication as an important contribution to knowledge, but it does nevertheless witness that the student has learned the chief practical use of the university library; that he has become skilled in private research; and, more essential than either, that he has felt at least a preliminary glow of that friendship for books which made it natural for Charles Lamb to give a kiss to an old folio, as Leigh Hunt once saw him do to Chapman's Homer.

This is what the student has acquired from the librarian's point of view, and it is not within the range of this paper to say from the

professor's stand-point what special historical knowledge has been gained by this method of instruction.

The other method of instruction which brings its students into close relations with the library is the topical method, which has, thus far, like the seminary, been somewhat limited in its application. Students are assigned topics directly connected with the subjects being treated by the professor in lectures or recitations, and are required to make a report to the class, at a given time, upon the results of their library-work on the topic. They are directed to a few authorities by the professor, and, in consulting additional ones, they are governed by their zeal and the time at their disposal. Here are some of the topics treated in five or ten minute talks by members of a class in American history: Goodrich's "Life of Columbus;" Alden's "Life of Columbus;" The Portraits of Columbus; The Burial-place of Columbus. A part of the colonial period was covered in this way by students to whom were assigned some of the colonial governors, who served as subjects for so many brief lectures to the class.

What the advantages of this method are from the teacher's stand-point can best be told in the words of Professor Moses Coit Tyler, who has for some time successfully adapted it to his work: —

"I have found it impossible by the two former [recitations and lectures] to keep my students from settling into a merely passive attitude; it is only by the latter [topical method] that I can get them into an attitude that is inquisitive, eager, critical, originating. My notion is that lecturing must be reciprocal. As I lecture to them, so must they lecture to me. We are all students and all lecturers. The law of life with us is coöperation in the search after the truth of history."

From the librarian's point of view any one who has seen the dexterity and earnestness with which students reach into the books of the university library in search of material for these reports, and compares it with the indifference to the library displayed by students who have been bred down to mere passivity by lectures and recitations, will understand how the topical method affords one other help towards the

achievement of that close relation to be established between man and book.

Unfortunately the seminary method can be applied with satisfactory results only to a limited number of advanced students who are well-grounded in the general subjects with which they will find the object of their special investigation connecting itself as their work progresses. They must also devote much more time to this work than can be given to it by the regular student who must also answer the demands of other studies. The topical method, however, can be applied successfully with a much larger number of students; and, although it does not carry them so far into knowledge of their particular subjects as the seminary method would do, yet it gives them quite as much facility in the use of the library, and shows them more fully the variety of its resources.

There is no reason why both of these methods may not be applied with success, not only in historical study, but also to instruction in natural science, technology, letters, or any knowledge preserved and nourished by a literature, and having a place in the university library.

In schemes of instruction these methods should take their place along with lectures and recitations, which will be none the less necessary for being so supplemented; and the limit of the efficiency of the university library will be marked, so far as the students are affected, only at that point where the topics assigned must be so far subdivided, in order to serve all, as to require no special inquiry on the part of the student. Probably that point would never be reached.

Both of these methods, extended in application and fairly used, would effect the installation of every professor as active librarian of his department in the university library, as far as its use by students is concerned. *The missing aid, distinct personal assistance, would be found in the professor.* This plan would strongly emphasize and undoubtedly realize Carlyle's statement that "the true university is a collection of books," and, in bringing students and library together in intimacy, it would fulfil that use of universities which he said, on another occasion, "is, that after you have done

with all your classes, the next thing is a collection of books,—a great library of good books, which you proceed to study and read. What the universities can mainly do for you,—what I have found the universities did for me, is, that they taught me to read in various languages in various sciences, so that I could go into the books which treated of these things, and gradually penetrate into any department I wanted to make myself master of, as I found it suit me."

And now a suggestion as to what can be done to attain similar conditions in the public library. You are all familiar with what has been done towards making the public library and the public schools complement each other in a scheme of popular education. What is the best way in which those outside the public school, but within the ken of the public library, can find the holy inner kingdom of books, and be set upon the high road to an intellectual life? Catalogues, classifications, and economic devices can contribute; but they must be manned by wise heads and sympathetic hearts, which should search out, satisfy, and excite further, not only those readers who may request help, but also the far larger number who may be found wasting time and patience in a blind and indiscriminate pursuit of information. Let the public library be considered by its librarians as a hospital for crippled minds, quite as much as an aid to those persons who already understand and appreciate it. There need not be fewer catalogue-cards with their sparse and grudging notes, but near the catalogues, and *among* the readers, there ought to be active and helpful librarians, whose sole duty should be to furnish oral notes and advice *in extenso*.

Two of the main uses of the policeman are, to direct the stranger, and help the feeble. The great retail stores have their floor-walkers, who point you to the elevator or lace-counter with insistent unction. Railroad corporations have discovered that index sign-boards and intricate time-tables are riddles to many persons even of more than ordinary intelligence, and have therefore supplemented those devices in large depots with an oral information man who succeeds in adjusting the passenger-service of the road to the particular wants of individuals,

and not merely to the presumptive wants of that abstraction, the "patron." But where, in our American public libraries, is there a like officer, whose chief duties are to set right a perverted reader; to direct the lost reader through the crowd of 100,000 books to the friend he is seeking; to tell all the connections to be made, and all the delays to be endured on the "Royal Road to Learning?"

Let us rest a bit from the invention of mechanical substitutes for personal contact with books and librarians, before we end up in attempting experiments for the determination of the mechanical equivalent of thought.

Let us leave pure bibliography for a while

entirely to emeritus professors and scholarly millionaires. Let librarians now look around more for an opportunity to do personal hospital and reformatory service.

Poole's Index, the catalogues of Cutter and Noyes, the organization and administration of the great Boston Public Library, and the volumes of the *Library journal*, are the best results of modern library-work. There are two more tasks here with us, which, successfully extended and accomplished, will take rank with those achievements; and these are co-operative bibliographical work and the introduction of prominent and distinct personal assistance to readers in libraries.

COÖPERATION OF THE NEWTON FREE LIBRARY WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1885-6.

BY MISS HANNAH P. JAMES, LIBRARIAN OF THE NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

OUR first year of work with the public schools of Newton, although partial, has been so successful in its results in awakening the intelligence and interest of the pupils that it seems worthy of record and imitation.

The first step taken was the establishment of a friendly acquaintance between the librarian and the teachers; and, to that end, a personal visit was made by the librarian to nearly every school in the city, the methods of the proposed work explained, and the offer of every assistance on the part of the librarian given.

Ten cards were allowed each teacher on which to draw books for the use of the schools, the selection to be confined strictly to such as would aid in the mental and moral growth of the pupils. The selecting of books for the lower grades of the grammar and for the primary schools was practically left almost entirely in the hands of the librarian, the teachers giving a list of the studies being pursued as a basis for the selections. A careful record was kept of the shelf-number of each book loaned, and the school and grade to which it was sent, which was of great assistance.

The teachers of the High School and upper grammar grades generally indicated the special books, desired, or the particular points they wished to elucidate.

Of the most useful and popular books in history, biography, travel, and natural science, more or less duplicates were purchased, and about \$450 were spent in that way.

All these books were to be used in the schools, or were allowed to be taken home by the pupils, at the discretion of the teacher, he or she, of course, being responsible for their careful use and safe return. The books were issued for two weeks' time, but at the end of that period could be renewed upon a seasonable request being made to that effect. The number of times of such renewal was unlimited, but it was thought advisable to have a report of the books every two weeks.

Owing to a press of other work the librarian was unable to visit all the schools until late in the spring, so that the work did not have a full trial. One school commenced in September, four in October, one each in November, December, and January, one each in April and May, and two in June. But with this partial delivery

2,300 books were loaned to the schools, inclusive of renewals.

The Superintendent of Schools and the teachers are enthusiastic in their opinion as to the amount of good accomplished, and of the interest in intelligent study and reading awakened. Though entailing some extra care and responsibility upon the teachers, the books were found to so quicken the minds of the children, and create a desire to read them, that, when used as a reward for good lessons or good conduct, they served as powerful aids in the discipline of the schools.

Through their diffusion, too, among families living at a distance from the library, and so

unacquainted with its treasures, the work is having a very marked influence; and this fact is indicated in a measure by an increase of our delivery during the first six months of this year of nearly 4,000 over the first six months of last year. Without doubt a large share of this increase is owing to a better knowledge of and interest in the library, which has been the result of the work of the library with the schools.¹

¹ [Miss James writes: "In 1885, our per cent. of fiction was 67.4; the first six months of this year it was 64.7; and in March went down to 62.7; all of which shows that the increased circulation was owing to a demand for solid reading and study."—ED.]

THE EVOLUTION OF THE HOBBY.

BY W. DE M. HOOPER, LIBRARIAN OF THE INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I. OF HOBBIES IN GENERAL.

IN classifying the natural history of the subject my purpose will be answered by making three genera of the class "Imagination."

1. The *Chimera*. A fabulous animal; unreal, the creature of a disordered imagination; type of superstition and ignorance.

2. The *Hobby*. Realistic; utilitarian; the offspring of sanity and reason; objective; type of naturalness and reality.

3. The *Ideal*. The standard of perfection. It goes beyond nature, yet is modelled upon it. It is broad as the intelligence, high as the inspiration, vast and deep as the scope of the human mind. It recognizes the lowest of created things as a type perfect in itself; it embraces all of nature and humanity, and soars above the universe to fold its wings at the footstool of that Deity which is above its comprehension, and which it recognizes but through its faith.

How plain the evolution!

Out of fable into faith; out of conjecture into conviction; out of unreality into reason; through chimera to crotchet; through crotchet to hobby; through hobby to inspiration; through inspiration to Truth, the essence of the Divine.

The hobby, then, occupies an intermediate place; neither too illusive to discuss, perhaps with some profit, nor too broad and deep for such a paper as this.

The very evolution of the term and its applications follows naturally in the order of geological and biological development: bird—mammal—man.

Its earliest use in English was derived from the O.F. "*hobe*," and meant a small, strong-winged falcon, trained to fly at pigeons and partridges; and as hawks, like dogs and horses, were general pets in the days of falconry, and hawking was the favorite pastime, it is quite evident how the word "hobby" got its present meaning,—the pursuit of an object for amusement and pleasure. Bartlett adds, "Hobby-horse is a corruption of 'hobby-hause' (hawk-tossing), or throwing off the hawk from the wrist. Hobby-horse is applied to a little pet horse by the same natural transposition as a 'mews' for hawks is now a stable for horses."

The later, and better known, use of the word is also from the O.F. "*hobin*," a little, ambling horse. What an innocent and pleasing idea it conveys! Little,—it should be harm-

less and under control; ambling, — it should not run away with us; but a horse, and, if we ride it, sure to carry us — somewhere.

Again: little — and not to be confounded with the heavy draft-horse of Perseverance; ambling — and does not vie with the thoroughbred racer of Energy, or the pawing war-horse of Enthusiasm; and, still, a useful little fellow, mildly invigorating when gently urged, carrying us over a good deal of ground in a quiet way; but, alas! too susceptible of being ridden to death if exercised immoderately; prone to pitch one off; and even capable of turning the tables and riding its master if indulged too far.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, in my presence, a short time ago, was bewailing his ill-luck with horses and his fear of them. "I verily believe," he said, "if I were to get a-straddle of a saw-horse the pesky thing would rear up and kick my brains out." Some people's hobbies are not unlike "Jim's" saw-horse.

Hobbies, I apprehend, are self-imposed tasks taken up for pleasure, in contradistinction to those pursued only for profit; and a man's character is probably better revealed in his hobby than in anything else. He must possess both heart and imagination to have one; and a very unpleasant and dangerous neighbor he would be without these: that is, without tastes, without inclinations, without likes.

Hobbies are begun in childhood. How many boys and girls have started with a mania for collecting postage-stamps and crazy-quilt scraps, and have carried out their destiny in after-life by giving fabulous prices for cracked cups and saucers, peach-blow vases, bric-à-brac, and "articles of bigotry and virtue," as Mrs. Malaprop calls them!

How often people's hobbies endear them to us, in giving a touch of eccentricity to their character, and revealing many an amiable and lovable trait!

Who of us does not know some one with a hobby for making everybody happy, — one of those angels of light whose sole aim seems to be to infuse comfort, and help, and purity into the lives of others? God bless and multiply all such! The world is sweeter and better and

brighter for their presence in it, and heaven a gainer at their departure.

There are some hobby-riders, of course, from whom the instinct of self-preservation prompts us to fly, — the bores. It is not necessary to enumerate them all; in fact it would be impossible. The musical prodigy, the amateur painter, the family genealogist, the croaker with a pet grievance or an illusionary disease, the critic who would lose his reputation if he praised anything; the *nil admirari* of any kind; that very American animal, you know, the mono-anglo-maniac; the political economist who knows the country is going to the dogs, the gushing parent with a "smart" child, that despicable wretch the punster, the new convert to homœopathy, the teetotal crusader, the anti-tobacconist, the doctrinal and dogmatic hobbyist, — who has not suffered from some aggravated type of most of these afflictions, besides others "too numerous to mention?"

And then the hobbyists with but one idea, who delude themselves that they are leading in the grand race of life, and do not realize that their steeds are tethered to a single stake by a single rope, and are but trampling down the grass in a ring, and winding themselves up in an ever-narrowing range till they come to a sudden stop only to choke to death, or to unwind themselves again. Of this type was the old professor in a German university. He had filled the chair of Greek for over sixty years; and when he was dying he called to his bedside his son, himself a grandfather. With his last breath he whispered: "My son, you will succeed me as professor of Greek. Be warned by my example, and do not attempt to do too much. I started in my work with the ambition to master the whole of the Infinitive mode of the Greek verb. Had I but confined myself to the Aorist tense what might I not have accomplished!" And then he did what he should have done sixty years before — he died.

There is but one suggestion I would make regarding these hobby-riders. Shut them in a dark room, lock the door, and await with faith the natural evolution, the survival of the fittest (or *fightest*).

But to return. Hobbies are born of desire,

cradled in affection, nurtured by impulse, and develop into achievement.

They are born of desire, for their very existence implies an aim, an end to be sought, an incentive to move to action.

They are cradled in affection, for, of necessity, they appeal and endear themselves to the natural inclinations of the mind whose offspring they are.

They are nurtured in impulse, for they receive their sustenance from the fount of the parent will.

Lastly, they develop into result in the additional knowledge, the mental discipline, and the breadth attained in their pursuit; and, let us hope, in the incidental pleasure and help they may have been to others. Here we have aim, love, motive, achievement. What more?

How often we hear it said, "As to that, consult Mr. X., — it is his hobby;" and if Mr. X. is a man of sense and judgment we are willing to accept his dictum.

Since librarians are *always* people of sense and judgment it follows that they should be successful hobbyists; and this leads me to treat

II. BIBLIOTHECAL HOBBIES IN PARTICULAR.

I hold it true that the librarian, if any man, is, in his fulness, the apostle of self-culture. No man, neither the preacher nor the teacher, — and they should be synonymous, — has broader opportunity for making his work far-reaching and diverse. The high and low, the rich and poor, senility, maturity, abdolescence and juvenility, wisdom and folly, dignity and impudence, the scholar, the specialist, the *dilletante*, the tyro, the crank, — all come ambling along to him in never-ending, ever-changing variety. All need help; all must have it. With each we mount his hobby and ride apace, to set him on his way. A pleasant task it often is, and loath we are to dismount and watch our late fellow pursuing his way beyond our ken. But, with a sigh and a "God speed you," back we turn, to greet, perchance, some sorry wight with hobby-horse ungirthed and saddle all awry. Buckling and tightening this and arranging that, we give him a lift to his saddle, put bridle in his hand, and, with a word of help and encour-

agement, away he goes, perhaps to fall again, perhaps to reach his goal.

Verily, these are some of the compensations in the librarian's work!

Heigho! what should we do if others had no hobbies; and, above all, if we had none ourselves? We haven't. Who said so? Well, we just have, lots of them, and proud we are of our pets.

How about "reformed spelling" and decimal notation, classification, — close and loose, — duets rivalling in intensity and vigor those sung by our feline friends upon back walls in dead of night? And all the coöperatives, — coöperative cataloguing, coöperative indexing, coöperative purchasing, and in time, perhaps (who knows?) coöperative reading, coöperative thinking, coöperative brains, and (why not?) the grand central bureau of coöperative management; and so, with the aid of rubber stamps, stenographers, and electricity, do away with the necessity for librarians altogether?

Then the subject of buildings, great and small; shelf systems; pneumatic and automatic indicators; subject colors for binding; buckram vs. leather; and the school, fiction, and juvenile questions. Excellent hobbies, these; many of them deserving a higher epithet than "hobby," and blossoming into the realm of divine enthusiasms. That's it, — enthusiasms, — they are what the librarians need, — enthusiasms for everything useful.

To the librarian — the cosmopolite in the world of letters and knowledge — hobbies are as indispensable as steam to the engine, when the safety-valve is in good working order, and discretion and "gumption" must be his governor and valve.

In the character of adviser-general to everybody and his wife you must be like the chameleon, and take color from the immediate environment. You whose work is never done must depend, to some extent, upon the knowledge of others; but you must be independently dependent. Each must work out for himself his own scheme of salvation; and another's hobby may, or may not, be of use in your own particular case. There is such a diversity of opinion among even experts in every line of

thought,—the natural result of the different environment under which each one works,—that you can but generalize the ideas of others, and modify them to your own surroundings. It is the old, old story of progress and the search after truth,—the unanimity of the ignorant, the diversity of the inquiring, the unanimity of the wise. How many reach the last this side of the Jasper Gates?

Let me reiterate. The librarian must have a hundred hobbies, but must hold them well in hand. Have you ever regretted the time spent upon one? If so, you rode it too far and too long. He should have a hobby for nosing into things in general,—for character-reading, for finance and management, for statistics, for many special subjects.

Pride in his own town and State may lead him into an historical society, or half-a-dozen local scientific and literary clubs, merely for the sake of studying the bibliography of his own city, county, or State,—all to the general good of his constituents, let us hope, and to the strengthening of his personal influence upon them. He must have a hobby for a little detective business sometimes, for the protection of his library. A hobby for the evil influences of light reading and printed poison will inevitably lead him to exert more personal influence and direction over his readers, and a closer scrutiny of the class of fiction bought for his library.

And so I might go on multiplying instances; but you can work them out for yourselves better than I.

Above all must he have a hobby for books. While he is not a bibliopole, a book-seller, he must be a book-buyer, and must study the art; and to do that he must be a bibliophile in his love for books; a bibliognoste in his knowledge of title-pages, colophons, editions, etc.;

a bibliopegist in his knowledge of their exterior and material forms, their bindings; a bibliographer, learned in the lore of special subjects. All these are necessary to his education as a bibliologist; while he must use his discretion and avoid the danger of becoming a bibliotaphe,—a hoarder and concealer of his treasures under glass cases and in dark places,—a bibliothecal miser, in fact; or a bibliolatrast, and falling into too great worship of them; or a bibliomaniac, and coveting their possession too greatly.

L'ENVOI.

Cultivate hobbies! Don't confine yourself to one. Dare to be broad, and to be narrow too,—broad in a few subjects in which to verse yourself thoroughly; narrow in many minor things of which you can but gain a superficial knowledge at the best; and you will find that the aggregate of many narrow things will add wonderfully to the breadth of your general nature and knowledge.

Cultivate hobbies, both in yourself and in others. They will bring you into sympathy with the many, making you useful to them, and them to you.

Cultivate hobbies. Have plenty of them, but don't make others ride them, willy-nilly. Keep them to yourself, unless you can give others a lift with them.

Cultivate hobbies; they are the healthy impulses which refresh one's life; they are the inspirations, the "heavenly visions" sent to these latter-day generations, as were the divine commands to the prophets of old. Study them, attend to their voices, and be able to say with Paul, "Therefore, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision." Above all, have a hobby for hobbies.

THE LIBRARIAN AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

BY R. B. POOLE, LIBRARIAN OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BY constituents is not meant political constituents. It is unfortunate for any librarian when he holds his office in a public library as a political favor, and library appointments should be as far removed as possible from all party influences. A public library, like any other public property, is susceptible of being used as a tool, and may easily degenerate into a political job, unless specially protected by its charter. New York city has one such library. The library exists for the librarians; its constituents—not readers—are of the school of politics. The example, it is to be hoped, is a unique one in our country.

A brief retrospect of the libraries and librarians of the past may help us to more fully comprehend the situation of the librarian and his constituents of to-day.

The monk represented the librarian of the Middle Ages. He was not by profession a librarian, and yet the valuable service he rendered to literature entitles him to the name. He was at once chorister, master of ceremonies, transcriber, illuminator, and collector. Professedly the monk was a religious ascetic. He retired from the world to devote himself to religion, to a life of self-denial. His language was the Latin; the books or MSS. that surrounded him were works of the Fathers, books of devotion, service-books, and the classics. These were just in keeping with his life and thoughts. A congenial occupation was thus opened to him. The hours of the cloister were made shorter as the monk duplicated and reduplicated some dainty missal, or some commentary of Augustine, or painted a miniature of the Virgin or of the apostles.

However much we may differ in opinion as to the service rendered to religion by the monasteries of the Middle Ages, as librarians we have a fellow-feeling with these toiling monks, and are grateful to them for the service they

have rendered the libraries of to-day by their preservation of works that otherwise would have been destroyed. There is nothing in the book-making arts of to-day to compare with the artistic skill displayed in the illuminations and miniature-painting which enrich and beautify the MSS. of those times.

The monastic libraries were small, and the readers few. Books were loaned from monastery to monastery. They were distributed once a year, at the Lenten season. As each borrower returned his book he was catechised as to its contents; if the examination was satisfactory he was allowed another book for the coming year; if not, he must take his old book again.

One not a member of the order of St. Benedict, or an *attaché* of Cluny or Canterbury, could procure the coveted treasure, sometimes, by pledging to return with the MS. borrowed a full transcription.

Library economy in these ages was very simple. Catalogues were little more than inventories, and no discordant notes were chanted, in duets or solos, over systems of classification. The absolute or fixed system of shelving was in vogue, the books being held in their places by chains. The survival of this feature exists in the attachments of the modern city directory.

But, not to linger longer in cloisters or abbeys, we come to the age of printing and to the foundation of the modern libraries of Europe; the treasures in the monastic libraries contributing to form their vast collections.

The monk's occupation as a librarian was gone, and he was succeeded by the collector, the keeper, the scholar. In the centuries immediately succeeding the invention of printing there was a growing diffusion of knowledge by means of libraries. We smile at the restrictions imposed, and look upon them as so many fetters on the intellect. It is, however, to be

borne in mind that at this time books were costly and rare, and on this account were guarded with great jealousy.

When the Bodleian library was founded it was stipulated by law that under no pretence should any book be lent to any one, no matter what his station. A Fellow of Corpus Christi College could not enter the sacred alcoves alone, and he was under oath not to remove a book. The books were there for use, there can be no question; and in the Bodleian, to which we have just referred, a person could have six books at a time to consult, and the library was open for six hours during the day.

About 1650 Humphrey Chetham bequeathed £1,000 for a public library in Manchester, England. He was a firm adherent of the fixed location. "My mind and will is," he says, "that care be taken that none of said books be taken out of the said library at any time, and that the said books be fixed or chained." After specifying certain religious books, and annotations on the Bible, he adds, "and other books proper for the common people." It was two hundred years after this, in this last half century, before the Public Libraries Act was introduced into the English Parliament; and from this period we may date a new era, both in England and in this country, in the dissemination of books and improved library methods. The last decade, commencing with the formation of A.L.A. and the beginning of our second century as a nation, has witnessed results hitherto unachieved in library economy. It is not necessary to enlarge here upon the work that has been accomplished. The important thing to note is that the librarian of to-day should be *en rapport* with all that pertains to his profession. He should acquaint himself with schemes of classification, and elect from them that which is best adapted for the purposes of his own library. He should adopt the best system for charging, acquaint himself with the most approved library appliances. Whether he adopt the classed catalogue, the dictionary, the alphabeto-classed, or any other form, let it be one that shall be abreast of the progress that has been made in this department of library science. The librarian can scarcely keep pace with his

fellow-librarians unless he receives the right hand of fellowship of the American Library Association, and is a reader of the *Library journal* or the *Library notes*, just launched and designed to cruise along the coast into the smaller ports. The advantages which the librarian receives from these sources will qualify him better for his profession, but the greater advantage will accrue to his readers: knowledge will be made more available, and a bright, cheerful atmosphere will pervade the alcoves of his store-house.

The librarian of to-day is developing to the full the utilitarian principle. He is practical, — practical in his library management, practical in his choice of books. His constituency is either a particular class or the great public. To supply the masses with reading, and to make books helpful in all the vocations of life, is the librarian's aim. It is just here that we need to emulate our predecessors, the monks and the collectors and bookworms of the sixteenth and succeeding centuries.

He must have the spirit of the collector, the animus of the scholar. He must not forget that he is an antiquarian in his zeal for utility. His constituency is not confined to the present; he is building for posterity as well. His library will live after him. He therefore needs to be a wise master-builder.

If the choice of books is in the librarian's hands, or if he occupies an important position in connection with the selection, his best effort should be given to this department. The responsibility is not small. He will find it more difficult often to reject than to select. He must consult the wants of his readers; but there is a limit to that. Everything that is in print may be called for, but that is no reason why it should be honored with a place in a library. The librarian's personal equation is not to be the standard, but the foundation principles of morality, truth, and sound sense must guide him. No quarter should be given to books of doubtful morality. Fiction now finds a place in most libraries open to any extent to the public, and this class of books forms so large a part of the circulation of many libraries that it is becoming a question of no small importance as to how far public funds should be

expended for such books as afford little else than pastime. A public library is a public educator. It is not a sluice into which every publisher may dump his entire wares; as educators, librarians and managing boards have the right to maintain the purity of their collections, and to protect them from inundations of worthless books.

The librarian should be alert to supply his readers with all they require that will be helpful, as we have said; but, more than this, he should lead them. He may do so by procuring works of standard worth, new and old, that represent the best thought in any department of literature or science.

Unless he has something of the spirit of the collector very much will elude his grasp, and be, perhaps, utterly lost to his library. There are the limited editions, now so unlimited in number; the privately printed book; the first numbers of periodicals; the first reports of societies; local histories and genealogies; memorial volumes, and the like, — works whose value is enhanced by time.

A librarian, to be successful, must be a lover of books. The novice, in applying for a librarianship, often puts it down as one of his cardinal qualifications that he is fond of reading. To the active, toiling worker this is not suggestive of business. A love of books very naturally suggests a taste for reading, except when bibliomania is in the blood. A true friend of books is not such because his collection embraces Elzevirs and Aldines, or because they are in Grolier or Bedford bindings, or printed on Whatman or Holland paper, — these are matters of just pride, — but because the army of silent authors, marshalled under his leadership, will diffuse light and knowledge wherever they go. The librarian imbued with this spirit, if he finds time to read, will reflect what he has read. It is to be feared that the librarian who reads in these times is the exception; and yet there can be no question that, if he could have each day an hour or two for reading, — time enough to acquaint himself with the thought of the times, and occasionally commune with the authors of the past, — his efficiency would be greatly enlarged, and his readers would have a supplemental catalogue

in him, corresponding, to some extent, to the good work contemplated by our Coöperative Committee.

There are in every library very many books that are what we might term, to use a mercantile phrase, dead stock. From the very necessities of the case there must be many books that will be called for only at great intervals, while others never have a friendly consultation. But, aside from these, libraries will often have works of great practical value that are standing idle, because it is not generally known that the library possesses them. There may be a choice lot of works on electricity, a rare collection on ceramics, a fine selection of engravings, representative works in the various industrial arts; the call for them not being popular and large, they might be brought to the notice of a larger constituency by calling the attention of certain readers to them, or by sending a polite invitation to some manufacturing firms, to some professional electricians, or to art schools and scientific schools.

Periodicals, before the days of Poole's Index, were sealed books. Libraries have been wonderfully expanded where this index is used. Further coöperation in this direction, as planned by the Coöperative Committee, should receive hearty encouragement. The books of a library may be further enlarged in their use by publishing, on the library bulletin, the works in the library that illustrate important events, after the admirable plan initiated by Mr. Foster, of Providence.

If the librarian has not the time at his command to read he has rare opportunities for reading character; and to be on good terms with his varied constituency he will have to be like St. Paul, — all things to all men. He must be polite, accommodating, possess his soul in patience, and be unselfish in his devotion to his readers. Generally, his contact with his constituency will be pleasant and agreeable, but he will have to deal with certain typical characters that will vex and fret him.

There is the rummager, who snarls at all catalogues, and wants the freedom of the library, not for studious research, but to gratify his bookish propensity. "Five minutes with authors" is his watchword.

The crank, who has been defined as a person with an idea, without brains to carry it out, is a frequenter of libraries. His inquiries are for what the library does not possess. This affords him a text for lecturing the librarian and the managers. If the librarian's sentiments are not in accord with that idea of his he threatens to expose him in the newspapers.

The curiosity-hunter is another representative reader. He is brother to the rummager, but he does not despise catalogues. They exhibit the oddities of the library, at least the odd titles, such as Luther's "Vagabonds and Beggars," "The Foundling Hospital for Wit," or "The History of the Tread-mill." He passes quickly from one to the other, gleaning here and there till curiosity is satiated.

Another reader helps the librarian materially in his statistics; if he calls for one book he calls for an armful. The subject he is investigating may require all the light the library can focus upon it; but he disposes of his armful so quickly that the query is, by what alchemy knowledge is appropriated so rapidly. It must be put to the credit of this age.

The intelligent tramp is another *habitué* of libraries. He is sometimes a desultory reader, sometimes he is a specialist, and he investigates

with a profound air the most difficult problems; but that is as far as he goes. He is constitutionally lazy. He has some love for literature and science, but a far more appreciative love of leisure. He does nothing, produces nothing.

Then there are walking encyclopædias. You cannot name any author or work that they have not an acquaintance with. They can talk glibly on any subject; they absorb like sponges, but they give out nothing. They have a passion for reading; but they either do not, or will not, make their knowledge available to others. The colored man who not long since applied to me for something on the toothache, as he was to deliver a lecture upon this interesting topic, was not of this non-productive class. If his monogram has been published it will be a good book for close classification.

The librarian who feels the obligations of his position realizes that his influence as an educator is far-reaching, telling effectively upon the community in which he lives, and destined to extend far down the years to come. It becomes him, therefore, to fully equip himself for his work, and to give to his constituents the results of his ripest experience and his most unselfish attention.

KING AQUILA'S LIBRARY: A SEQUEL TO "KING LEO'S CLASSIFICATION."

BY J. SCHWARTZ, LIBRARIAN, NEW YORK APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.¹

[SUCH of my hearers as had the pleasure of listening to an account of "King Leo's Classification" at our last annual meeting are aware that Dr. Owl, Professor of Natural History at the University of Science in Aquilia, had been sent by his royal master

on an important scientific mission to the country of King Leo. The historian who favored us with an account of the learned doctor's expedition neglected to state the precise object of his investigation. We are fortunately in a position to supply this information. A little

¹Mr. WM. F. POOLE, *President of American Library Association* :—

The manner in which the enclosed MS. came into my possession is so extraordinary that I feel that some explanation is due to the Association before offering it for perusal.

You may have noticed that I was frequently absent from the interesting, but somewhat too numerous, discussions at the last Librarians' Conference. The explanation

is simple: I was perfecting myself in the Language of Birds, for the study of which the charming island on which we were located offered unusual facilities. Thanks to my untiring efforts, I am now, I flatter myself, quite an adept. It was, therefore, easy for me to decipher and translate the curious and instructive history that I have been fortunately able to secure in time for this conference. But to proceed with my story.

At 3 o'clock, precisely, on Tuesday afternoon, on April

bird, with whom we are intimately acquainted, states positively that Dr. Owl was only one of many scientists who had been sent to all parts of the earth to find out and definitely determine, if possible, the natural order of things, with the view of applying the knowledge thus gained to the arrangement and classification of the books in the Aquila Free Public Library. From the same reliable source we have obtained a full stenographic report of the meeting at which this subject was discussed.

The king was unfortunate in not being able to avail himself of Dr. Owl's investigations. It seems that the learned scientist was preparing an essay "On the Cause of the Reflex Action of the Muscles of the Hoof, with Especial Reference to the Mule," which he intended to read at the next meeting of the University

of Science. He had elaborated an ingenious theory, and only needed to verify it by some practical experiments on the mule. These he attempted to make while in King Leo's dominions; but an unfortunate accident which befell him during these experiments so disabled him as to require his absence from the discussion, of which we have now the pleasure of submitting a verbatim report.]

KING AQUILA'S ADDRESS.

At the University of Science, on the 13th day of the month of Incubation, in the 13th year of his gracious majesty King Aquila, the meeting on the Free Public Library was opened by his majesty, who spoke as follows:—

"Moved by the entreaties of many of our loving subjects, and by the advice of our coun-

st last, as I was taking my daily constitutional, I halted in front of the sombre pile formerly known as the New York Reservoir, on whose ruins the ex-aldermanic president, Mr. Sanger, proposed to erect the future great library of the metropolis, which scheme was then being bitterly and (unfortunately) successfully opposed by certain New York librarians. By a natural association of ideas the proximity of the water-works suggested the propriety of resting for a few moments under its protecting walls, to drop a silent tear for the ruined prospects of the great Might Have Been.

My meditations were rudely interrupted by a sudden fall of some heavy substance, which narrowly missed grazing my nose. On looking up to ascertain the cause of the disturbance I perceived a small bird perched on the top of the reservoir, who was evidently the culprit. I had not yet examined the missile, and, not wishing to meet with the fate of Tobit (especially as angels are rather scarce nowadays), I concluded that it would be prudent to beat a hasty retreat. Besides, I never did like fish anyway; and I think the breed that cured the venerable patriarch has died out long ago. But you may bet I was furious, and, when at a safe distance, I immediately proceeded to upbraid the unmannerly little rascal.

"Is it weakness of intellect, Birdie?" I cried, when I was interrupted in my philippic by a shrill peal of laughter from the supposed delinquent. On inspecting him more closely, I was surprised and delighted to find that he was my old friend and instructor, A. Blackbird, Esq., in whose company I had spent so many happy hours at Lake George.

"It's all right, old boy," he said. "No need of getting excited. I threw that little package on purpose. I know you are gone on classification, so I've brought you some interesting reading. It's a full account of the big meeting we had on the Aquila Free Public Library. All the classification fellows had a chance to let themselves out for all they were worth. But you ought to have seen our King Aquila go for them! I tell you it's the big head he's got. There are no flies on him, and you bet he under-

stands his biz. So long; I must go back to the library. They have got my system in use there, as you will see by the report."

On examining my find I discovered that it consisted of a number of strips of bark, with innumerable characters traced on them in the Aquilian language. This language has a pronounced resemblance to Alwato, but the characters are quite different. They look very much like "crow-tracks." Even the name of the language has a slight resemblance to that of the future universal speech. It is called "Alsamee-Aquila." But I must reserve a more detailed explanation of this curious language for a paper I am preparing for the American Philological Society, and proceed to give some account of the subject discussed. The strips of bark seem to contain an explanation, by the inventors themselves, of nine widely different systems of classification, with the running comments of King Aquila, who appears to have been well versed in bibliography. What struck me as particularly remarkable was the close resemblance these schemes bore to some of our best known Anglo-American systems of classifications. But when I came to consider that, as Stephen Pearl Andrews says, each department of nature is an echo or repetition of every other, the mystery was explained at once.

On looking over some other parts of the package, that I have not thought it necessary to translate, I found that there had recently been considerable discussion on "close classification" in Aquilia. It seems that method of arranging books had fallen into "innocuous desuetude" in consequence of the arguments of certain critics whom the advocates of "close classification" stigmatized as "offensive partisans." I may some day reproduce the whole discussion, but sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. This explanation is already so long that it is time to bring it to a close. Let us, therefore, hear what the Dicky birds say.

Very truly yours,

J. SCHWARTZ.

sellors, we have determined to establish a Free Public Library, and, as we desire the said library to reflect honor on us and on our realm, we have sent our ambassadors to all the kingdoms of the earth to inquire in what manner and after what order the books may be best arranged. We have also caused those of our loving subjects who have made a study of these matters to appear before us and explain their methods that we may, if possible, profit thereby. It is our pleasure that the Professor of Dreams give us his views."

LIBRARIES MUST BE ARRANGED BY SPECIALISTS.

Prof. Bendix. — May it please your majesty, I have carefully examined all the latest schemes for classifying books, and I reject them all. You will hardly believe it; but I assure you that not one of them arranges the science of dreams in the order that the learned Stickleback says is correct. I have arranged my own library, which is mainly composed of books on dreams, on this system, and I find it works very nicely. I like this plan, because I have studied it, and understand it. My opinion, therefore, is, that the books in each grand department be arranged according to the views of the latest recognized specialist therein. When this is done your system is complete. Nothing can be simpler.

King Aquila. — Is there not danger that some of these departments may overlap, and the same subject be in more than one?

Prof. Bendix. — It is true that a few other departments have some of the books we have. Thus, the Professor of Unreason has, I believe, works on the Philosophy of Dreams, and other similar topics. The Professor of Events has books on the History of False Dreams, and even, if I mistake not, on the History of True Dreams; and there may be other similar cases of duplication; but as we cannot possibly elucidate our science without these books it is evident that they belong to us alone.

Here there was a loud clamor, the professors all speaking at once, and protesting that the claim was absurd, as the books in question plainly belonged in their departments, inasmuch as *they* could not get along without them.

When the king, by a wave of his hand, had imposed silence, Mr. Decimus arose and said:—

THE CRAZY-QUILT SYSTEM.

Mr. Decimus. — The principle of my friend Bendix is all right, he merely errs in its application. I have myself devised a plan, based on the idea he advocates, which has been much admired. People come miles to see it. I call it the Crazy-Quilt System, and the way I devised it was this: In our college there are professors of everything; so I got each one to make a classification of his specialty. Now, I have discovered that no method of arranging books can be a success unless the main and sub-departments are uniformly divided by tens. By getting your raw material from the professors, arranging the departments and subdivisions in their natural order, and then by lengthening or shortening make them fit in the scheme of tens, you have the perfect system. If there are subjects that appear in more than one specialist's list you must put them where they will do the most good, that is, where they will best fit in your scheme of tens.

King Aquila. — I suppose your reason for making each division just 10 is to have a sort of proportion in your classes so that they will be equal in their growth.

Mr. Decimus. — The main thing is to have the classes just 10, neither more nor less. If any of the classes need subdivision you can make as many new ones as you please by a method I have discovered, which consists of simply adding, at the end of the class to be divided, one of the 10 digits. By this system we have already made some 50,000 new heads, and our library is not half arranged as yet. Inasmuch as you can use as many figures as you please, the plan is practically limitless.

One of the many valuable features of my system is its mnemonic or suggestive character. Each number is used for a distinct purpose. Thus, for example, the figure 5, when followed by a 9, means an eastern country. If the 9 precede it means a western country. If there be a 6 after 9 it means the theory or philosophy of the subject, whereas 5 following 6 shows that the section in question is devoted to the history

of the said class. By the same simple method almost every figure is invested with a particular significance. Hence, by combining these figures, as we must do in forming subdivisions, we are able to use the scheme as an Organon of discovery. We not only make new classes out of old ones, but we discover subjects that are entirely absent from other systems. For example, 68,294 is our symbol for the Palæozoic period, and 98,364 is the way we indicate lives of Italian organ-grinders. If we combine the two thus, 6,829,498,364, we have a scientifically precise place for the biographies of all Italian organ-grinders of the Palæozoic period. Another example of the astonishing power of our figures must suffice for this branch of the subject. 9,321,874 is our simple mnemonic symbol for the 99th Assyrian dynasty, and 956,789 represents Kalamazoo. By combining the two thus, 9,321,874,956,789, any facts that may be discovered relating to the history of Kalamazoo during that early period can be instantly classified. Of course some of the smaller public libraries will not need these minute divisions. They are more particularly intended for special and extensive collections, and are merely instanced to show how handy it is to have such classes if they should be needed.

Another advantage of our method of numbering is that the notation does not present that monotonous regularity which is so displeasing to a cultivated taste. On the contrary there is endless variety. Class 98 may be followed by 99,672, this by 9,968, and this again by 999. Hence I call my notation the zigzag method.

King Aquila. — It seems to us that you lose all the symmetry of your arrangement by tens if you keep tacking on figures at the end of your classes. It also occurs to us that it must require a wonderful memory for your assistants or students to find their way about in the endless maze of divisions and subdivisions.

Mr. Decimus. — We have provided for that difficulty by a device which is the most valuable feature of my system. We make a list of all our subjects with their numbers, and if any one wants a book, or a class of books, we look in our list for the name of the subject, and we know at once where we have shelved it. All new subjects that arise, or that we discover by

our method, we put them on the list. If we didn't they surely would be missed.

King Aquila. — A difficulty occurs to us in connection with your method of subdividing classes that are too full. Suppose 1,000 books in Class 623 are numbered 1 to 1,000, and you make ten new classes by adding figures to 623, will it not be necessary to renumber all these thousand books?

Mr. Decimus. — Not at all. You merely add the class figure and leave the book numbers as they were, filling up the blanks created by the transfers whenever you can.

King Aquila. — But you thereby destroy the meaning of the book numbers. 623.10 meant the 10th book in Class 623. But if you change this to 6231.10 the latter number has no meaning at all, least of all does it mean the 10th book in the new class. But the principal difficulty still remains. Whether you change the book number, or the class number, or both at the same time, it is absolutely necessary to *indicate* this change in every list or catalogue, printed or written, where the original number was mentioned. This implies thousands of alterations.

Mr. Decimus. — I must confess that this is a difficult problem to solve at present, but we are making experiments, with satisfactory results, which I will lay before your majesty when completed.

King Aquila. — As we wish to start right at first we cannot wait for these results; but will call upon Prof. Sector, who, we understand, has a scheme that overcomes all difficulties.

THE PERFECT SYSTEM.

Prof. Sector. — Your majesty is right in saying that my system solves all difficulties. I begin by remarking that I agree with Mr. Decimus that there should be a certain fixed number to start with. His mistake is in supposing this number to be 10. I have discovered that it is 35, and I have an unanswerable argument to prove that this alone is the perfect number. It is well known that there are, taking large and small together, just 70 countries in the world. Now, you cannot number 70 with 10 figures. But if we divide them and call the first 35 "A," and the second 35 "B," the thing is done. By a remarkable coincidence I have

also discovered that the primary natural classes are just 35, and not 10, as Mr. Decimus supposes, who is likewise mistaken as to their order. Now, if you invent a series of signs that amount to just 35, you have a method of marking a great many books with a few symbols. Mr. Decimus has been fortunate enough to invent such a numbering base, and I have adopted it. It is simplicity itself; you merely use the 9 figures and the 25 letters interchangeably. Thus, 10 is expressed by "A," 35 by "Z," and 36 by "11." Consequently 19 does not mean *nineteen*, but 44. It is a little confusing at first, but one can be educated up to it.

King Aquila. — Would it not be possible to combine, in one class, some of the unimportant countries about which few or no books have been written, rather than invent a new and difficult mode of notation?

Prof. Sector. — No, your majesty; that would not answer at all. It is a fundamental maxim with me that every subject, big or little, must have its own number. If there are more than 35 subjects in a division it is easy to add a figure, or letter, or both; so that it is always easy to provide for as many subdivisions as may be needed. I argue this way: the object of a classification is to find all the books of the same kind in one place. Now, how can you find them in one place if two or more subjects are put together? I have, therefore, provided, or intend to provide, — for my system is not yet fully worked out, — a place for every variety of animal, plant, and mineral; for every king that ever reigned; and for every person whose life has been, or may be, written. For example, your majesty no doubt remembers that the priests of Khemi read to a visiting historian the names of 330 kings who, they said, had reigned in that country. It is true we do not know what their names *were*, or what they did, but their names may be discovered. We may even unearth papyri covering their reigns. In so important a matter we cannot afford to leave anything to chance. The most serious consequences might result, if, say 100 years hence, the histories of the reign of Ra Mentuhotep XIV. were mixed up with those of his predecessor Ra Sahotep XXII.

King Aquila. — How do you arrange the separate books remaining after your final divisions?

Prof. Sector. — That is the most beautiful part of my system, and I am sure your majesty will be pleased with it. I first divide the books into four sizes. Then in each size I arrange alphabetically by authors. Then their separate works alphabetically by themselves. Then the separate editions in strict chronological order. Then the translations in the alphabetical order of the languages. Then, finally, the individual translators alphabetically by their names. I have a set of signs to indicate all these distinctions. It is very ingenious and very simple when you once understand it. To know in which size to find a book I use a dot between the class number and the book number. By varying the thickness or position of this dot you know at once which size is meant. When my library is finally arranged — say in twenty or thirty years more — I intend to separate the books into four parallel libraries: (1) Books bound in morocco; (2) those in large type; (3) those with less than 100 pages; and (4) the other books. Special signs will show which library is meant.

King Aquila. — You seem to be a little inconsistent in making it a fundamental principle that each subject should be in one place only and then proposing to put it in 16. Do not your readers and attendants experience some difficulty in finding the books if all these fine distinctions are carried out? It also occurs to us that your numbers cannot be given verbally on account of the size dots, and that, even when written, there may be danger of mistakes.

Prof. Sector. — This will all be provided for, your majesty. It is true that some of my readers complain that they cannot find the books without assistance; but I tell them that a perfect system can only be appreciated as a whole. When it is all worked out it will be perfectly clear and simple, that is, of course, after some preliminary study. Meanwhile, however, I have provided abundant helps. In the first place there is a map showing where each grand department is. Then in each department there are different-colored cards to show the location

of each class, the beginning of each size, and so on. By consulting the map and following the cards — there are not more than 100 in each class — you can get any book at once, provided you know its size, what particular edition it is, and whether it has less than 100 pages, is printed in large type, or is bound in morocco. It has been frequently objected that my notation is complicated and hard to be understood. The charge is absurd. Why, the other day, a new boy was hired, and I wanted him to get a book for me. After merely consulting the map and less than a dozen guide cards I pointed out the shelf where the book was, and the boy got it without any serious difficulty. Surely a method must be simple that allows a raw, untrained boy to get a book so easily!

King Aquila. — Your system is certainly very ingenious, but we fear it is planned on too large a scale for our purpose. As we intend to start with only 50,000 volumes, we should not need so many classes as your system requires.

Prof. Sector. — That difficulty is easily overcome. You can begin by using as few classes as you want, and then adding the others as they are needed.

King Aquila. — But the difficulty remains of changing the numbers of the separate books when we have added these classes and put the books in new places.

Prof. Sector. — The difficulty does not exist in my system. It does, I know, in nearly all other plans, because the separate books are usually numbered arbitrarily. My method — I call it so because I have improved on the original idea — is to arrange and number alphabetically. All you need to do then is to add a sign for the new class; the book numbers will remain as before.

King Aquila. — This seems plausible, but still a difficulty remains. The alteration of the class will require a corresponding correction in all the catalogues to show where the new places are. It seems to us this involves great labor, and we fear the time could hardly be spared in a busy public library.

Prof. Sector. — It might prove somewhat inconvenient in a public library, but where there is plenty of help and few readers, as is the case

with us, the difficulty is not serious and can be overcome — in time.

King Aquila. — We thank you for the lucid explanation of your system, and regret that we cannot use it, as it is not yet sufficiently worked out. Your object is certainly sublime, and we trust you may achieve it — in time. We will now hear from Mr. Forgenus.

THE REASONABLE SYSTEM.

Mr. Forgenus. — May it please your majesty, I am no believer in the necessity for having a particular number to begin with, whether 10 or 35, or any other number. I don't see the sense or need of it. I use as many numbers as I want, neither more nor less. Looked at in this common-sense way the problem of classification is very easy of solution. All you need to do is to find out how many primary and subordinate subjects there are, make a list of them in their order, and then number them from No. 1 to the end, and your system is made. For future subjects that may arise I leave blank numbers, here and there, sometimes 50, or 100, or 500, as the case may be. Here you have a system that a child can understand: a complete enumeration of all known subjects, arranged in their natural order, and a separate number for each. What more can be desired? By the way, I would call attention to the fact, that my natural order is not the same as that of Mr. Decimus or Prof. Sector. I suspect they have allowed their "personal equation" to mislead them. It is a sad thing to have a "personal equation."

King Aquila. — If you uniformly give one number to every subject, and some subjects have large literatures and others small ones, in the former case you will get very high numbers for your books.

Mr. Forgenus. — Oh, that difficulty doesn't bother me at all! Numbers are cheap, and I use as many as I want.

King Aquila. — The difficulty is still worth overcoming, if possible, as long numbers take longer to write, are more liable to error, and take up more of the time of the clerks and public.

Mr. Forgenus. — Well, I don't have to write the numbers, so the public and the clerks can fight it out among themselves. But, if your

idea is to have short numbers, you want to get the "Oyster System." I am most familiar with it, and therefore think it is the best. I don't at all like the "Nomad System" of Mr. Decimus, which is in use in my library. It was introduced before I got there, and I can't change it now. The constant shifting of the books about once every five years, that this plan requires, seems to me all wrong. A book should have one fixed place, never liable to be changed, and it has it on the "Oyster System." For a small library, such as yours will be to begin with, you don't need many divisions; 40 will do very well. The main thing is to keep books of the same size together, number each volume to a particular shelf, and then any one can find it when it is needed. The catalogue will give all needful information on any subject.

King Aquila.—Your idea of a permanent place for every book has much to commend it, but we hear that it is difficult to carry out for any length of time. What do you intend to do when the space you have allowed for a particular subject is full, or what method of relief do you offer when a subject reaches a thousand volumes? 40 divisions for 40,000 volumes seem hardly enough.

Mr. Forgenus.—Well, when that time comes you can rearrange the library. New catalogues will have to be printed occasionally anyway, and you can renumber the books every time you print one—say once in every ten years.

King Aquila.—We much dislike this constant renumbering. The worst form of "Nomad" arrangement seems to us far better. Besides, if you renumber and shift your books every ten years you not only commit the very error you condemn in Mr. Decimus's system, but you add to it, for his plan does not necessarily imply change of numbers. Another objection is this. All the readers who bought catalogues before the change will be compelled to buy new ones. The objection may seem trivial, but the public would not like it.

As we have now heard from the East and the West we should be pleased if some representative from the South would enlighten us on these knotty questions. If Prof. Faber is present we shall listen with pleasure to his views.

THE PREHISTORIC SYSTEM.

Prof. Faber.—Some men become librarians; others are forced to be such because they have failed in literature or art; but I was born so. I therefore naturally admire old things. I think Mr. Forgenus has expressed the true principle of arranging books, viz., to use as many figures as you need. The mistake he makes is in requiring classification at all. Now, our library is the oldest in the country, and the arrangement begun 100 years ago is as good to-day as then, and will be as good 100 years hence as it is now. We simply arrange the books in three sizes, calling the first L (little size); the second, M (middle size); and the third, B (big size); and then number each book, in each size, in regular order, as it is received. We have a catalogue that tells us just what number every book has, so we can easily get any one we want.

King Aquila.—Your plan is certainly simplicity itself; but it seems to us there must be some advantage in having books of a kind together, to a certain extent at least. If you have 100,000 volumes in your library, and a man wants 10 books on the same subject, your plan requires considerable running about from one end of the library to the other to get them.

THE FROGLAND SCHEME, WITH VOWEL ATTACHMENTS.

Prof. Faber.—The difficulty your majesty mentions has also occurred to me as a possible objection. I have therefore devised a plan of arranging by subjects, that seems to me, on the whole, better than the systems just explained by my friends. The principle I go on in my plan is this: anything that is old is better than what is new. As before stated, I naturally admire old things; they are safer. Our library, for instance, is old, and I am myself an old librarian; and even the scheme I am about to unfold is not mine, strictly speaking, but is an old one, in use for hundreds of years in Frogland, which, as you all know, is a very old country. Its leading idea is to arrange all knowledge in 5 grand divisions, in the natural order of the different sciences. By the way, none of the schemes just explained is quite correct in claiming to have this natural order.

My improvement on the Frogland scheme consists mainly in an ingenious system of notation that I have devised to fit it for practical use. There are five departments, and five seems to me to be a perfect number. We have five senses, each foot has five toes, and each hand five fingers, and there are five vowels. We begin, therefore, by giving a vowel to each department. We then subdivide each department by lower-case letters. Further subdivisions are made by figures, — using as many as I need. For certain occult reasons, that I am not at liberty to divulge at present, I omit the first three signs for figures and substitute in their place the cross, the square, and the pyramid, — the elements, in fact, of all form. If this system should be considered as a foundation for the perfect system that is, doubtless, still to be established, I shall die happy.

King Aquila. — While we are greatly indebted to you for your explanation we must confess that we do not precisely understand the *raison d'être* of your system, nor what it proposes to accomplish. Perhaps our lack of comprehension is due to the fact that we are not old enough. Now, let us hear from Mr. Populus, who has, we hear, charge of one of the largest and best-selected libraries in our dominions.

THE A B C SYSTEM.

Mr. Populus. — I do not pretend to know anything about systems of arranging books, as I have never studied them. The system in use in my library was not devised by me, but it works admirably, and I do not wish for any better. We improve on Prof. Faber's idea of discarding classification by dispensing even with numbers. Our books are arranged entirely in alphabetical order, by authors' names, and we have no trouble in finding any book we want.

King Aquila. — Your plan has certain advantages as a secondary principle; but to arrange the whole library in one unbroken alphabetical series involves the same objection found against Prof. Faber's first plan of one unbroken series of numbers. A number seems to us also desirable for charging books, and to readily find particular editions.

Mr. Populus. — I should have stated that

we do not arrange our books in one unbroken series, but in three, viz., (1) The popular books, (2) The unpopular books, and (3) The epileptic, or those that appear by fits and starts. Our arrangement is, therefore, not open, in the same degree as that of Prof. Faber, to the objection that it causes useless running about.

King Aquila. — If you find it useful to subdivide your books at all, whether into 3 or 33 divisions, you admit the validity of classification, and prove that a purely alphabetical arrangement is not practicable. It is merely a question of degree as to how many classes are to be admitted, and, as we have already had sufficient testimony on "close classification," we should like to hear a word or two from the advocates of moderate classification. Dr. Utilis, we understand, has arranged a very large library on this plan, and we should be glad to have him explain his method.

THE UTILITARIAN SYSTEM.

Dr. Utilis. — There has been a good deal of truth and a good deal of error in the views expounded before your majesty. Some of the schemes explained seem to me to carry their subdivision of classes altogether beyond the point of utility. Utility, as I understand it, means 200 classes, and not 50,000. The perfect number is neither 5, 10, nor 35, but just 22, because I have ascertained that all knowledge can be reduced to that number of primary departments. If we, therefore, arrange them in their natural order, — which, by the way, none of the preceding systems has succeeded in discovering, — we can use nearly the whole alphabet to designate them. I exclude I, Q, V, and X on philological grounds. The sub-classes I form by means of the lower-case letters, using these, however, scatteringly, thus: a, c, e, g, etc. I do this to leave room for any possible future class not provided for in my scheme, and to subdivide existing classes. Should the blanks be filled we can call the new class M*, M[□], or M[△], and there are other methods. I agree with Mr. Populus as to the advantages of an alphabetical arrangement by authors, but I differ from him in two particulars: (1) I use it as a secondary principle, as your majesty suggested, under each class; and (2) I combine

the subject and author arrangement by means of a table of 9,999 numbers, divided into 500 alphabetical combinations. This allows 20 numbers for each author combination. It is true an author *may* write more than 20 works, but that is not my lookout. My system requires that no author should exceed this number, and I trust that my wishes will be respected.

King Aquila.—Is this table of numbers you speak of original, or has it been used before?

Dr. Utilis.—Strictly speaking it is not original; but I have adopted it, with some improvements of my own, and have found it a very useful device. There is one feature in this table that I do not exactly understand; but, having found it in the original, I did not venture to change it. It seems that the numbers are not apportioned equally. Some letters have more and others less. I have, however, made a valuable discovery. It has become clear to me that instead of there being more writers beginning with S and M than with K or N, as appears to be the case when we confine our observations to works of fact, when we come to works of fiction there are invariably 1,000 authors in each letter who all agreed to write just 1,000 works each. Why this should be so I cannot exactly explain; but my system requires it, so it must necessarily be true. By the simple expedient of omitting the class letter, — on the well-known principle of "*lucus a non lucendo*," — and using the initials of authors in its stead, I can mark 12,000,000 works of fiction with only 9 characters (including the volume and duplicate sign). The class symbol, of course, shines only through its absence.

King Aquila.—Your plan of leaving blanks for subdivided classes we have already commented on. As regards the two portions into which you divide your scheme, — fact and fiction, — we cannot understand why it should be necessary to change the proportion of numbers in each letter in the latter case. The same rule should hold good in both cases. Altogether, we like your plan greatly, and we will consider it more fully should no better one be offered.

The East, the West, and the South have been well represented. Is there any one here who

will tell us what the North is doing in the way of classification?

THE SING-SONG SYSTEM.

Dr. Eruditus.—May it please your majesty, it is curious that no one should have seized upon the true method of nomenclature until the plan I am about to unfold happily occurred to me. It is clear that signs for books are not only written, but may be used vocally. The first principle is, therefore, that the symbols must be capable of being articulated. Words are possible only by combining consonants and vowels; hence it follows that the nomenclature must be syllabic, that is, pronounceable. The preceding speaker was, therefore, quite right in confining the signs to designate classes to letters only. The mistake he made was in using such unpronounceable combinations as Rg, Rl, and Sr. The notation of my friend, Mr. Decimus, appears to me to be altogether too simple in its structure, whilst that of Prof. Sector is, to my thinking, far too complex. A happy medium is afforded by using letters alone in such a way that they form euphonious sounds. It is true these words, if I may so call them, convey no meaning whatever, but they can be pronounced; and that is, after all, the main thing.

I have also discovered that it is much easier to write ten letters that form words than three figures. Why this should be so I am unable to explain; but the fact affords a powerful argument in favor of my system.

The nomenclature is, however, merely incidental. My great discovery is this: Prof. Faber was altogether wrong in using the five vowels as the basis of his whole scheme. The fact is, they belong exclusively to the historical sciences, because there are, if I may so express myself, just five quarters of that department of knowledge. Thus, A can be used for Aquilaland; E, for the Effete Despotisms; I, for the Islands; O, for the Old Countries; and U, for the Unclassified. The scheme is mnemonic, to a certain extent: vowels for history, and consonants for the other books, and each vowel expressing the initial of the particular branch of history. Now, by adding these vowel classes, and their subdivisions, to the consonant classes

we can show the particular geographical or historical development of a science. For example: FUNY signifies Humor, Satire, Wit, etc., and OJJI means Senegambia; hence, a Senegambia Joe Miller would be numbered FUNY-OJJI. On the other hand, suppose we desire to keep together all the books relating to a country in any aspect, we simply reverse the method. Thus, OJJI-FUNY would, as before, designate a storehouse of Senegambian chestnuts; OJJI-MUNKY would be a work on Senegambian Simia; OJJI-JAWY, a codification of its statutes; while OJJI-CUKY would represent a treatise on its Domestic economy. The beauty of the system is that either method can be followed according to circumstances. This power of variation has induced the editor of the "Aquila-Bookist" to pronounce my system to be "the most remarkable ever invented."

King Aquila.—I suppose your consonant classes are arranged on the same principle as the vowel classes, that is, mnemonically according to the initials of their names?

Dr. Eruditus.—No; the idea had occurred to me, but I was led to abandon it when I found some one else had anticipated me. Besides, the best authorities are agreed that there is nothing in it. The consonant classes are arranged in the natural order of the subjects. This is the only true order that will satisfy a cultivated taste. Many systems claim to have discovered what this natural order is; but I am confident none have attained it except mine. Furthermore, it won't do to make our methods too simple. I am quite willing to admit that it would be easier to find books if the mnemonic (or alphabetical) arrangement of classes were carried out consistently; but is there not something higher required of a system than the mere convenience of readers and attendants? That seems to be reducing the whole problem to a purely practical question, and loses sight of the educational value of a scientific classification. What does the juxtaposition of Medicine and Novels teach? Absolutely nothing! On the other hand, if we place Medicine, as we logically should, immediately before Useful arts,—or is it Mental science (I can't for the moment tell which)?—the educational value of the Association is apparent at once.

King Aquila.—As most of the readers in a public library are debarred from access to the shelves, the educational value of the mere juxtaposition of certain classes must be very small, even admitting that it exists. But your scheme appears to us inconsistent in that it is neither logical nor mnemonic. If your mnemonic arrangement is best for history there is no reason in the world why it should not work just as well in science. And, if the logical order be best for science, then it ought to apply equally well to history. As to your idea of making the signs for classes euphonious words, we deem it a principle of doubtful value. The main objection to it is that it unnecessarily multiplies signs. We should greatly prefer a method that reduces the symbols required to a minimum. As your plan increases them we are afraid it will not work. Is there any one present who has made a study of the best method of economizing shelf-marks?

SYSTEMS OF BOOK CLASSIFICATION AND BOOK NUMBERING MUST BE BASED ON THE BOOKS THEMSELVES.

A. Blackbird.—May it please your majesty, my predecessor was afraid that the problem of classification might be reduced to a purely practical question. I am of the opinion that it admits of solution on no other basis. At least I propose to consider it from that standpoint alone, and see what will come of it. Before stating the conclusions I have arrived at, by a purely practical examination and study of the subject, I will sum up the results arrived at by the preceding discussion:—

First. All the various systems explained to your majesty are reducible to three typical forms: (1) The Numerical, (2) the Alphabetical, and (3) the Classified.

Second. Neither of the first two systems is adequate to meet the requirements of a library when used as a sole principle of arrangement.

Third. But they are both necessary as secondary principles of a classified arrangement; the alphabetical arrangement being necessary to readily find individual books, and the numerical arrangement to preserve the combination of the classified and the alphabetical systems, and to quickly find particular editions.

Hence a perfect scheme must combine the three.

Fourth. To change or alter a book-number introduces confusion and waste of labor; hence the *numbers* must be permanent, although the *place* of the book may be changed.

Fifth. Consequently the scheme must be complete at the beginning, and cannot depend on hap-hazard future tinkering or "adjustment to local requirements."

It being conceded that classification is to be the leading principle, there are only three points that require to be settled, and these are: (A) The number of classes; (B) The order of the classes, and (C) The system of notation. I shall briefly consider each of these heads in order:—

A. The Number of Classes.

A good deal of the confusion of ideas surrounding this part of our subject is due to the fact that the Deductive, instead of the Inductive, method has been followed. As the things to be classified are books it would seem the most natural course to pursue to examine their characteristics and peculiarities, and base our system on these actual facts rather than make the facts bend to an *a priori* theory. Now, one of the first facts, visible even to the naked eye of the most short-sighted librarian, is this: Books are of different sizes, from the Liliputian 64° up to the gigantic Elephant folio. Unless we adopt a heroic mode of treating this difficulty, and make all our shelves at least thirty inches high, we must graduate them to accommodate these physical inequalities. Consequently works on the same subject may be on different shelves according to the size of the book. Hence it follows that a range is the limit of classification, and that any attempt at a "closer" classification is a contradiction of terms.

To determine how many classes are needed in a library we, therefore, need to know only these two facts: (1) How many books will go in a range (or class), and (2) What is the total number of books to be classified? A library with ranges high enough, or long enough, to contain 1,000 volumes each, could have only one class for every thousand, or part of a thou-

sand, volumes. If the ranges were smaller the number of possible classes would, of course, be correspondingly increased. A range small enough to hold only 100 volumes would permit 10 classes for every 1,000 volumes. It will thus be seen at once that the whole question is a purely practical one, and that we cannot stir a step in the matter until we settle the two preliminary questions: (1) The dimensions of the range and (2) the total number of books to be classified.

As regards the first point it will, I think, be generally conceded that unless the library can secure professional gymnasts as assistants, it will be better to avoid a construction of its shelves that requires the use of steps or ladders. In other words, a range should not be higher than seven feet. The length should avoid two things: it should not fatigue the eye nor bend the shelf by the weight of the books. Let us say that four feet be the maximum length. A range of these dimensions would allow for about seven shelves, graded to fit the most pronounced differences of size, and each shelf would hold about 30 volumes; hence a range would average, say 200 volumes.

As regards the second point—the number of volumes to be classified—the difficulty consists in providing for future accessions. We must fix upon some limit. But, it may be asked, why determine upon some arbitrary number at all? Why not devise a scheme that will permit the library to grow indefinitely? The answer to this is that knowledge is continually changing. The classifications based on the knowledge of 100 years ago would be almost useless for the students of to-day. And it is more than probable that the classifications of to-day will be equally useless 100 years hence. At the same time we cannot reorganize our library to square with every correction of knowledge. If we, therefore, select 100 years as the extreme limit of the life of a system of classification, we are, I think, making a very liberal allowance. How many volumes is a library likely to reach at its centennial? If we put the *average* annual increase at 10,000 volumes—and there are but few libraries that add more—a library might reach a million volumes before it would need entire reorganization and

reclassification. To be perfectly safe let us suppose that we have made an error of 50 per cent. in our calculations, and put the average increase at 20,000 volumes, our maximum will then be 2,000,000 volumes. Consequently, if the minimum number of volumes to a range (or class) is 200, it follows that the highest number of classes possible in 2,000,000 volumes is 10,000.

But even this number is much too high, for these reasons: (1) Because it assumes that no class will exceed 200 volumes. (2) Because it assumes that knowledge is susceptible of a division into 10,000 equally proportioned classes. While this is true of one portion of knowledge, viz.: books arranged by subjects, it is not true of another portion, viz.: books arranged according to their literary or other form. In the former case the number of possible subdivisions is practically limitless. In the latter case we can only subdivide the classes or departments into minor *forms* to a limited extent. (3) Because a scheme to be of any practical value ought to be short enough to be memorized: a list of 10,000 classes would have to be supplemented by an index, with its two possible sins of omission of necessary topics and inclusion of superfluous ones. (4) Because the scheme ought to fit the smaller as well as the larger libraries. If we, therefore, assume that, in place of one range, each class or section may grow to ten, we can at once reduce our scheme to manageable limits, and at the same time fulfil all the requirements demanded of a shelf classification, for on that supposition we shall need only 1,000 sections, which is not too many for a small library, and is large enough for the most extensive collection.

I have used the term *sections* in place of *classes* advisedly, because, as just shown, it is not possible to arrange a library under any number of equally proportioned *classes*. Some classes are not capable of subject subdivision, and yet contain many books. Fiction is such a class. In most public libraries in Aquila it embraces one-tenth of the whole collection. If we, therefore, give it but one section, we necessarily increase the shelf marks of the separate books of fiction. On the other hand, if we apportion the sections to suit the number of books,

we should require 100 in a scheme of 1,000, and then only would the shelf marks be equal to those in other classes. The first principle of numbering is, therefore, that each class must have as many sections as the number of books in it demands. A neglect of this principle will inevitably result in an accumulation of figures in the most popular classes. For these divisions all happen to be rich in books but poor in *subject* divisions. What we have to do, then, is, from a study of existing literature, to arrange the library in 1,000 as nearly equal proportions as possible, giving each class as many sections as the extent of its literature demands. But this must not be done mechanically, but must be controlled and modified by another principle: evident distinctness of subject. The 1,000 divisions need not, and cannot be exactly equal, but they will approximate to that condition by observing these two rules.

It would take too long to pursue this branch of the subject here, and as I have fully worked out a scheme of classes, based on these principles, which is published in full in the last volume of the "Aquila-Bookist," any one interested in the details is respectfully referred to that journal. I will assume that the 1,000 sections have been found; the next point to be determined is how shall they be arranged?

B. *The Order of the Classes.*

There are three systems to choose from; there is (A) the logical or natural order of classes, according to which each subject has its exact place in the scheme according to its relation to the class preceding or succeeding. I reject this method without hesitation, for these reasons: (1) If such a scheme be possible it has not yet been discovered. There are some 3,000 or more logical classifications in existence, all claiming to have the Simon Pure article. They cannot all be right, and the chances are they are all wrong; at least we have no criterion to determine for us which one is correct. (2) I do not think it ever will be discovered, because, after 2,000 years of trying, it ought to have been discovered already. (3) It will be of no use *in arranging a library* even if it should be discovered, because books are not written to fit an ideal scheme, and even the

most perfect system possible would have to bend from its ideal symmetry and order to suit the practical convenience of the library. "Logically" fiction may belong on the sixth gallery, but practically it will be shelved on the first floor.

There is, secondly (B), "The practical order," according to which the classes are arranged to suit the needs of each particular library, — the least used books being shelved on the upper galleries, and the most popular ones nearest to the delivery counter. The difficulty with this method is that it can never be universal (and it is such an order that we want), but must be modified to suit the exigencies of each library.

There remains then only (C), "The alphabetical order" of the classes, that is, first, of the departments by themselves; then of the classes therein, and, finally, a sub-alphabetical arrangement of the sections or sub-classes. This seems to me the only rational method to adopt, for these reasons: (1) Provided there be agreement as to the names chosen for the classes there can be no dispute as to their order, which is based on the alphabet instead of on some metaphysical idea in the mind of the classifier. (2) It is universally understood, and is therefore universal in its application. (3) It is mnemonic. (4) It can be modified to suit the idiosyncrasies or practical needs of each library or librarian. It can, without difficulty, be thrown into the "logical" or "practical" order, and it thus combines the advantages of both systems without losing its own.

C. *The System of Notation.*

The maximum number of volumes contemplated by our system is 2,000,000, or (allowing two volumes per work) of 1,000,000 works. It would be desirable, for many reasons, to number each volume separately, but there are thirteen objections to so doing, the principal one being that it can't be done. If we, therefore, assign a separate number to each work only we shall be able to number a million works with six symbols. As the Arabic system of numerals is fully adequate to accomplish this task there is no necessity for adopting any of the unnatural and complicated schemes pro-

posed in its stead. The Arabic system is understood by every one, and until it can be shown that it results in excessive numbers, *when properly used*, it is simply folly to propose, as a substitute, a system that violently disturbs the accepted traditions and usages of centuries. As all the new-fangled substitutes yet proposed result in numbers composed of from seven to ten symbols we are quite safe in sticking to a scheme that gets along very comfortably with six, and has, besides, the immense advantage that it does not require a special education to understand it.

Without going into comparisons with other systems I think I may safely claim this much for mine: that it is entirely built up and developed from facts and data furnished by the books themselves; and, as such, I respectfully submit it for your majesty's further consideration.

King Aquila. — Your plan seems to us more suited to a public library than any other we have yet heard, and we therefore command that the books in the Aquila Free Public Library be arranged in accordance with its principles. As a public library is for the benefit of all classes, both learned and unlearned, and as the latter will necessarily predominate, it is essential that simplicity and intelligibility be the leading characteristics of whatever system be adopted. The arrangement that is understood by the majority, and not merely by the learned minority of its patrons must be given the preference. For this reason we pronounce for the simple Arabic numbers as against the mixture of figures and letters in the plan of Prof. Sector; for the natural and usual order of figures as against the zigzag method of Mr. Decimus; for 1,000 divisions as against 50,000; and for the alphabetical order as against the logical or practical. While we cannot deny that all the systems that have been explained to us have merits of their own, we think most of them are more suited to libraries for scholars than for one intended for the people, and it is the latter alone that we wish to classify and arrange. Thanking you all for the profit and pleasure you have afforded us, we now declare this assembly dissolved.

SOME THOUGHTS ON BIBLIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL, AND
ESPECIALLY ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE LITERATURE
OF SCIENCE, AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL
RECORD OF "PSYCHE."

BY B. PICKMAN MANN, EDITOR OF "PSYCHE."

THE application of bibliography to the work of the student of science has increased at a rapid rate within the last few years. The custom of citing references for the purpose of giving credit, or of affording opportunities of verification of statements, is very old; but the use of bibliographies as working-forces in aid of research is much more modern. In the department of entomology the attempt to publish a current bibliography of publications of all kinds was not begun, so far as I know, until this attempt was made in "Psyche," which started with the numero for May, 1874, as a monthly publication. The limited number of pages which could be printed, and the lack of sufficient working force to keep the bibliography complete to date, has thus far prevented that full accomplishment of the work aimed at which was hoped for in the beginning. The work accomplished in the twelve years which have followed this beginning has served, however, to show the feasibility of the methods adopted and gradually improved, and has taught many useful lessons in regard to such work.

The student of science is apt to set little value upon the refinements of the art of bibliography. If one may judge from the kind of work which is often put forth as bibliographical, by writers on science, there is hardly any kind of fault which may not be committed or overlooked by such workers. There can be no doubt, however, that accuracy is an indispensable requisite to any good work in this field, as it is in general. Many details of the art, which are of interest to the collector of books, may be neglected in the making of bibliographies as aids to investigation; but this neglect should never involve errors in the work which is actually done. The width of margins, the weight or quality of paper, the style or elegance

of binding, are not essential elements in such a bibliography; but the date of publication, the name of the author, the number of pages, or the length of articles, and the nature of the contents are indispensable to usefulness.

The first lesson to be learned in the making of a bibliography for use is the necessity of providing some method of indexing. If the titles are arranged by authors, alphabetically or chronologically, they cannot at the same time be arranged by subjects. If they are arranged by their principal subjects they yet need indexing to bring together the references to subordinate subjects. It is not necessary to say anything to convince literary workers of the value of indexes to individual works. All that has been said and might be said upon that subject applies with yet greater force to a bibliography which is intended to be used as a hand-book of literature.

The index to a bibliography of scientific literature should be very detailed. To render practicable, within the necessary limits of bulk and cost, a detailed index, the method of reference should be very condensed. At the very outset it is evident that it will be impracticable to refer to works by the citation of their titles in the index. Whole series of articles scattered through the volumes of one periodical, or articles on related subjects, even by the same author, in different periodicals, sometimes bear such similar titles that all, or nearly all, the words of the title must be cited to distinguish one title from another. Frequently the titles are exactly alike, and the name of the periodical, or the date of the article, must be given in addition, for the sake of definiteness. Even in the most favorable cases the citation of a portion of a title occupies space which it is desirable to economize.

To secure the advantages of a condensed method of reference some symbolism should be employed. In the "*Bibliotheca entomologica*," published in 1863, by W: Engelmann, of Leipzig, from the manuscripts of Dr. H. A. Hagen, the titles of the works cited are arranged under the names of the authors, chronologically, the names of the authors being arranged alphabetically. The several works of each author are designated by a current numeral. In the index reference is made to the name of the author and the current numeral of the work. The references are arranged in four columns, in fine type, on a page containing 204 square centimeters of type. A page nearly solid with references is found to contain 209 references. In the pages of "*Psyche*" the titles are arranged essentially without order, but each title is designated by a current numeral. In the index reference is made to the current numeral of the work. The references are arranged in two columns of larger type, on a page containing 201 square centimeters of type. The most open page of 16 so far printed of the index to volume 3 contains 200 references; the most solid, 732; and the average of the first 12 pages is 440 references to the page. The first 20 pages of the index contain 8,079 references to 3,362 topics, including 2,148 references to 754 authors. The number of titles to which these references are made is nominally 1,654, but some titles are duplicated.

The usual method of making citations in scientific writings is to refer to individual or separate works by name of author, title, and page; to articles in periodicals by title of periodical, date (sometimes), and page. A very useful device is to give in a preface or appendix a list of all the works cited, with some symbol attached, and to refer to this symbol wherever references are to be made. Some authors have undertaken to accept some bibliography as a standard, and to refer to the symbols employed in that. The catalogue of the Royal Society, for instance, has been used as a standard. One difficulty with this method is that the catalogue of the Royal Society covers only a limited period, and, in scientific writings especially, the most recent works are

those which require citation the most often. Another difficulty, and a very serious one, is that the catalogue of the Royal Society is not generally accessible. The same difficulty must be experienced whatever work is accepted as a standard, unless a work can be produced which shall be so inexpensive, or otherwise accessible, that it may be within reach of scientific workers generally.

In a current bibliography the arrangement of titles is a matter of very little consequence. The more frequent the issue of such a bibliography the less important does the matter of arrangement become. Indeed any attempt to substitute arrangement for an index is a "delusion and a snare." Too various subjects are treated in one article to admit of the possibility of indicating all by the arrangement of the titles. Whatever is attempted in this way should not be allowed to interfere with the practice of appending to each title a current numeral. This will enable any person who feels the need of an index to make one for himself with the greatest economy, and to make his index available to other persons. Let us look at the "*Coöperative index to periodicals*" with this idea in view. We may say, in the first place, that an arrangement alphabetical by titles is no more a systematic index than one with no arrangement at all, because titles have no significance. Even when titles are broken up or made over, with the purpose of giving them significance, the alphabetic arrangement throws apart what should go together. For instance, I find the following entries in the "*Coöperative index*" for January to March, 1886:—

"All sciences," instruction in, philosophical phase of.

Culture and science.

Education and a philosophy of life.

Education, higher, organization of.

Education in American development.

Education, a liberal.

Technical education, value of.

These entries, as will be noticed, range all the way from "A" to "T," and the whole index must be read through to find what it contains on the relations of education to mental development. Twenty-seven numbers of the "*Coöperative index*" have been issued

already, and seven more may be expected before the first half decade is finished, and the work will be supplanted by the first volume of the supplement to Poole's index. Poole's index itself is open to the same objection. Another objection I would make to the whole system on which this and similar indexes are formed is that it violates the integrity of titles. Titles are the proper names by which books or articles are known and identified, and it is as mischievous to designate an article by the title "The frigate bird," because it treats of frigate birds among others, when the author named the article "Torture of the fish-hawk," as it would be to speak of a tow-headed man as "Blanco," when his parents had named him "Rufus."

Scarcely any plea of economy can be raised against the practice of designating titles by a current numeral. The first 100 titles in the index above mentioned occupy 174 lines. The insertion of a current numeral after each title would necessitate the occupation of 16 more lines, or an addition of 9 per cent.; but this would be at least in part offset by the saving resulting from the absence of any necessity for repeating titles under two or more catchwords.

If each person who wishes to index the index must write in the current numbers in his own copy, there can be no assurance that another person will attach exactly the same numerals. Accidents or systematic errors may occur to cause a variation. Moreover, the necessity imposed upon each subscriber to the index to write in the numbers in his copy, when these numbers might all have been printed in the first place, is a great burden. As the monthly or quarterly "Coöperative index" is only intended for temporary use, there is not the same inducement to prepare a good index that there will be to prepare an index to the five-year volume, which may be looked upon as a work of permanent character. It is to be hoped, therefore, that if the change is not made in the quarterly index it will be taken into consideration for the final work. If it is deemed advisable to insert current numerals in future issues of the quarterly index, the earlier titles could be counted, a statement could be made of the current numeral corresponding to the first title or the head of

each column of the twenty-seven or twenty-eight parts earlier issued, and the current numerals in continuation of that count could be printed with the titles.

I have mentioned already the desirability of making the method of reference as condensed as possible. Just as in a book the chapters are not paged separately, but the pages in a single series from beginning to end, so in a current bibliography the series of numerals should be continuous from volume to volume. A single symbol, then, the current numeral, will suffice for a complete and definite reference. The difficulties already pointed out in the use of any one bibliography as a standard, arising from the circumstance that this one standard cannot readily be made accessible to all students, will then be reduced to a minimum, for a simple numerical table of equivalents will suffice to establish the relation between any two standards that may be adopted, and such tables can be prepared in small compass and at small expense for printing. For instance, if, in a work which I may compose, I choose to make numerical references to the titles of works contained in the Bibliographical record of "Psyche," and it seems desirable to enable references to be made by my readers to some other bibliography, also considered as a standard, I can append a table in which the first column shall give the current numerals of the "Psyche" record, and the second column the corresponding numerals of the other standard.

It is to be hoped that at some time in the future a publisher will be found to issue a bibliography of entomological writings subsequent to 1862, to form a companion volume to Hagen's "Bibliotheca entomologica," which contains essentially all the titles of entomological works published prior to that date. If such a work were to be issued, and the titles were to be designated by a simple numerical symbol, as in "Psyche," or by a combination of an author's name and a numeral, as in Hagen's *Bibliotheca*, the immense amount of work expended upon the systematic index to "Psyche" could be utilized by the simple expedient above described. I do not know of any index, except two or three concordances, to any work which is so detailed as the indexes to "Psyche." The

systematic index to the first volume, referring to 715 titles, has not been counted; but I estimate the number of references at about 4,500. The alphabetic index to that volume is estimated to contain about 3600 references to names of genera and species on 218 pages. The systematic index to the second volume contains 5,075 references to 1,830 categories, in 731 titles; and the alphabetic index contains 4,208 references to 758 generic and 2,714 specific names belonging to 1,575 genera mentioned on 296 pages. The index to the third volume, which index is not yet all printed, has been mentioned above.

For special purposes indexing cannot be carried too far. The principal objection to the detailed construction of indexes by literary workers is that the maker cannot expect to find himself remunerated for the labor involved. If, by some means, the making of an index once with proper care can be made to serve the needs of all subsequent workers, there is no doubt that indexes will be made opportunely. If, for instance, the publishers of the "Coöperative index to periodicals" would designate the titles in their publication by a symbol such as I have mentioned, there is little doubt that some person would make an index, at least of the literature relating to some of the specialties treated in the periodicals indexed. This index could be printed either as a part of the "Coöperative index" itself; if it was esteemed worthy by the publisher, or it could be issued independently, as many indexes have been published within the past few years. Such an index would be of permanent value, because by the mere construction of tables of equivalence it could be made to serve also as an index to the five-year volume hereafter to be issued.

As an aid to scientific investigations the works enumerated in a bibliography must be analyzed. The analysis should indicate the special phase of the subject treated in the work. It would be impracticable within desirable limits to make an abstract of each work enumerated, even if the bibliographer were such an expert in each special branch of scientific knowledge as to render him competent to make an abstract. The nature of the subject

discussed can usually be determined, however, by bibliographers possessed of wide general knowledge and culture. In cases of difficulty the aid of specialists could be called in. In order to facilitate the making of analyses in definite and simple form each title in the bibliography should be confined as closely as possible to one subject. For this purpose it is better to enter the several chapters of a work as separate titles, if they have separate titles, and treat of distinct subjects. The whole work can be integrated under its own title by giving in the analysis of it the list of its chapters, to which the reader is referred for details. For instance, I will take the annual report of a State entomologist, in which the several chapters have no further connection than the circumstance that they all refer to insects, and that these insects are the ones to which attention has been directed during a single year.

First comes the title of the work as a whole.

NEW YORK — *State entomologist*, 1881 (Joseph Albert Lintner). First annual report. Albany, 1882. 22 + 381 + p., 24 X 16.

Contains a detailed "Table of contents," p. 5-7 (of preface); a "General index," p. 345-378; an "Index to food-plants," p. 379-381; and chapters with the following titles, all recorded under the name of J. A. Lintner as author, *to which reference is to be made for further analysis*: Importance of entomological study, p. 1-15; Progress made in economic entomology, p. 15-55; Remedies for insect depredations, p. 56-63. . . . B: P. M. (1204.)

Then come the titles of the several chapters, with analytical reference to the work in which they are contained, and with similar analyses of their contents.

LINTNER, Joseph Albert. Importance of entomological study. (1st ann. rept. State entom. N.Y., 1882, p. 1-15.)

Mentions the acceptance of late years accorded to entomological investigations by governments and private individuals; and describes the "Extent of insect depredations," "Losses from insect depredations," "Excessive insect depredations in the United States," "The immense number of insects," and the "Necessity of a knowledge of insect habits."

B: P. M. (1205.)

As I have said before, the arrangement of titles is a matter of little importance, as it can

hardly follow any system in a current bibliography for many numbers before the system of arrangement must be broken off and the series started anew to embrace new matter upon old subjects. The utmost extent to which it has been found worth while to attempt any arrangement in the latter volumes of "Psyche" has been to include as far as possible material upon one subject at one time, and to arrange the authors and titles in one issue of the magazine in alphabetical order. Thus reference to a single numero of the magazine is somewhat facilitated; but when the alphabets rise in number into the hundreds they might almost as well be dispensed with.

The publication of such a bibliography as I have described, whether a current bibliography or one containing all the works which have been published within a certain epoch, is a great and costly task. It is not to be expected that such works will often be republished, neither is it necessary. The number of references which will be made to any one special subject is not likely to be so large that, in case of emergency, it will not be practicable to secure a manuscript copy of them from some correspondent who may have access to a copy of the bibliography. For instance, of the 17,650 references in the systematic indexes so far printed to the first three volumes of "Psyche," only 16 relate to the use of insects as food for man. The republication of the indexes is a much more practicable and desirable matter. The three volumes of "Psyche," at present indexed, make three indexes, and the fourth volume, now five-sixths issued, will require a fourth. The index to the first volume was made according to the system of Dr. Hagen's "*Bibliotheca entomologica*;" that of the second volume, according to the first edition of Mr. Dewey's Decimal classification, with a large development of certain departments beyond those embraced in Mr. Dewey's work. The index to the third volume is made according to the new edition of Mr. Dewey's classification, which embraces some changes made by Mr. Dewey himself in his classification, and other changes resulting from the imperfect manner in which the old classification was extended. The three indexes do not correspond, therefore, in some of their

most important features; and, while the difference between the second and third relates to certain details that are not likely to occasion serious inconvenience to the users of the index, the first differs in almost every particular of arrangement. The 3,100 titles embraced in that portion of the bibliography are mostly distinct, and their serial arrangement unimportant, as reference is made to them by a single series of current numerals; but the same is not the case with the arrangement of the indexes. The same subjects are referred to in each index, and all the indexes must be examined to find the complete set of references to any one subject. In reprinting the several indexes as one the classification numbers and the classificatory catchwords will be given only once, so that the combined indexes will occupy much less space than was occupied by them separately. Should the bibliography be continued in future volumes the desirability of having a combined index will constantly grow greater. Such an index could be placed in the hands of many students who could not afford to subscribe to the whole series of volumes, and would enable these students to know of the existence of certain literature upon subjects in which they were interested, and would guide them to procure the more specific references in some practical manner.

The principal difficulty in the preparation of a bibliography is in getting any person or persons to undertake the labor and responsibility of writing or editing the work. The magnitude of the task is too apparent. I find that the labor of writing a part and editing the whole of the "Psyche" Bibliography of entomology, in addition to my regular employment, overtaxes my strength. What must, then, be the feeling of any person who looks, for instance, upon the task of editing the "Essay index," which is so dear to the hearts and to the welfare of the members of the American Library Association! If, however, the "Essay index" can be issued as a current bibliography, with no regard to the order of titles or the connection of subjects, but making use of such material as can be availed of upon opportunity, attaching to each title a current numeral that will serve for reference from an index, no editor will need

to feel that he has a large task before him. He may feel that so much as is issued is a step in the right direction; that if no more is issued a good work has been done. He can lay down the editorship at any time when his strength or will gives out, and the work can be continued by others. It is only necessary that the titles of chapters and articles be given accurately, the analytical references be made fully, and the rest left to others, who, for their own purposes, will make indexes that will take the place of any special analyses of contents. If, at any time in the future, the number of references gathered in this way is sufficient to induce any person to rearrange and republish the bibliography according to some alphabetic or philosophic system, all previous workers will feel that they have contributed to the good result, and will share in its benefits.

The objections which may be made to this seemingly random way of securing the formation of the "Essay index" may be obviated by enabling all persons who wish to have some systematic arrangement of titles to secure copies of the printed lists, which can be cut up and made into a card catalog.

If the publishers of the *Library journal* were not disposed to devote a few pages each month to the publication of such a current Essay index as I have described, undoubtedly the publishers of some more general educational magazine, or the United States Bureau of Education itself, would undertake the publication. At the end of the first year an annual index could be published; at the end of the second year an index to all that had gone before; and so in each year an index complete, so far as the work had progressed, would be available for use.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT IN CONGRESS, 1837-1886.¹

BY THORVALD SOLBERG, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE earliest movement in the direction of International Copyright in the Congress of the United States was the presentation to the Senate, by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, on Thursday, the 2d of February, 1837, in the 2d session of the 24th Congress, of an "Address of certain Authors of Great Britain." This memorial bears fifty-six signatures, the name of Thomas Moore coming first, and including among the other signers, the poets, Thomas Campbell, Robert Southey, and Samuel Rogers; the novelists, Bulwer, G. P. R. James, Maria Edgeworth, and Miss Mitford; both the D'Israeli's, Henry H. Milman, Henry Hallam, William and Mary Howitt, Mrs. and Mr. S. C. Hall, Mrs. Mary Somerville, Miss Martineau, and Thomas Carlyle. The complaint made in this "Address" is that, for want of a law secur-

ing to the authors of Great Britain the exclusive right to their respective writings in the United States, injuries have been inflicted, not only upon their property but on their reputation, and on the interests of literature and science; which, the memorialists think, "ought to constitute a bond of union and friendship between the United States and Great Britain." The profits arising from sometimes extensive sales of their works are appropriated by American booksellers, and, besides, their works are liable to be mutilated and altered at the pleasure of the booksellers, or of any other persons who may have an interest in reducing the price of the works, or in conciliating the supposed principles or prejudices of purchasers, while, the authors' names being retained, they are made responsible for works which they no longer

¹ The writer is glad to use this opportunity to publicly acknowledge and return his thanks for friendly assistance received from Mr. Amzi Smith, Superintendent of the Senate Document Room; Mr. Thomas H. McKey, of the same office; Mr. G. M. Weston, and Mr. A. W. Church,

of the Senate Library; Mr. Ferris Finch, File Clerk of the House of Representatives; Mr. John G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior; Mr. David Hutcheson of the Library of Congress; and Mr. R. R. Bowker.

recognize as their own. Such mutilation has been actually perpetrated, and the authors have no redress. It is pointed out that American authors are injured, because, the unjust, free appropriation of English works being open to the publishers, they are under no inducement to afford to American writers a fair remuneration for their labors. As a proof of the evil complained of the petitioners cite the case of Walter Scott, and claim that an equitable remuneration from American publishers might have saved his life, and would, at least, have relieved its closing years from the burden of debts and destructive toil. The "Address" closes with the following petition: "That, deeply impressed with the conviction that the only firm ground of friendship between nations is a strict regard to simple justice, the undersigned earnestly request the Senate of the United States in Congress assembled, speedily to use, in behalf of the authors of Great Britain, their power of securing to the authors the exclusive right to their respective writings." Mr. Clay, upon presenting the document, said: "I am quite sure, Mr. President, that I need not say one word to commend this address to the attention and friendly consideration of the Senate, and every member of it. Of all classes of our fellow-beings, there is none that has a better right than that of authors and inventors to the kindness, the sympathy, and the protection of government. And surely nothing can be more reasonable than that they should be allowed to enjoy, without interruption, for a limited time, the property created by their own genius. . . . When we reflect what important parts of the great republic of letters the United States and Great Britain are, and consider their common origin, common language, and similarity of institutions, and of habits of reading, there seems to me to be every motive for reciprocating between the two countries the security of copyrights. Indeed, I do not see any ground of just objection, either in the Constitution or in sound policy, to the passage of a law tendering to all foreign nations reciprocal security for literary property." Mr. Clay, in conclusion, moved that the memorial be printed and referred to the Committee on the Library. Upon this Mr. William C. Preston, of South

Carolina, while admitting the general propriety of the reference to that committee, said he thought the subject one of some difficulty, because the American authors upon the one side would necessarily favor the measure, while the publishers had an opposite interest, and had arrayed themselves against the object of the memorial, and the subject, therefore, resolved itself into a complicated question of free-trade and protection of the mechanical arts. On this subject Mr. Preston was not then prepared to decide. "Great Britain," he continued, "had two authors to our one, and was, therefore, more interested in the protection of mental labor; while the United States published three or four times as many books, and, therefore, more interested in protecting publishers." He concluded that the subject ought to go to the Judiciary Committee. But Mr. Grundy, of that committee, said it had already as much before it as could be properly performed, and suggested a select committee of five. Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, made a few remarks to the effect that while aware the interests of booksellers in the United States were adverse to the object petitioned for, he did not suppose that it was of a character or nature such as required its rejection. The works for which copyrights would be secured constituted but a small portion of the entire literature of Great Britain; and of the works of the distinguished names on the memorial, the copyright of a great portion had expired, which was, therefore, subject to free publication. The proper committee, he thought, was that of the judiciary; but he would not object to a select committee. Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, felt called upon to say something in defence of the interests of the reading people of the United States. He thought that when the question came to be considered it would be a vexed and difficult question. The effect of granting copyrights would be that the authors who were anxious to have their works appear in a more expensive form would prevent the issuing of cheap editions, "which were now published and sent all over the country, within the reach of every individual," and the result would be the reduction of republication to one-half. "But to live in fame," the senator con-

cluded, "was as great a stimulus to authors as pecuniary gain; and the question ought to be considered, whether they would not lose as much of fame by the measure asked for as they would gain in money." It was well to ascertain also, "what would be the effect on the acquisition of knowledge in this vast country." Mr. Grundy's motion, however, was carried, and Senators Clay, Preston, Buchanan, Webster, and Ewing, of Ohio, were appointed to compose the select committee. On February 13th Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, presented the address of the British authors to the House of Representatives, without remark. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, but no further action was taken in the House in regard to it, except to order it to be printed.

Two days later than the proceedings in the Senate, Mr. Clay presented a list of additional names of British authors, which by mistake had been overlooked, but which was now referred to the select committee, and at his request the "Address" was ordered to be printed. On behalf of the committee Mr. Clay, also, moved the appointment of an additional member, upon which Mr. Ruggles, of Maine was appointed. On the same day Senator Clay presented the "Memorial of a number of citizens of the United States, praying an alteration of the law regulating copyrights," which was also referred to the select committee on this subject. This is really the petition of the American authors, and has thirty signatures, including Longfellow, Prof. Felton, the eccentric John Neal, Rufus Dawes (the now hardly remembered Boston poet), William A. Duer, Dr. McVicker, and George P. Morris. The number of Philadelphia names is noticeable: Robert Montgomery Bird, Willis Gaylord Clark, Robert Morris, George Mifflin Wharton, H. Biddle, T. K. Wharton, and others. The names of a number of the then prominent journalists are also found appended to this petition, which first represents that the signers believe, "Native writers to be as indispensable as a native militia; that, although foreign writers and foreign writings may be had *cheaper*, owing to the present law of copyright, our people must look, for the defence of

their habits, their opinions, and their peculiar institutions, to those who belong to them, and have grown up with them,—to their own authors, as to their own *soldiers*." Second, owing to the want of an international copyright law, American authors are not able to contend with foreigners; therefore, the memorialists pray, "that such changes may be had in the present law of copyright, as, while they ensure to authors a safer interest in their property, to our own writers encouragement, and to foreigners a reasonable protection, the public may be secured against a discouraging monopoly, the commonwealth of literature open to a fair and liberal competition, and the groundwork laid for a future international law of copyright between the Old World and the New." On February 16th, Mr. Clay, from the select committee, submitted to the Senate a report, accompanied by a bill to amend the copyright act. It was ordered that the report (which it is safe to assume was drawn up by Mr. Clay) should be printed, and one thousand additional copies sent to the Senate. According to this report, it is incontestable, "that authors and inventors have, according to the practice among civilized nations, a property in the respective productions of their genius, . . . and that this property should be protected as effectually as any other property is, by law, follows as a legitimate consequence." . . . Furthermore, "It being established that literary property is entitled to legal protection, it results that this protection ought to be afforded wherever the property is situated." . . . "We should be all shocked," continues the report, "if the law tolerated the least invasion of the rights of property, in the case of merchandise, whilst those which justly belong to the works of authors are exposed to daily violation, without the possibility of their invoking the aid of the laws. The committee think that this distinction in the condition of the two descriptions of property is not just; and that it ought to be remedied by some safe and cautious amendment of the law." This being the first measure proposed to Congress upon this subject, the *constitutionality* of any proposed law was naturally a matter of consideration. As the reasoning presented in the report is in

some respects noticeable, and, as it has subsequently been repeated, the paragraph is quoted:—

"With respect to the constitutional power to pass the proposed bill, the committee entertain no doubt. The Constitution authorizes Congress to 'promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.' There is no limitation of the power to natives or residents of this country. Such a limitation would have been hostile to the object of the power granted. That object was to *promote* the progress of science and useful arts. They belong to no particular country, but to mankind generally. And it cannot be doubted that the stimulus which it was intended to give to mind and genius—in other words, the promotion of the progress of science and the arts—will be increased by the motives which the bill offers to the inhabitants of Great Britain and France."

The bill which the committee asked leave to introduce was the first international copyright bill presented to Congress, and was entitled: "A bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to amend the several acts respecting copyright.'" It enacted—briefly stated—the extension of the provisions and benefits of the domestic copyright law then in force (the act of February 3, 1831) to works by the authors of Great Britain and Ireland, and France, published subsequently to the passage of the act; provided, a printed copy of the title of the book was deposited, and the other requirements of the domestic law complied with, and an edition of the work was printed and published in the United States simultaneously with its issue in the foreign country, or within one month after depositing the title. The bill was read twice without debate.

February 20th, Mr. Clay presented to the Senate the "Memorial of G. Furman and other public writers," and also the "petition" of the professors of the University of Virginia. It was ordered that they lie upon the table and be printed. The first document, which has 154 names attached, mainly residents of New York City, sets out that the petitioners "have long viewed with regret the existing law of copyright in the United States, as inconsistent with

the spirit of the age, the diffusion of sound knowledge, the interests of American writers, and the rights generally of literary property." The petition enlarges upon what is termed the "total indifference to the rights of literary property," and questions whether the shadow of a reason can be adduced in support of the exception of this kind of property from legal protection, and closes by praying the passage of an international copyright law with Great Britain. The nine professors of the University of Virginia say that they have "long felt and lamented the inadequacy of the law of copyright in the United States, to give that encouragement to the literature and science of the country which its patriotic framers intended, inasmuch as our publishers are neither willing nor able to pay the American author for his labors (except in a few special cases), so long as the productions of British authors can be republished here free of charge," and they represent "that an individual has as just a claim to remuneration from those who profit by his literary labors, as from those who profit by any other species of his industry." They therefore ask for a change in the law, and suggest that if Congress "should think the greater cheapness of the current British literature is not to be disregarded," the privilege asked for might be extended to British authors for a shorter term than that which is given to American citizens. This agitation, however, produced no effect upon Congress which resulted in action. In the second session of the following Congress, December 13, 1837, Mr. Clay again introduced his bill, without alteration, and it was now referred to the Senate Committee on Patents and the Patent Office. But this movement brought down upon the Senate a flood of memorials and petitions against the passage of the bill, and they were also referred to the same committee. Noticing only such as were ordered to be printed, the first of these, in chronological order, presented by Mr. Buchanan, January 15, 1838, was the memorial of a number of "citizens" of Philadelphia, who oppose the bill upon the ground that its passage "would be productive of the most deleterious consequences to a very important branch of the national industry," meaning thereby, the book-

making establishments, of which a great portion, it is claimed, would be paralyzed upon the bill becoming law. A pathetic picture is drawn of the prospective misery of the work-people thus thrown out of employment, which would be poorly compensated for, as the petitioners put it, "by any display of ultra sympathy towards those who stand in no need of it." The possible effect of a copyright law upon the price of the honestly printed book is regarded with dismay, and Congressmen are entreated to consider how it would affect their constituents, — "the honest farmers with their interesting families," — who, instead of receiving their literary supplies at a rate "almost too trifling to mention," would have to buy at a tenfold cost. On the same day this memorial was presented by Mr. Toland, of Pennsylvania, to the House, and it was printed in the documents of both chambers.

On February 13th Mr. Norvall, of Michigan, presented the "Memorial" of the Columbia Typographical Society, of the city of Washington, which is signed by George C. Smoot, President. This document is short and to the effect that the passage of the bill will prove, in the opinion of the memorialists, "the immediate destruction of the book-printing business of the United States; and the consequent impoverishment of the thousands dependent on this branch of industry . . . ; will greatly enhance the price, and limit the circulation of literature, — confining it to the wealthy alone; in fact, in every view, hostile to the interests of our country, without being calculated to promote a sale of American authors' works, expected from its passage." The New York Typographical Society also sent a document of considerable length, signed by its president and secretary, and presented to the Senate on March 13th, by Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, and ordered to be printed. The main effort of the memorial is to show, as the petitioners put it, that "the most injurious tendency of this bill will be that of causing books to be manufactured in England that are now printed in this country;" but, when it is remembered that one of the provisions of the bill necessitated the printing of all copyrighted books in this country, it is difficult to see how

this could follow. Mr. Buchanan, on March 19th, presented the "Memorial of Peter S. Du Ponceau and others, praying Congress to appoint committees of inquiry on the subject of copyright, and to await their report before acting on the subject," which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed; but, subsequently, on March 29th, upon a motion to that effect, it also was referred to the Committee on Patents. This neutral petition, it may be noted in passing, contains, among its signers, the names of some who subscribed to the first petition, of February 4, 1837, asking the passage of a copyright bill. On the 10th of April, also, Mr. Buchanan presented to the Senate what purports to be the "Memorial of Richard Penn Smith and others, against the passage of the bill to establish an international copyright law," but this is (word for word) the petition presented by him on January 15th, with another list of 114 signers attached. It consequently is twice printed in the documents of the same session of Congress.

While in the House (where petitions for and against had been introduced in the early part of this year), a memorial from the booksellers of Boston was presented by Mr. Fletcher, of Massachusetts, April 16th. This was ordered to lie on the table, but was printed in the House documents for the 2d session of the 25th Congress. The memorialists consider the request contained in the "Address" of British authors as unseasonable, because, in the words of the memorial, "the law of copyright in Great Britain, as it stands at present, contains no express provision for the protection of any but British authors; its protection to foreigners, if any, is wholly constructive. . . . When Great Britain shall have opened her doors to our authors, then, it would seem, a more fitting occasion would be presented for entertaining a proposition to extend to her authors a like courtesy in the United States." It might, perhaps, be taken as indicative of some growth in free-trade notions, that the strivers for a protection measure in the national Legislature nowadays are so averse to seeing it properly labelled, for in 1838 there was manifested no hesitation

in publishing a desire for as much protection as could be secured. So the Boston booksellers, in their memorial, say, that "in order to the protection of our own manufactures and industry, for which we are mainly solicitous, and on which depend our means of subsistence, we conceive that the following provisions should be clearly and explicitly set forth in the proposed law:" 1. The act shall not apply to books printed prior to its passage, nor to subsequent editions of such works; 2. The American edition to appear simultaneously with foreign issue and within one month after deposit of title; 3. The work to be wholly manufactured in this country; 4. Copyright claim to be printed on back of title; and 5. The privileges of copyright to be reciprocal. On the 21st of May, Mr. George W. Toland, of Pennsylvania, presented four petitions from Philadelphia against international copyright, and Mr. W. B. Calhoun, a member of the House from Massachusetts, presented, June 4th, a petition from inhabitants of that State remonstrating against international copyright. The latter was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed; but in printing the signatures were omitted. The Massachusetts memorialists think the passage of Mr. Clay's bill "would be unjust, impolitic, and hostile to that general diffusion of intelligence among the people which is the best safeguard of our republican institutions"—unjust, they think, to the American book-manufacturers, and impolitic in giving foreigners emoluments to which they are not fairly entitled. They claim also that an international copyright law would have a retrospective operation and impair the obligation of contracts, by giving copyright to new editions of English works already prepared at large expense by American publishers for the American book market. The "Address" of British authors is criticised by the petitioners in several respects. Meanwhile the friends of the measure became active. On March 19th Mr. Toland presented to the House of Representatives a petition from citizens of Philadelphia praying the passage of an international copyright law, and April 24th, Senator Rives, of Virginia, and Mr. Clay, presented to the Senate petitions from Boston and New York of

similar import, and Mr. Preston the memorial of W. Marshall & Co., and others, of Philadelphia, also favorable. The Boston petition, which is headed by Edward Everett, and contains, among the remaining 78 signatures, the names of Samuel A. Appleton, George S. Hillard, C. C. Felton, Willard Phillips, John Brooks Fenno, Nathaniel Greene, William Beach Lawrence, and George T. Curtis, favors the proposed measure because it is held essential to the encouragement and development of American literature, and because, in the words of the petitioners, "it is demanded, with much propriety, as an act of justice by the principal foreign authors interested. . . . The plea of the British authors appears to us to be founded in the plainest principles of justice. Our law already recognizes the right of native citizens to hold and transfer literary property as fully as it recognizes the right of transferring any other species of property. We cannot well conceive why a foreign author should not have the same liberty and right to consign or transfer literary property to his agents in this country that a foreign merchant has to transfer and consign his merchandise. . . . Is not the distinction palpably unjust and impolitic? . . . In conclusion, your petitioners would respectfully urge that they consider the proposed measure as demanded by a due respect for the principles of justice founded in the use of a common language, by a sense of enlightened national reciprocity, and by the great literary interests of both countries."

The New York petition bears 136 signatures, including such well-known names as Henry Ogden, John McVicker, Charles Anthon, Theodore Sedgwick, Jr., William A. Duer, and Cornelius Mathews. Also may be noted the name of Grenville A. Sackett, who is reputed to be the author of the first independent work published in this country upon the subject of international copyright, namely, the anonymous pamphlet, published in 1838, under the title "A Plea for Authors," etc. The copyright law of the United States, according to this memorial, "is an anomaly in civilized legislation," and "the effect of limiting the protection of copyright to citizens or residents is as impolitic as it is unjust. . . . This measure (virtually an international copyright law) is not only demanded by a just regard to the property of foreign writers but is imperatively required for the advancement of our own literature."

The memorial introduced by Senator Preston as from Philadelphia is word for word the Boston petition above, signed by publishers, booksellers, authors, and others. On this same day, also, upon the motion of Senator Rives, the petition of the professors of the University of Virginia, sent in to the Senate during the previous Congress, was also referred to the Committee on Patents. This petition, it will be remembered, was favorable to an international copyright law. A second Philadelphia petition, "praying the extension of the advantage of copyright to all native or foreign residents or non-residents," was presented by Mr. Toland to the House on May 21st, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and printed. Its text is the same as that of the memorial presented to the Senate by Mr. Preston on April the 24th, having doubtless a different list of signatures; but in printing the names of the signers have been omitted.

By this time the Senate Committee on Patents, to whom these various memorials had been referred, evidently thought they had accumulated literature enough, both *pro* and *con*, and they hastened to make a report, which was submitted by Senator Ruggles June 25th, and was adverse to the passage of Mr. Clay's bill. The committee, in this report, decline to discuss the question of authors' natural rights of literary property, thinking it sufficient that their works are protected by domestic law, and claiming further, that "international copyright, in strict sense, has no existence." They seem to have discovered also that the British authors, in making their petition, entertained the sinister purpose of monopolizing the American market for their works, to the destruction of the book-manufacturing interests of the country; and as to the complaints (which had repeatedly, and in strong language appeared in the memorials) of the ill effects of free republication of foreign works upon the growth and development of American literature, the committee treat them as though they were but the screen for the home authors' greedy desire for higher prices for their own works; and concerning the competition with foreign books, they doubt its existence to any degree, and in

any case consider it as "far from undesirable," and "they are, therefore, persuaded that the benefit of such a law would inure principally to foreign publishers and manufacturers, to the great discouragement of our own, and that authors on either side of the Atlantic would derive much less advantage from it than might at first view be apprehended."

Senator Clay, however, was not disconcerted by this adverse report on his bill, and promptly, in the next session of the same Congress, on Dec. 17, 1838, he brought in his bill for the third time, and it was now referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; and on December 19th, upon his motion, it was ordered that the several memorials and petitions on the files of the last session should be referred to the same committee. But on March 1, 1839, before any report had been made, Senator Wall requested that this committee be discharged from the further consideration of these petitions, etc., which was granted.

Determined to keep the matter before the Senate, Mr. Clay, on the 6th of January, 1840, presented his bill for the fourth time, when it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of that Congress, from which committee it was promptly returned to the Senate two days later, with the report that they neither recommended nor approved of the passage of the bill. On the 15th of April, however, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the subject; but for some, doubtless, good reason, which is, however, not set out in the journals of Congress, Mr. Clay requested that further consideration of the bill be postponed to the 23d instant, and then be made the order of the day, which was agreed to; but it failed to get a hearing on that day, not obtaining consideration again until Friday, July 17th, upon which unlucky day it was ordered to lie on the table.

A second wave of copyright agitation was set in motion during this year, 1840. Dr. Francis Lieber published a letter, addressed to Senator Preston, on International Copyright, and Dickens's visit to this country in 1841 increased the agitation to a flood-tide; whereupon Mr. Clay, in the following session of Congress, on the 6th of January, 1842, again

obtained leave to bring in his bill, which was a third time referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. No report was made; but we learn, from the record of the Senate proceedings of May 11 (upon which day Senator Preston asked Mr. Berrien, chairman of the committee, what had become of the bill), that Mr. Clay had inquired some time previously as to the committee's views upon the bill, and learning that an adverse report was determined upon, he had requested that the latter should be delayed for the purpose of getting further testimony, evidently feeling that *no* report was preferable to an adverse report. Meanwhile the lukewarmness of the Senate had led the friends of the measure to look to the House of Representatives in hopes of producing some result there, and on March 14, 1842, a petition by Washington Irving and twenty-four others was presented by Mr. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, and referred to a select committee of five members, consisting of Mr. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland; Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Mr. John H. Brockway, of Connecticut; Mr. John McKeon, of New York, and Mr. Benjamin G. Shields, of Alabama.

April 12, 1842, in answer to a request from the House, made (the 7th of April) upon motion of Mr. McKeon, the President transmitted to the House the correspondence between Lord Palmerston, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the United States minister in London, of March 6 and 8, 1839, enquiring whether our Government was then disposed to enter upon a reciprocity copyright treaty. This correspondence was referred to the select committee on International Copyright, and was printed.

June 13, 1842, Mr. Toland presented to the House, and Mr. Buchanan to the Senate, the memorials of C. Sherman, and of T. & J. W. Johnson (the well-known Philadelphia law-book publishers) urging the inexpediency of an international copyright law. They were referred to the respective judiciary committees. Senator Buchanan, in presenting the petitions, said that they contained a brief and conclusive argument against the passage of an international copyright law, and that he was happy to

learn that the Committee on the Judiciary were also unanimously against the adoption of any such law. His motion to print the memorial of T. & J. W. Johnson was referred to the Committee on Printing, and was favorably reported on June 15th. This last memorial from Philadelphia does not differ in tenor from previous ones from that quarter "A man is entitled to the fruits of his labor, physical or mental; but what these fruits shall be must be determined by a regard to the general good. . . . The argument of justice to authors, in favor of an international copyright law, is valid only so far as it may coincide with the good of the whole. . . . The whole question is one of policy, and is simply this: will it benefit the nation, all things considered? . . . All the riches of English literature are ours. English authorship comes free as the vital air, untaxed, unhindered, even by the necessity of translation, into our country; and the question is, Shall we tax it, and thus interpose a barrier to the circulation of intellectual and moral light? Shall we build up a dam, to obstruct the flow of the rivers of knowledge? . . . Shall we refuse to gather the share of this harvest, which Providence, and our own position, makes our own?" So runs this writ. It is assumed as beyond question, that the American public, rather than pay the small percentage additional needed to acquire from the English author the honest right to the use and benefits of these riches, would suffer the "drying up of such fountains of light." The American author is relegated to the great work of popularizing knowledge, which is otherwise explained to be adapting English works to American wants and wishes, and it is suggested, as a point of vital import, that the passage of an international copyright law would prevent such free and uncontrolled use of the foreign authors' works. A strong sidelight is thrown upon this document by recollecting that the authors of it occupied the position of law-book publishers, having a long list of publications, nearly the whole of it being the titles of *Eng-lish* law books, and that they were at the time issuing a series entitled the "Law Library," containing 104 volumes, embracing 185 distinct English works, and including not a single book by an American author.

The session of Congress came to an end before the select committee of the House had taken any action, and in the next, the 3d ses-

sion of the 27th Congress, this committee was, on motion of Mr. Kennedy, revived, Mr. Caleb Cushing being substituted for Mr. Shields. Dec. 14, 1842, on request of Mr. Kennedy, the memorial of Washington Irving, presented to the House on March 14th, was transferred to the new committee; and on motion of Mr. Cushing it was resolved that this committee be empowered to consider of the propriety of amendments generally in the existing law of copyright, and to report by bill or otherwise. For some reason not set forth the committee made no report.

January 18, 1843, it was resolved, upon request of Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House be instructed to inquire whether the copyright laws might be amended, and to report accordingly. No report came from that committee upon this subject.

The next international copyright movement was again in the Senate, where Mr. Choate, in the 1st session of the 28th Congress, Dec. 15, 1843, presented a memorial from American publishers, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the motion to print having been submitted to the Committee on Printing, was favorably reported on December 18th. But in the *interim* Mr. John Quincy Adams had presented the same petition to the House on the 16th inst., and as it thus reached the printer first from that branch of the Legislature it will not be found in the Senate documents, but in the Executive Documents of the House. The tenor of this important document is most readily ascertained by the following quotation: "Your memorialists, deeply interested, not only as booksellers in particular but also as American citizens in general, in the greatest possible diffusion of knowledge and sound literature, are fully convinced, by their experience as traders in books, that the present law regulating literary property is seriously injurious both to the advancement of American literature and to that very extensive branch of American industry which comprehends the whole mechanical department of book-making. It is alike injurious to the business of publishing, and to the best and truest interests of the people at large. Your memorialists, after a careful and mature consideration of the important subject, are fully satisfied that the great interests of knowledge, of the industry of those who pro-

vide the community with reading, and of the vast reading community itself, would be most essentially promoted by the passing of a law which would secure to the authors of all nations the sole right to dispose of their compositions for publication in the United States (whether they may be published in foreign countries or not); provided, always, the book be printed in the United States within a certain time (to be settled by law) after its publication in a foreign country; and provided, also, that the copyright for this country shall be transferable from the author to American resident publishers only. Your memorialists are satisfied that this equitable protection would enable the publishers to furnish their fellow-citizens both with foreign and American literature in such forms and at such prices as would truly meet the wants as well as the means of the people; while the writers of books would receive the just compensation for their labor and talent wherever their works may be read." Finally the memorialists petition Congress to enact a law securing to foreign authors, of such countries as may reciprocate the privilege, the right to dispose of their works to American publishers to be printed in this country. This document is signed by twenty-three publishers and booksellers, five printers, and seven binders, of New York, including among the first class the then important houses, D. Appleton & Co., Bartlett & Welford, Alexander V. Blake, Robert Carter, Francis & Co., and John S. Taylor & Co.; twenty-two publishers of Boston, including T. H. Carter & Co., Crocker & Brewster, Samuel G. Drake, W. D. Ticknor & Co., and Lewis & Sampson; eighteen booksellers and publishers of Philadelphia, including George S. Appleton, J. B. Lippincott & Co., and A. S. Barnes & Co., besides twenty-two booksellers from Hartford and other places, — ninety-seven signatures in all. No action was taken by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate upon this memorial; while in the House a vote rejected its reference to the Committee on the Library, and referred it to a select committee of nine members, — Messrs. Winthrop, Adams, C. J. Ingersoll, E. J. Black, Reuben Chapman, Herick, Leonard, Bowlin, and Potter, of Ohio.

Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, on Monday, Jan. 15, 1844, presented a memorial of Nahum Capen, of Boston, which was referred to the select committee, and on Friday his motion was agreed to by the House to print

the document. Mr. Capen's memorial is a lengthy argument in favor of international copyright, divided into three chapters: 1. Copyrights as property recognized by law; 2. The effect of an international copyright law on literature, science, and education; 3. The effect of an international copyright law upon authors and publishers. The select committee made no report.

Senator Johnson, of Maryland, in the first session of the 29th Congress, attempted to revive the subject by making a motion, Jan. 22, 1846, that the several memorials upon international copyright on the files of the Senate be referred to a select committee. This was agreed to, and Messrs. Cass, Berrien, Dix, Johnson of Maryland, and Pennybacker were selected to form the committee; but they do not seem to have taken any action.

Like a shuttlecock this subject of international copyright appears now in the House, now in the Senate, and then, again, in the House, where, March 22, 1848, Mr. T. Butler King, of Georgia, presented a memorial of John Jay, and also the memorial of William C. Bryant and others, which was ordered to be referred to a select committee, and April 13th, Messrs. King, Marsh, Ingersoll, Horace Mann, Morse, Hilliard, Sims, Preston, and Murphy were appointed to serve upon the committee. On the 29th Mr. King moved that the memorials be printed, which was agreed to, and the document as printed, occupying 33 octavo pages, contains: 1st, Mr. Jay's petition; 2d, the memorial of the publishers, which had been presented to the House Dec. 16, 1843, and already printed in the documents of the 1st session of the 28th Congress; 3d, a catalogue of American books published in England; and, 4th, the petition signed by William C. Bryant and fifteen others. Mr. Jay's document is the most thorough yet presented to the attention of Congress in this class. The keynote is struck in the first paragraph, where he states that, from a careful examination of the law of copyright then in force, he "is well persuaded that many injuries, direct and remote, are inflicted by the exclusion of foreigners from the privileges of that act, upon the rights of American authors, upon the stability and respectability of the American book-trade,

and upon the interests of the American reading public, and that the passage of an international copyright law, by which foreign authors shall be allowed their copyright here, and American authors assisted to their copyright abroad, would not only be an act of national justice, but of national policy; that it would afford to our native authors what they have never yet enjoyed, '*a fair field*;' that it would supply a new stimulus to intellectual exertion, infuse a more elevated tone into our national literature, give a healthier character and a wider competition to the American book trade, and secure a better class of books for general circulation."

In support of these views he appends various facts and arguments. It is interesting to note that he sustains Mr. Clay's argument that there is no constitutional objection to the extension of copyright to foreigners, because the object of the constitutional clause was to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, which belong to no party or country, but to mankind generally. The want of an International copyright act, he argues, produces: 1. Injury to American authors, — *a*, in regard to the sale of their books at home, — *b*, in regard to the sale of their books abroad; 2. Injuries to American publishers and the numerous artisans connected with the book trade (by rendering the business of reprinting speculative and unsafe); 3. Disadvantageous to the reading public and the nation at large. The objections which at different times had been advanced against International copyright are answered *seriatim*, and at length, and with much force. He finally urges upon Congress to extend the provisions of the domestic copyright act to the works of foreigners published after the passage of such a law, provided a title-page and copies of each work are deposited according to the law, besides a duplicate copy sent to the Smithsonian Institution, and provided the work is printed and published in the United States within a specified time. Translations to be included in the protection.

The document, to which is appended a list of signatures headed by William Cullen Bryant, is but the first and the last two paragraphs of Mr. Jay's memorial. Among the signers are Charles Fenno Hoffman, Ogden Hoffman, Jr., and Theodore Sedgwick.

February 1, 1851, Mr. Winthrop, on the floor

of the Senate, said: "I present the memorial of the American Medical Association, prepared in conformity with the resolution adopted at their late annual meeting in Cincinnati, and signed by their president, Dr. Mussey, praying for the adoption of an international copyright system, both as a measure of abstract expediency and justice, and more particularly as essential to secure a just remuneration to American authors, and a just encouragement to American literature. I move the reference of the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary; and, as it relates to a subject of no little public interest, and comes from an association composed of gentlemen of high scientific character and great moral worth in all parts of the Union, I move that the memorial be printed." But, on February 4, the Committee on Printing reported against printing the document, and nothing further came of this movement.

The next senator to say a word in favor of international copyright was Mr. Charles Sumner, who, July 19, 1852, presented the petitions of Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and others, with these words: "I have in my hands an important petition concerning American literature, signed by names universally honored in this country. The petition is short, and I will read it: 'The undersigned, authors, publishers, booksellers, printers, editors, and paper-dealers, citizens of the United States respectfully ask that your honorable body will enact a law for the benefit of American literature which shall give to British authors and publishers the same right to the control of their literary property in the United States that the law of England offers reciprocally to the authors and publishers of this country.' I have also a second petition to the same effect. These petitions were prepared some time ago, but only now have been placed in my hands. Among the illustrious petitioners are James Fenimore Cooper, on whose signature is now the sacred seal of death, Jonathan N. Wainwright, Hermann Melville, William C. Bryant, George P. Putnam, Washington Irving, Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, Dr. Edward Robinson, Rufus W. Griswold, Bayard Taylor, and John Jay. Uniting with these petitioners in their prayer, and cordially desiring

some action of Congress on this subject, if not this session, yet speedily, so soon as it practically can be done, I move that these petitions be referred to the Committee on the Library." The petitions were so referred, but no action was taken upon them.

The following year, 1853, copyright agitation was begun from another quarter, namely the Department of State. On the 15th of February five publishing firms of New York City, *vis.*, D. Appleton & Co., G. P. Putnam & Co., Robert Carter & Bros., Charles Scribner, and Stanford & Swords, addressed a letter to Edward Everett, then Secretary of State, setting out the points which they deemed of practical necessity in passing an international copyright treaty. These "points" are in effect, that the title of a foreign work should be entered in the United States District Court or the Department of State before its publication in England; the type set up, and the book printed and bound in this country, and the American publisher, in order to secure protection, must show his right to the book from the author in writing. If within thirty days from its publication abroad there is no authorized edition published here, then any one shall have the right of reprinting the work. Mr. Everett began negotiations, through the American minister in London, to effect a copyright treaty, and, as we learn from a letter written by Mr. Charles Sumner, this treaty was reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, considered in the Senate, and finally left on the table, without any definite vote. In the meantime opponents of international copyright viewed with alarm this new movement, which they thought more likely to succeed, perhaps, than the attempted passage of a bill, and in December of that year, and during the first four months of 1854, a dozen petitions were presented to the Senate, from "citizens" of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, remonstrating against the ratification of a treaty. They were variously referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, or Committee on the Library, or were laid on the table. Mr. James Cooper (also a senator from Pennsylvania) requested information from Mr. Henry

C. Carey, "calculated to enable him to act understandingly in reference to the international copyright treaty now awaiting the action of the Senate," which request resulted in the publication of Mr. Carey's well-known "Letters on International Copyright."

In the first session of the 35th Congress international copyright was again revived in the House by Mr. Edward Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, who, Dec. 10, 1857, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, and Jan. 18, 1858, presented House bill No. 82, which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Library; but no action was taken. In the first session of the next Congress he asked leave to reintroduce his bill, and Feb. 15, 1860, presented it unchanged, as House bill No. 32 of that session, — "A bill to provide for an international copyright law," when it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Neither committee nor House seems to have given any further concern to this bill, the *second* international copyright bill presented to Congress. The bill was never printed; but the manuscript original is preserved in the file room of the House of Representatives. Its purport was to so amend the copyright act of Feb. 3, 1831, as to extend its provisions to persons not citizens of the United States, and to their widows and children; such persons being the subjects of foreign countries granting equal benefits to citizens of the United States. The stipulations necessary to be complied with before a copyright could be secured were the deposit of a printed copy of the title, before publication, in the clerk's office of one of the district courts, and the stereotyping, printing, and publishing of the work copyrighted in the United States, within one month after its publication abroad, by a *citizen* of the United States. The importation of the foreign edition by the American copyright proprietor rendered importation, or reprinting, free to all, which was also the case if the publisher allowed the supply of any work to become exhausted. The provisions of the bill were not to apply to newspapers or periodical publications.

During the Civil War it was not to be expected that any thought could be given to the subject of copyright, and it is no surprise, there-

fore, to find no renewal of agitation concerning this question until 1866. On February 19th of that year Mr. Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, presented to the Senate a petition from citizens of that State, praying the enactment of an international copyright law, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and during the months of March and April following Mr. Sumner presented eleven different petitions and memorials for the same object, the first of these headed by William Cullen Bryant, and the second signed by Henry W. Longfellow and others. They were all referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, but were not printed; and on February 28th of the following year (1867), Mr. Sumner, from that committee, asked that it be discharged from the further consideration of these petitions for international copyright, without any report having been made by the committee.

Dickens's second visit to this country, in 1867, may partially account for the renewal of the agitation beginning about that time, and which reached Congress early in the following year, when Mr. Samuel M. Arnell, of Tennessee, January 16th, submitted the following resolution to the House of Representatives, which was read and agreed to: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Library is hereby instructed to enquire into the subject of international copyright, and the best means for the encouragement and advancement of cheap literature, and the better protection of authors, and to report to the House by bill or otherwise." The Committee on the Library was a joint committee, consisting at that time of Senators Morgan, of New York; Fessenden, of Maine; and Howe, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts; Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, and Mr. Pruyn, of New York, members of the House of Representatives. Promptly, Feb. 21, 1868, Mr. Baldwin presented to the House a report accompanied by a bill, both of which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Pruyn asked and obtained consent to submit the views of the minority of this committee, but probably because no further action was taken upon the majority report no minority report was ever presented.

Mr. Baldwin's report, the *third* international copyright report, is a considerable document, presenting forcibly the need for and advantage of a law protecting the works of foreign authors in the United States. The initial paragraph is as follows: "We are fully persuaded that it is not only expedient but in a high degree important to the United States to establish such international copyright laws as will protect the rights of American authors in foreign countries and give similar protection to foreign authors in this country. It would be an act of national justice and honor in which we should find that justice is the wisest policy for nations, and brings the richest rewards." The report continues: "In all civilized nations it is understood that the author of a book or a work of art has a natural right of property in his work as real as that of his neighbor to any other kind of personal property. No right can be more unquestionable." Pointing out how beneficial have been the results of the international copyright laws and treaties of European countries, the committee says: "We alone have neglected to change the antiquated and vicious policy that allows our authors to be plundered in foreign countries, represses literary development in our own country, makes the business of publishers, to a considerable extent, speculative and uncertain, and encourages the circulation here of the most worthless English books instead of the better books from other countries and from our own writers, which, under the operation of suitable copyright laws, would exclude them from the market." For the policy advocated by Henry Clay, in his report, of granting protection to the works of foreign authors, the following four reasons are given, and each sustained by good arguments: 1. A sense of justice to the author's right of property in his work; 2. The development of our own literature, making it national; 3. The improvement of the business of manufacturing, publishing, and selling books in the United States; 4. The promotion of the interests of American book-buyers. It is to be noted that this report lays much stress upon the need for laws which will secure the American authors' property abroad, — a consideration which was not touched upon in the two previous reports. The case of Mr. Motley and his "History of the Dutch Republic" is dwelt upon as an illustration of the need of such protection. Another novel argument in this report is to the effect that the establishment of international copyright laws would tend to en-

courage the publication of translations of the best works of foreign countries, such as the best French, German, Swedish, and Danish works (according to the report), instead of the republication of the worthless English books. The committee have thought it worth while to devote more than a page of their report to answering the objections, real or imagined, which have been alleged against the bill, especially such as have been contained in the memorials presented to Congress. These objections are quoted, enumerated as follows, and answered *seriatim*: 1. "Such laws would increase the price of books to American readers;" 2. "No American books are republished in Great Britain;" 3. "This policy would give British manufacturers of books entire monopoly of the American market;" 4. "It would prevent the adaption of English books to American prejudices" (which fact the committee thought an excellent reason for an international copyright law); 5. "It would derange and oppress the American book-trade, by suddenly giving the benefit of copyright to foreign books already published here." Retroactive copyright was, of course, never contemplated. The bill accompanying Mr. Baldwin's report was the *third* international copyright bill presented to Congress. It is composed of five long sections, and enacts, in brief, that foreign authors of books, maps, dramas, or musical compositions, as well as designers of engravings, which are first published abroad after the act has gone into effect, and their executors or legal assigns, shall have the same copyrights as are granted to citizens of the United States; provided, the countries of first publication have secured to citizens of the United States equal rights of copy, and upon the stipulation that all editions are to be wholly manufactured in the United States, and sold by publishers, *citizens* of the United States, one copy of the best *foreign* edition to be deposited in the Library of Congress and the title-page registered in the clerk's office of some district court of the United States within three months after first publication, and within the same term arrangements must have been made, in good faith, with an American publisher for immediate publication in the United States, and

all the requirements of the domestic copyright law — registration of title, deposit of two copies in Library of Congress, etc. — have been complied with, as for an original American work. Translations are to be protected provided the original work has been registered in the United States and a copy deposited in the Library of Congress within four months after first publication, and it is announced upon the title-page that the author reserves the right to translate; and, further, that within six months after date of such registration of original work the authorized translation has been offered to an American publisher. As with the original work, every edition of the translation must be wholly manufactured in the United States, and published by a citizen; the provision as to translations to extend only to books first published in countries where similar protection is secured to American authors. A proclamation by the President that arrangements have been concluded with any nation shall immediately entitle authors and artists of such country to the benefits of the act. The presentation of the "Baldwin" report resulted in a considerable agitation among authors and an increment to the already considerable literature upon the subject of an international copyright with England. Just previous, in October, 1867, Mr. James Parton contributed a forcible article to the *Atlantic Monthly*; and in 1868, Mr. Henry Charles Carey issued a second edition of his "Letters on International Copyright," while the "Copyright Association for the Protection and Advancement of Literature and Art" published a pamphlet entitled: "International Copyright," being an account of the proceedings at a meeting of authors and publishers, at the rooms of the New York Historical Society, April 9, 1868, for the purpose of organizing the International Copyright Association. This was edited by Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, and contains, besides a number of letters from various authors, speeches by William Cullen Bryant, S. Irenæus Prime, Francis Lieber, Samuel Osgood, and Philip Schaff, together with an appendix containing "The Right of Copyright," by S. I. Prime, and Richard Grant White's article "The Copyright Question as it Stands," and at the end a memorial to

Congress praying the passage of a bill to secure the rights of authors, artists, and designers, which is signed by 153 authors, publishers, artists, etc. But the outside agitation produced no effect upon Congress, and no action was taken upon either bill or report during that session.

In 1870 Lord Clarendon proposed, on behalf of the British Government, a reciprocity treaty for a term of five years; but this treaty proposal seems never to have gone so far as to have been considered by the Senate.

In the 2d session of the 42d Congress Mr. Baldwin's bill was revived by Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, who introduced it, without change, as House bill No. 470 of that session. He presented it to the House Dec. 6, 1871, when it was committed, without discussion, to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed. Not content with the prospect of a probable interment of his bill in the pigeon-holes of that committee, he moved, December 11th, the consideration and passage of the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Library be directed to consider the question of an international copyright, and to report to this House what, in their judgment, would be the wisest plan, by treaty or law, to secure the property of authors in their works without injury to others' rights and interests, and if, in their opinion, Congressional legislation is best, that they report a bill for that purpose." Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, objected to the resolution; and Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, suggested that it be referred to the Committee on the Library, whereupon Mr. Cox pointed out that there was no propriety in doing that, as the resolution was a direction to that committee that they exercise their duty in a peculiar manner. As Mr. Kelley again objected to the resolution, Mr. Cox moved the suspension of the rules so as to enable him to introduce it, pending which the House adjourned; but on the following Monday, December 18th, the resolution was taken up again, and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 105. On the 23d of January Mr. Cox moved that 500 additional copies of the bill be printed, which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing, and the committee reported favorably February 7th, upon which Mr. Cox asked leave to make certain corrections in the bill

before the extra copies were printed, which was granted. Of this second print of the bill it has been impossible to secure a copy and ascertain the exact nature of the corrections or amendments; but as the "Baldwin" bill provided that titles should be recorded in the clerks' offices of the district courts, and as Mr. Cox had reintroduced this bill without change, although the domestic copyright law when codified, July 8, 1870, had changed the place of record to the Library of Congress, it is safe to conjecture that the bill was amended in this respect, and very likely in this only. Meanwhile the Pennsylvanians felt it necessary to take active steps to head off the new copyright movement. Mr. Kelley, following Mr. Cox's precedent, submitted to the House an opposition resolution on Feb. 12, 1872, which was also referred to the Committee on the Library, and was ordered to be printed. It was to the following effect: "Whereas it is expedient to facilitate the reproduction here of foreign works of a higher character than that of those now generally reprinted in this country; and whereas it is in like manner desirable to facilitate the reproduction abroad of the works of our own authors; and whereas the grant of monopoly privileges, in case of reproduction here or elsewhere, must tend greatly to increase the cost of books, to limit their circulation, and to increase the already existing obstacles to the dissemination of knowledge; Therefore *Resolved*, That the Joint Committee on the Library be, and it hereby is, instructed to inquire into the practicability of arrangements by means of which such reproduction, both here and abroad, may be facilitated, freed from the great disadvantages that must inevitably result from the grant of monopoly privileges such as are now claimed in behalf of foreign authors and domestic publishers." In the Senate, also, the Pennsylvania senators were busy pouring in memorials from "citizens" of that great State, who are represented as being "engaged in making books," and more particularly described as type-founders, printers, paper-makers, music-printers, binders, and gold-beaters! (Pennsylvania statesmen do not recognize that class of her citizens called *authors engaged in making books*). These various petitions were referred to the Committee on the Library, but were not printed. Mr. Henry C. Carey issued his second work upon this subject, entitled, "The international

copyright question considered with special reference to the interests of American authors, American printers and publishers, and American readers," in which the "Baldwin" bill is sharply criticized and copyright of any kind objected to; and on January 27th there was a meeting of Philadelphia "publishers, paper-makers, and others interested in the manufacture of books," presided over by Mr. Henry C. Baird, at which a memorial was adopted opposing international copyright for eight reasons, and this document was ordered to be taken to Washington and laid before the Joint Committee by a suitable delegation. In New York the booksellers and publishers of that city, with a delegation from Boston, held meetings January 23d and February 6th declaring in favor of copyright, and drawing up a bill embodying their ideas, which, with an argument in support of it by Mr. William H. Appleton (who drew up the bill), together with other documents, it was resolved should be taken to Washington by a committee and laid before Congress. At the second of these meetings was presented a memorial of British authors, in which they conceded that "the Americans have strong reasons for refusing to permit the British publisher to share in the copyright which they are willing to grant to the British author," and, expressing themselves as duly appreciating the force of the reasoning which distinguished between the British author and the British publisher, suggested that negotiations be renewed on the condition of American re-manufacture. This document was signed by fifty authors, including Herbert Spencer, Sir John Lubbock, John Stuart Mill, George Henry Lewis, James A. Froude, John Morley, Prof. Huxley, Charles Darwin, Prof. Tyndall, and Mr. Ruskin. Especially to be noted as among the number are the two persons who were also signers of the first "Address" of British authors sent to America, thirty-five years earlier, namely, Thomas Carlyle and Harriet Martineau. The executive committee of the Copyright Association held a meeting in New York, on Friday, January 26, and adopted, for the purpose of presentation to the Library Committee, a bill drawn up by Charles Astor Bristed, which is comprehensive in proportion

to its brevity, and is to the following effect: "All rights of property secured to citizens of the United States of America by existing copyright laws of the United States, are hereby secured to the citizens and subjects of every country, the government of which secures reciprocal rights to citizens of the United States." The act to take effect two years after its passage.

This agitation of the subject induced the Joint Committee on the Library, consisting, at that time, of Senators Howe, of Wisconsin; Morrill, of Maine, and Sherman, of Ohio; and Representatives Peters, of Maine; Wheeler, of New York, and Campbell, of Ohio; to hold two public meetings for the purpose of hearing testimony upon copyright, and arguments were listened to from Mr. Appleton, of the New York publishing firm; E. L. Andrews, Esq.; Mr. Bristed; Prof. Youmans; Isaac Sheldon, and the late Mr. Van Nostrand, of New York, in favor of some bill protecting the works of foreign authors; and, as *opposed* to the passage of any measure, Mr. W. P. Hazard, one of a committee from Philadelphia, who also read a communication from Mr. Henry C. Lea; and Mr. Hubbard, of Boston, who read a letter from Harper & Brothers objecting to international copyright. This letter closes with the following words: "In view of the great results which have grown out of the freedom of literary exchange which we now enjoy, . . . the liberalizing, broadening, elevating influence upon the national mind of the choicest thoughts of another great and cultivated people now so freely opened to it, it is our belief that the adoption of any serious restriction upon this freedom would be a very hazardous experiment, and possibly an irrevocable calamity to the nation." On the 19th of February the Committee held a final private meeting, at which were presented a printed statement by Henry Carey Baird, and a final draft of the bill drawn up by American publishers, slightly modified from that presented at the earlier meeting of the committee. ¹ Directly following this

meeting of the committee, however, it was called upon to consider two new copyright bills, based upon the then novel "royalty" scheme of copyright, both presented to Congress upon the same day, Wednesday, February 21, 1872, the one in the Senate by Mr. Sherman, and the other in the House by Mr. Beck. The two bills were ordered to be printed and referred to the Library Committee. The bill presented by Senator Sherman, commonly called the "Elderkin" bill, from its being due to the suggestion of Mr. John Elderkin, grants to the foreign author of such country as extends similar privileges to American citizens, what is called a "copyright" for ten years from first publication; provided he delivers to the Librarian of Congress, within twelve months from such first publication, two copies of his work and complies with the other stipulations of the domestic copyright law; having done which he is at liberty to print and publish his work in this country himself, or he may contract with any publisher in the United States for publication at the rate of five per centum of the gross cost of the publication as his royalty, it being especially enacted, however, that any person or persons may republish the author's work, upon which, the bill provides, he may sue them in any court of competent jurisdiction for his lawful royalty of five per centum of the gross cost of each publication. The bill introduced by Mr. Beck was suggested by Mr. John P. Morton, the well-known publisher, of Louisville, Ky., and is similar in principle to the "Elderkin" bill, providing that a foreign author may obtain a copyright on his work on the following terms and conditions: "Before his work is first published for sale in this country, the title-page thereof must be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress, the work to be free to be printed and published by all responsible publishers; the copyright not to exceed ten per centum on the selling price. The author shall have an agent prepared to make contracts, notice of which shall be given through the public press." Both bills stipulated that nothing in the act was to prevent the importation or sale of the foreign edition of the work. Mr. Morton, who suggested this bill, says, in a letter to the Hon

¹ The text of this proposed bill is given in "The Law of Copyright," by W. A. Copinger, 2d ed., 8°. London, 1881, pp. 496-497; and in the *Publisher's Weekly*, v. 15, 8°. N. Y., 1879, p. 323.

S. S. Cox, "Whether Congress ought to pass an International copyright law or not is another question. But, if they should do so, they should look to the interests of the millions of readers, and not to the *protection* (I believe that is the word) of the few publishers."

In this chronological progress our narrative has now reached the first set speech in Congress upon the subject of international copyright, which was delivered by Mr. Archer, of Maryland, on the floor of the House, Saturday, March 23, 1872. Mr. Archer's long speech, which occupies nearly five pages of the *Congressional Globe*, is mainly devoted to the consideration and refutation of the arguments advanced by Mr. Henry Charles Carey, in his "Letters on International Copyright." The speaker's own position upon this question is plainly indicated in the following expressive passages, which open his oration: "What a melancholy spectacle is presented to the Christian and moralist, in this day of boasted enlightenment, by the two greatest nations on the globe, in their dealings with each other in the matter of mental commodities! Two bands of literary pirates, virtually armed with letters of marque from their governments (for their governments would most assuredly protect them if resistance were made to their piratical encroachments), launch themselves boldly forth on the great sea of literature, and openly flaunting the black flag in the mid-day sun, swoop mercilessly down upon property which they know to be another's, and selecting for capture the richest prizes there afloat, hurry them into port, where they find thousands of eager purchasers. These purchasers having, as one might think, no honest scruples, propound no awkward queries about right and title, but buy and read, and ponder and profit by their ill-gotten merchandise just as coolly and as calmly as if no crime had been committed against the laws of God and of justice. . . . It is, indeed, not too much to say that such plain infractions of the eighth commandment, tacitly sanctioned as they are by our government, and constantly going on in our midst, by habituating us to scenes of open robbery, perpetrated with entire impunity, are enough to demoralize the whole nation, already deeply tainted with political corruption. And perhaps the most startling feature of the matter is to be found in the utter indifference with which the whole thing has come to be regarded, even by persons of undoubted integrity."

Mr. John B. Storm, of Pennsylvania, also made

a speech in the House on Saturday, April 13th, on international copyright, in which, after some preliminary remarks upon property in mental productions, and an account of the recognition of the right of literary property in England, he dwells more particularly upon the provisions of the "Baldwin" bill, introduced by Mr. Cox, which he defends. These two, by no means great efforts, are the only speeches as yet delivered in Congress upon this important subject.

The Committee on the Library withheld their report until the next session of Congress, when, on Feb. 7th, 1873, Senator Morrill, of Maine, submitted it to the Senate, whereupon it was ordered to be printed, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject. On the same day he reported the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman without amendment, and that it ought not to pass; and, upon his motion, it was ordered to be postponed indefinitely.

The "Morrill" report, as printed, is a document of eight pages, some of these being taken up by tables showing the English and American prices of the same books, from which exhibits the committee conclude that the law of copyright in England and this country "tends unmistakably to check the popular diffusion of literary production by largely increasing the price." The committee, in the first paragraph of their report, say, "that, after attentive consideration of the subject-matter, they have found the question of international copyright attended with grave practical difficulties, and of doubtful expediency, not to say of questionable authority." It had been argued before the committee, by Mr. E. L. Andrews, that the provision of the Constitution granting Congress power to legislate concerning authors, had not been limited to *American* authors, and was, therefore, intended to grant protection to literary and scientific productions, irrespective of nationality, — that this was a matter of justice and right, and that the Constitution, in this respect, is mandatory in its character, and, therefore, not to legislate in this behalf is to refuse the performance of an obvious duty. This reasoning, it will be remembered, is in line with that adopted by Mr. Henry Clay, in the

first international copyright report. In reply to this, the committee say (with much reason) that, as regards the constitutional provision, "The language is sufficiently comprehensive, doubtless, to include all authorship. But, in construing the Constitution, reference should be had to the condition of affairs at the period of its adoption, the obvious intent of its framers, as gathered from contemporaneous history, and must receive such construction as will carry out the object in view. It was, it should be observed, to constitute, in a qualified sense, a government in the interests of the people of the United States. Its framers would not, therefore, be expected to be solicitous for the protection of individual rights of those alien to its jurisdiction, nor were the circumstances of their national position such as were calculated to invite to the consideration of topics so eminently international in their operations and relations." And the report concludes: "In view of the whole case, your committee are satisfied that no form of international copyright can fairly be urged upon Congress upon reasons of general equity or of constitutional law; that the adoption of any plan for the purpose which has been laid before us would be of very doubtful advantage to American authors as a class, and would be not only an unquestionable and permanent injury to the manufacturing interests concerned in producing books, but a hindrance to the diffusion of knowledge among the people, and to the cause of universal education; that no plan for the protection of foreign authors has yet been devised which can unite the support of all, or nearly all, who profess to be favorable to the general object in view; and that, in the opinion of your committee, any project for an international copyright will be found, upon mature deliberation, to be inexpedient."

Within a year after the date of the "Morrill" report the sixth international copyright bill was presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Henry B. Banning, of Ohio, Feb. 9, 1874, and referred to the Committee on Patents. The document is entitled, "A bill extending to authors in certain cases the rights, privileges, and protection given inventors by the laws of the United States," and is a simple and comprehensive reciprocity copyright bill, granting that authors and artists of foreign countries publishing works after the act has been passed "shall have the same exclusive right and liberty to multiply and sell copies of such works in the United States that now are, or may hereafter be, granted by the laws of the

United States to authors and artists who are citizens of the United States, subject to the same conditions, regulations, and limitations: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not be extended to the books or other works of authors and artists that may be first published in any foreign country where the laws shall not, at the time of such first publication, grant and secure to citizens of the United States, and to persons resident therein, privileges and benefits of copyright equal in extent to those herein specified." This bill unhappily, received no further attention either in the committee or in the House.

In 1878 was set on foot, for the fourth time, a movement to secure international copyright by treaty. This agitation is noticeable as originating with Messrs. Harper and Brothers, who had previously been so outspoken in opposition to any measure for this purpose. On November 25th of that year they addressed Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, then Secretary of State, submitting a draft for an international copyright convention, based upon the so-called "Clarendon treaty" of 1870, which has become known as the "Harper draft."¹ This new movement awakened considerable discussion. The draft was drawn up in the interests of publishers as well as authors, and while there were some differences expressed in matters of detail, nearly all the prominent publishers signified their approval, while John Jay, James Grant Wilson, and Nathan Appleton, as American members of the International Copyright Committee of the Association for the Reform of the Law of Nations, sent a memorial approving the plan of treaty, to the Secretary of State, Feb. 11, 1880, and, in August of the same year, it was approved by fifty-two American authors, including Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, and Emerson. In September of that year it was submitted by Minister Lowell to Earl Granville. But the basis of this treaty had been the stipulation that English books, to secure copyright in this country, must be wholly manufactured here, by an American citizen, within

¹ The texts of the "Clarendon" treaty and of the "Harper draft" are printed in parallel columns in the *Publisher's Weekly*, v. 15, 8^o. N.Y., 1879, pp. 317-321.

three months after original publication in England; and Earl Granville, in his reply to Mr. Lowell, in March, 1881, stated that the British government favored such a treaty, but considered it essential that the term of republication be extended to six or twelve months. With the change of administration, and the sad death of President Garfield, the matter ended without having been officially presented to Congress.

In the 3d session of the 46th Congress the petition of Theodore D. Woolsey and others, for the passage of a bill extending copyright in the United States to foreign authors, composers, and designers, was presented to the House four times between Dec. 6, 1880, and Jan. 10, 1881, and referred to the Committee on the Library, and it was also twice presented to the Senate on Dec. 9th and 13th, 1880, and referred to the same committee. This petition which was signed, among others, by Ed. Everett Hale and Dr. J. G. Holland, was never printed, and seems to have received no further consideration. In the first session of the next Congress, on Feb. 2, 1882, and again on February 28, Mr. A. C. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, presented petitions of "citizens representing the industries connected with the book and printing trades," in favor of international copyright. These were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The next movement in order of time was the introduction, on March 27th, 1882, to the notice of the House, by William E. Robinson, of New York, of an extraordinary measure intended, if taken seriously, to codify the whole subject of literary property. The title of this elaborate bill, which consists of 22 sections and covers 73 quarto pages, is as follows:

"A bill to declare and define two species of personal rights of property in literary articles; to declare and define national rights and international rights which the Government of the United States, for the people thereof, possesses in literary articles; to provide for the protection of such personal rights and of such national and international rights; to declare any violation of such personal rights and of such national and international rights to be a species of crime; to classify such species of crime into degrees; to fix the punishment for each degree of such crime; and for other purposes." In

order to carry out the purposes of the bill, as defined in its title, provision is made for the establishment of the "United States Office of Literature" within the Department of the Interior, to be under the immediate direction of the "United States Commissioner of Literature," whose duties are defined at great length; he or she (the bill providing that all the officers may be either male or female) is to hold office during good behavior at a salary of \$5,000 per year. The amount appropriated in the bill, to carry out its various provisions, is the modest sum of \$1,290,000! The bill may be called an international-copyright bill, its provisions being extended to foreigners by section 18 (*k*) which is to the following effect: "Any person of a foreign nation whose government grants, within its jurisdiction, to any and all citizens of the United States the same rights in literary articles which it grants to its own citizens, shall have in the United States the same rights in a literary article originally and lawfully conceived and made by such foreign person, as any citizen of the United States has in the United States." It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Patents, but seems to have been regarded more as a literary curiosity than as a serious legislative document.

The eighth international copyright bill was introduced by Mr. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, to the House of Representatives, December 10, 1883, when it was, without discussion, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

This bill, which is entitled, "A bill to extend the privileges of the copyright acts to persons not citizens of nor domiciled in the United States," contains some original and novel provisions. It grants copyright to foreigners to the extent of the provisions of our domestic copyright law, by striking out of the latter the words "citizens of the United States or residents therein," and substituting the word "person;" but the rights thus simply granted are made dependent upon the fulfillment of certain stipulations set out in Section 5 of the bill, as follows: "That every copyright article first published, represented, or performed beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States shall be printed and published by the author or proprietor, or under his authority, either in the

original form or in translation, within one year from the date of entry, and two copies of such American publication delivered or deposited within fourteen days after the expiration of a year from the date of entry, in addition to the copies now required by Section 4956 of the Revised Statutes." In connection with this stipulation as to the American edition, Section 11 specially provides that plates from which to print may be imported. And, according to Section 7, if such American publication is *not* made, any person may, after the expiration of one year from the date of entry of title, make a new entry of the title, authorship, or proprietorship, and thus obtain the exclusive right of republication upon giving bond, with surety, to the Librarian of Congress, to faithfully perform the following conditions: 1. Give notice of the original entry of copyright and of the subsequent entry. 2. Keep an accurate account of the numbers of copies printed, vouching the same monthly by sworn statements of printers, binders, and himself. 3. Make affidavit as to the highest retail price and of the discounts allowed to the trade; and 4. Pay to the Librarian of Congress eight per centum of the highest retail price for each book before it is put upon the market; in default of all of which he shall be liable to an injunction, account, and treble damages. The Librarian of Congress is to pay to the proprietor, according to original entry, on demand and identification, the proceeds, less five per centum as his commission. The bill is also designed to protect dramatic and musical compositions, it being enacted that the public representation of a drama shall be deemed to be a publication of it, and if no publication or representation of a foreign drama or musical composition occurs within a year after registration, any person may represent or perform the same upon paying the Librarian of Congress \$20 for each performance. Mr. Collins's bill seems never to have been brought back to the House from its committee.

The next move in Congress in relation to international copyright was the introduction of the much discussed "Dorsheimer" bill, presented by the Hon. William Dorsheimer, of New York, to the House, January 8, 1884. Being put to a vote as to the committee refer-

ence, it was agreed to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary,¹ consisting at that time of fifteen members, including John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; William Dorsheimer, of New York; Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, and Luke P. Poland, of Vermont. Mr. Dorsheimer's measure is entitled, "A bill granting copyrights to citizens of foreign countries," and contains seven sections providing, in the order of the sections, as follows:— 1. Foreign authors of books, maps, dramatic, or musical publications, shall have sole control of the publishing and selling of their works in this country, and, in case of dramas, of the public performance thereof, and they shall have the exclusive right to dramatize or to translate their own works; 2. This right to continue for twenty-five years; 3, but shall terminate upon the death of the author; 4. No copyright, however, to be renewed after the expiration of the term of twenty-five years; 5. Whenever any foreign country shall grant by law to citizens of the United States similar privileges, the President shall issue a proclamation to that effect, from the date of which, the authors of such country shall be entitled to copyright in the United States; 6. But the provisions of the act are not to apply to authors of any country until the President has made a proclamation as above; 7. The provisions of the domestic copyright law, not inconsistent therewith, to be applied to foreign authors; and foreign copyrights to be subject to the stipulations of the domestic law. Promptly on Tuesday, the 5th of February, Mr. Dorsheimer submitted a report from the Judiciary Committee, which was ordered to be printed; and reported the bill with some amendments, upon which it was placed upon the Calendar of the House. The amendments made in committee are to the following effect:— In the first section the word "map" is stricken out, and the provision that "authors shall have the exclusive right to dramatize, or to translate their own works" is modified to "may reserve" such right. The

¹ The newspaper discussions upon this bill are conveniently reprinted in the *Publisher's Weekly*, v. 25, 8^o. N. Y., 1884, pp. 39, 58-61, 91-5, 169-174, 198-207, 230-243, 260-274, 294-303, 323-29, 347-51, 488-9, 508-9, 572-3, 595-6.

third section is stricken out, and sections two and four are so amended as to make the terms of copyright twenty-eight and fourteen years, or the same as the terms granted by the domestic law. Sections five and six contain verbal alterations, and an amendment giving foreign countries the option to extend a similar grant to American citizens by convention of treaty as well as by law, and section seven is amended so as to more explicitly require foreign authors to comply with the stipulations of the domestic law in order to obtain a copyright. Three new sections are added enacting that whenever any foreign country shall cease to grant copyrights to Americans, the citizens of such country shall cease to enjoy literary rights here, and that works published or dramas publicly performed—in this country before copyright is obtained, or abroad one year before application has been made—may not obtain protection. These amendments were doubtless due to the efforts of the American copyright league. The report which accompanied this amended bill is a very brief document, setting out, firstly, the provisions of the bill which it recommends, followed by information as to the copyright provisions of the most important European countries, mainly as to the term of protection, etc., and a list of the copyright treaties negotiated by the principal European States from 1843 to 1881, and finally summarizes the arguments in favor of the measure as follows: "There is no civilized country which does not in some form recognize the property which an author has in the creations of his intellect. The committee think that the United States should grant this right of property to foreigners as well as to natives. There can be no just discrimination based upon the nationality of the person to whom the property rightfully belongs. The policy by which States refused rights of property to foreigners has long since been reversed. In most, if not in all the States of the Union, foreigners are entitled to hold property, both real and personal, upon precisely the same terms as natives. It is manifest that the ancient discriminations grew out of ignorance and prejudice, and that the modern rule conduces to civilization and to the peace of nations. It is believed that, if the bill accompanying this report is passed, American authors will receive great and valuable advantages . . . The committee earnestly recommend this measure to the House, in the

full belief that its passage will work a high and enduring benefit to the people of the United States, and contribute to the civilization and enlightenment of the world."

On Monday, February 18th, Mr. Dorsheimer, under instructions from the Committee on the Judiciary, moved that the rules be suspended so as to enable him to report from the committee, and the House to agree to, a resolution making the bill a special order for February 27th, and to continue from day to day thereafter until finally disposed of. But even a move to give the bill a chance for discussion was not to be successful. Mr. Deuster, of Wisconsin, requested the reading of an extract from the *Chicago Tribune* to the effect that the bill was "a scheme to make books dear," and followed it by some remarks based upon the assertion that this is not the "land of monopolies, but the land of liberty . . . the powerful protector of free competition," etc. Mr. Chace, now a senator from Rhode Island, then a member of the House, while in favor of an international copyright and therefore favorable to the discussion of this bill, was opposed to it in its present shape, on protection grounds. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, considered the bill as presenting a question which it was important to discuss, and he would therefore vote affirmatively. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, desired to say that he was a believer in the doctrine of international copyright; but the bill involved the interests of paper-makers, printers, bookbinders, etc., and he therefore thought a two weeks' interval should be given them to make themselves heard before the House was called upon to vote upon the bill. The question being put, 156 voted yea, and 99 nay; but as 65 failed to vote, the resolution was lost for want of a two-thirds vote. Following this action in the House two protests were sent in, the one from citizens of Media, Pa., March 20th, and the other from the Chicago Trade and Labor assembly, against the passage of an international copyright bill, and were presented by Mr. Everhart and Mr. G. R. Davis. April 16th, on motion of Mr. Dorsheimer, the House ordered the bill to be reprinted with an amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Judiciary Committee. This is the third print of the bill,

in which the bill as originally introduced on January 8th, is printed in crossed type, and is followed by a complete print of the bill in italics, as it was reported from the committee on February 5th, there being no change in the text.

President Arthur's message to Congress at the beginning of the 2d session of the 48th Congress Dec. 1, 1884, recommended legislation upon international copyright in the following words: "The question of securing to authors, composers, and artists copyright privileges in this country in return for reciprocal rights abroad is one that may justly challenge your attention. It is true that conventions will be necessary for fully accomplishing this result, but until Congress shall by statute fix the extent to which foreign holders of copyright shall be here privileged, it has been deemed inadvisable to negotiate such conventions. For this reason the United States were not represented at the recent conference at Berne."

December 8th, same year, Mr. Spooner presented to the House, and, Dec. 19th, Mr. Aldrich to the Senate, a memorial of the Music Teachers' National Association urging the passage of the Dorsheimer or some similar bill. In the House this memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, while upon the motion of Senator Aldrich it was printed in the *Congressional Record*, and referred to the Joint Committee on the Library. This petition sets out the belief of the petitioners that musical-art creation has not developed in America proportionally with the other arts, owing to the want of an international copyright law, and the consequent free reprinting of foreign musical works, and it is therefore urged that the "Dorsheimer" bill be passed. The Boston Handel and Haydn Society, and K. H. Darby, of St. Louis, and others, presented, through Mr. Spooner, Feb. 19th, 1885, similar petitions. But, although Mr. Dorsheimer's bill was now upon the House Calendar, it failed to come up for discussion and there was no subsequent action upon it.

On the 5th of Jan., 1885, the tenth international copyright bill was presented to Congress by Mr. English, in the House, where it was read twice, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

This bill deals wholly with dramatic compositions, and provides, stated as briefly as possible, that citizens of such foreign countries as shall grant similar privileges to citizens of the United States, who shall comply with the provisions of chapter three, title sixty of the Revised Statutes relating to copyrights, within one year after first publication or performance, shall thereupon, have the sole right to reprint or perform their dramatic works in the United States for the double terms of twenty-eight and fourteen years, and may reserve the right to translate their own works. No action was taken upon this bill.

The eleventh international copyright bill, which was drawn up by the American Copyright League, was presented to the Senate on the 6th of January, 1885, by Mr. Hawley, of Conn., and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill contains five sections, of which the first enacts, "That the citizens of foreign states and countries of which the laws, treaties, or conventions confer, or shall hereafter confer, upon citizens of the United States rights of copyright equal to those accorded to their own citizens, shall have in the United States rights of copyright equal to those enjoyed by citizens of the United States;" the fifth section providing that the proclamation of the President to that effect shall be conclusive proof that such equality of rights exists in any country. Section 2 enacts that the law shall not apply to any work published before the date of the act; and Section 3, that the domestic copyright laws shall be applicable to the copyright created by the act; while Section 4, repeals the clause (Section 4971 of the Revised Statutes) in the domestic law which allows the importation of foreign books, this being necessary in order to prevent other importation than that authorized by the copyright proprietor, his right of importation being implied. This section also amends the paragraph of the copyright law (Section 4954), which provides for the fourteen years' extension of copyright, by striking out the words which limit such second term to citizens or residents of the United States; and further amends the clause (Section 4967) which forbids the printing or publishing of any manuscript without consent of the

author, by striking out the parenthetical condition, "if such author or proprietor is a citizen of the United States or resident therein." But the wording of the first section of this bill, to the effect that foreign authors are to have such copyrights as are conferred by our law upon our own citizens, makes it necessary to leave Section 4952 of the Revised Statutes intact, which grants copyright to "*any citizen of the United States, or resident therein*," which is an awkward necessity, and is besides likely to lead to confusion of construction. The committee making no report during that Congress, Senator Hawley in the first session of the following (the 49th) Congress, reintroduced his bill Dec. 8, 1885, when it was again referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. But, on the 14th of the same month, Senator Hoar from this committee asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Patents, which was agreed to. On the 6th of Jan., 1886, the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of Va., brought the bill before the House of Representatives, upon which it was referred to the Judiciary Committee of that branch of Congress.

The annual message of President Cleveland, transmitted to Congress at the beginning of the present session, and dated December 8, 1885, contains a paragraph concerning international copyright. After speaking of the Berne conference of September, 1885, and our listening delegate there, the President says: "The interesting and important subject of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to effect the object in view. And while there may be question as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation or by specific treaty, the matured views of the Berne conference cannot fail to aid your consideration of the subject."

On the 21st of January last, Senator Chace, who, when a member of the House of Representatives, had shown considerable interest in the subject of international copyright during the agitation of the "Dorsheimer" bill, introduced to the Senate the twelfth bill presented to Congress for the purpose of accomplishing the desired object. This bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Patents. It

is worthy of notice and comment that the method adopted by this last bill for securing to the foreign author protection for his literary property in this country is identical with that suggested more than fifty years ago by the earliest public advocate of international copyright yet discovered by the writer. The anonymous author of the article entitled "Community of copyright," published in *The Knickerbocker* for October, 1835, speaking of the phraseology of the copyright act of February, 3, 1831, which extends the privileges of copyright to "any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein," says, — after setting out at some length, and in strong language, the injustice worked by this clause, both to English and to American authors: "This should be reason and argument enough for the instant repeal of the oppressive clause. But, if another reason is required, let it be found in the meanness and injustice of the provision. Let the clause be, then, repealed, wherever it occurs in the instrument, so that all persons who choose — foreigners and citizens alike — may enjoy the benefit of what clearly is and manifestly should be considered property. . . . The act of 1831, thus purified, would be tantamount in effect to the passage of an international copyright law betwixt America and Great Britain." And in this very way the bill introduced by Senator Chace grants copyright to the foreign author, by striking out from the text of the domestic copyright law every clause which confines the privileges of the right conferred to "citizens" or "residents" of the United States, leaving the reading of the section of the Revised Statutes which creates the right, "any author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition," etc., shall have the sole control of the sale of copies thereof. But while the first section of the present bill so exactly carries out the suggestion of the writer quoted, the further provisions of this bill would most certainly not find favor with the anonymous contributor to *The Knickerbocker*, who believes in the author's absolute and perpetual right of property in his literary productions. For while the "Hawley" bill was limited by the reciprocity provision,

the copyright privilege granted by this bill is restricted; 1st, by the requisition of American manufacture; 2d, by the absolute prohibition of importation; and, 3d, by the total loss of literary property in case of a publisher's breach of contract. The provisions of Mr. Chace's bill, as originally introduced, may be summarized as follows: 1, Amending the various sections of the Revised Statutes so as to exclude the limitation of its provisions to citizens of the United States, thus extending to foreign authors the copyright therein secured to citizens or residents; 2, Granting authors the exclusive right to dramatize or translate their copyrighted works. To secure these rights the copyright must be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress not more than fifteen days subsequent to its publication in the country of its origin, and two copies of the best American edition must be deposited in the same office within three months after the date of recording. And in case the American publisher, after publishing, abandons the publication, the copyright becomes void; and during the existence of the copyright the importation of other editions is absolutely prohibited, and custom-house officers and postmasters are required to seize all copies entered at the custom-houses or transmitted by mail; but, in the case of copyrighted translations, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to other translations, and not to the original work, unless that is also copyrighted. The charge for recording is to be one dollar, to go to defray the expenses of lists of copyrighted articles to be printed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at intervals of not more than a week, for distribution to collectors of customs and postmasters and possible subscribers at \$5 per annum; the material for these lists to be furnished by the Librarian of Congress, who is to have an addition of one thousand dollars to his salary therefor. Each volume of works of more than one volume must be entered separately, and new, revised editions of foreign books heretofore published may be copyrighted.

These two opposite measures, the reciprocity bill of the Copyright League, and Mr. Chace's bill, which is strongly tinged with "protection," both before the same Senate, awakened con-

siderable discussion. Authors and writers generally naturally advocating the former (Senate bill No. 191), and the opponents of international copyright, as well as those in favor of granting a restricted right, uniting in favor of the latter (Senate bill No. 1178). Petitions, memorials, and other documents *pro* and *con*, were sent to the Senate Committee on Patents, and the committee, evidently in earnest in the matter of hearing all sides regarding this subject, held public hearings on January 28th and 29th, February 12th, and March 11th. These meetings were well attended by authors, publishers, and representatives from various book-manufacturing establishments, and the views of all parties were expressed without restraint. The American Copyright League, in defence of their own bill, introduced by Senator Hawley, were directly represented by Dr. Howard Crosby, A. G. Sedgwick, Esq., and Mr. George W. Green; while their bill was advocated in speeches by Mr. Henry Holt, the well-known publisher, George Ticknor Curtis, and James Russell Lowell, as well as by a carefully prepared "Argument," drawn up by the Executive Committee of the League, which was distributed to members of the Senate Committee in a pamphlet, and was also included in the printed appendix to the report of the committee. Mr. Dana Estes, of Estes & Lauriat, the Boston firm, and Mr. Horace E. Scudder, may be said to have represented the publishers' side of the question, both advocating international copyright, but inclined to favor a clause in any law passed requiring the American manufacture of foreign books copyrighted in this country. It should be noticed, however, in regard to statements from publishers, that Mr. Holt's oral argument, as well as letters sent to the committee by George Haven Putman and Harper & Brothers, was unreservedly in favor of the "Hawley" bill. Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, whose earnest efforts in behalf of international copyright, extending over many years, are well known to the reading public, made a brief oral statement, and also submitted a concise paper (printed with the report), in which the subject is considered as affecting the interests of authors, the interests of publishers, the interests of the

public, and as affected by the principle of justice. Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard argued against copyright of any kind, and Mr. Henry C. Lea submitted a statement criticising the "Hawley" bill and advocating that of Mr. Chace, while Mr. Henry Carey Baird, in his statement, took the ground that no protection should be granted to foreign authors until our own domestic copyright laws are revised, in his words, "upon a rational and sound basis." Mr. Welsh represented the Philadelphia Typographical Union, which union claims to have drawn up the bill presented by Senator Chace, and he submitted some two dozen "Resolutions," etc., from other Typographical Unions advocating the latter bill. Mr. Roger Sherman, of Philadelphia, who boasted that he was the only defender of the rights of 55,000,000 of reading people against the "ring" of 200 authors, proved pretty conclusively that he was but the narrow advocate of his own interest in a single piratical publication; while Joseph R. Sypher, Esq., gave valuable testimony as a copyright lawyer, setting out the legal status of the "Chace" bill in particular. The last hearing was devoted to the statement of Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, — a most valuable argument in favor of an international copyright law, in which he takes into consideration (1) the effect upon American authors and American literature of the denial or the granting of copyright between nations; (2) its effect upon foreign authors; (3) its effect upon American publishers and book-manufacturers; (4) its effect upon American readers, or the great mass of the people, and he closes with the following words: —

"Finally, Mr. Chairman, there can be no higher aim in statesmanship than the endeavor to establish justice; for justice is the highest interest of all men. The authors appeal for what they deem a right long denied. Either we must hold that authorship is the only form of human labor that shall go unpaid, or we must grant a copyright that shall be paid *pro rata* by all who use the authors' works. . . . If, as has been said, the policy of nations is enlightened selfishness, and the aim of the legislator is not justice, but expediency, the question recurs, is it expedient to foster a brood of merely cheap and common literature, at the expense of the great masters of English and American thought and speech? The book-

manufacturing interests have enjoyed, for nearly a century, protection in every form; the book-writing interests now ask you to consider their appeal for some measure of protection, — an appeal seconded by the majority of the publishers and by the almost unanimous voice of the American press. By simple extension of the area of copyright, already granted by all the leading nations except our own, it is plain that the present worth of copyright to authors will be enhanced. If it is true that the chief glory of a nation is its literature, whatever Congress can do to promote and elevate that literature should be done. Beyond question, the just thing will be found in the long run to be the expedient thing, and the fact that we cannot do perfect justice should not deter us from doing as much justice as we may."

The testimony upon the subject of international copyright thus obtained at the hearings before the Senate committee was reported stenographically and printed, making a pamphlet of 133 pages, of which several thousand copies were distributed by the committee and other persons interested in the subject. The same matter was also appended to the report of the committee submitted to the Senate by Mr. Chace, on May 21, 1886, accompanied by a new print of his bill, somewhat amended, which is given a new number as Senate bill 2496 of the 1st session of the 49th Congress.

The corrections in the new print of the "Chace" bill are largely verbal and unimportant: instead of fifteen days being allowed for recording title the record must be made not later than the day of first publication; "American edition" is emphasized to "edition printed in the United States;" the clause to increase the salary of the Librarian of Congress is stricken out and provision made that he may employ an additional clerk at \$1,200 per annum to prepare the weekly lists of copyright entries; and the date set for the taking effect of the act is changed to the 1st day of July, 1887. The amendments of importance are the striking out of the clause which renders the copyright void in case the American publisher for any cause abandons the publication; and the rewording of section four relating to the copyrighting of separate volumes of works of more than one volume, and of revised editions of foreign works, — prohibiting the copyrighting of works of which one volume has

been published before the act takes effect, or of books forming part of a series in course of publication at the time the act shall take effect. The effect of this amendment will be to exclude from the benefits of the act such deserving works as the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the "International Scientific Series," the "English Men of Letters" series, and the series entitled the "English citizen," besides other valuable serial publications.

The report accompanying this amended bill institutes, in the first place, a comparison between patents and copyrights, and our patent laws as contrasting with our copyright laws. The following distinction is drawn between a patent and a copyright: "An invention for which a patent is granted is but an idea put in a mechanical form, but the subject of the patent is the idea or mechanical principle, and that the Government protects; whereas copyright does not secure any monopoly to the idea or thought, but only to the form of words or language with which the idea is clothed."

And the report continues: "While it is true, as all thinking men will admit, that the influence of literature upon the welfare of the nation is and has been far more beneficent than that of mere invention, it is remarkable that legislation upon property in patents has proceeded much farther and upon a much broader basis than has that upon the subject of copyright. Herein your committee believe the people at large have suffered a loss. All governmental protection to property is based upon the inherent right of each individual to the fruit of his own labor. We recognize the rights of the foreigner to be protected here in every kind of property except the productions of authorship. . . . In so far as patents for the arts are concerned we put the citizens of all nations on an equal footing with our own. This was in the line with much of the legislation of the country, and in keeping with the general progress of international law, and that recognition of comity among nations upon which rests to a large degree that valuable and fructifying international intercourse the value of which is coming to be recognized by all the great civilized nations of the earth. The United States Government has recognized this principle in its treatment of all international questions save and except this one of international copyright. . . . The United States alone, of all the great civilized nations which have made advances in literature, still refuses to recognize the principle of international comity as applied to the pro-

duction of literary property. Your committee recognize the moral obligation of comity amongst nations, and believe that the best interests, material, moral, and intellectual, of our people will be promoted by adopting and acting upon that principle in the treatment of this question. . . . The theory accepted by some, that we may secure cheap literature which is beneficial to the people, by refusing to protect the right of the foreign author to his literary property, is, in the judgment of your committee, a mistaken one."

Having made this excellent argument in favor of granting copyrights to foreigners, the committee are thereupon necessitated to defend the restrictions upon such rights contained in the bill, which last, according to the report, "recognizes the paramount duty of protecting, first, the material interests of our own people, and proceeds so far only in securing the rights of citizens of other nations as that may be done without injury to vested rights in this country or without interfering with the income of our own labor, . . . and that, by its provisions, we carefully protect the American publisher and the American artisans who make the books in this country." But, in spite of this language, the assertion is reiterated in the report that the bill commended has nothing to do with the tariff, free-trade, or protection. The matter of prohibition of importation is twice referred to in the report, and stated to be "founded upon sound and strong reason;" but no reasons are given in support of the statement, the only defence of the clause being the following paragraph: "With this provision the operation of this bill would be beneficent in its influence upon all these interests; without this safeguard a great wrong would be done to them." "The foreign author cannot complain," continues the report, "because we give him protection in our markets conditioned only that he publish here. The American artisan will be insured only that which he now possesses, the labor put upon the publication of foreign books. The American publisher and the foreign will both be protected, while the American reader, if he will compare the cost of books published abroad with that of similar books published in this country, the committee believe, will readily perceive that his interests will suffer no detri-

ment. In order to secure all these interests no practical way could be found except the provision prohibiting the importation of copyrighted books." It is curious to recall in this connection, that on Saturday, January 27, 1872, at a meeting of publishers and others, at Philadelphia,—including Mr. Henry C. Baird and Mr. Henry C. Lee, who now find so many arguments in favor of the absolute prohibition of importation,—a protest was signed against an international copyright bill which contained a similar provision, because "it would enable the foreign author and his assignee in this country, by an absolute monopoly in the protection, to fix the price of his book without fear of competition." It would almost seem that the Philadelphians (who, it will be remembered, are the originators of this bill), convinced—against their will—that public sentiment in 1886 demands international copyright as simple justice to foreign authors, are determined in yielding to this sentiment to secure such absolute monopoly as they can, without regard to the cost to the American reader.

To sum up, the efforts in Congress to secure an international copyright law have now extended over a period of nearly fifty years, during which time twelve separate and distinct bills have been drawn up for the purpose of obtaining this measure, and they have been presented to the attention of Congress twenty-one times. Memorials and petitions, for and against, have been laid before Congress and its committees in great numbers, more than twenty of these having been deemed of sufficient importance to be given permanent record in the printed Public Documents. Six reports have been made upon the subject by Congressional committees, four of these being favorable, and but two adverse. The twelfth bill; accompanied by a favorable report from a committee of the Senate, awaits the action of the present Congress. This bill will undoubtedly come up in the next session, and there is still room for hope that the forty-ninth Congress will not finally adjourn without doing itself the honor to pass some measure securing international copyright.

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1858 (Jan. 18). A bill to provide for an international copyright. Presented by Edward Joy Morris, of Pa., 1st sess. of 35th cong. H.R. bill, no. 82. MS.

1860 (Feb. 15). A bill [etc., same title]. Presented by Mr. Morris, 1st sess. of 36th cong. H.R. bill, no. 32. (Same as H.R. bill, 35: 1, no. 82.) MS.

1868 (Feb. 21). A bill for securing to authors, in certain cases, the benefit of international copyright, advancing the development of American literature, and promoting the interests of publishers and book-buyers in the United States. Presented by John Denison Baldwin, of Mass., 2d sess. of 40th cong. H.R. bill, no. 779. Printed, 6 pp. 4°.

1871 (Dec. 6). A bill [etc., same title]. Presented by Samuel Sullivan Cox, of N.Y., 2d sess. of 42d cong. H.R. bill, no. 470. (Same as H.R. bill, 40: 2, no. 779.) Printed, 5 pp. 4°.

Note.—A second (corrected) print of this bill (500 copies) was ordered Jan. 23, 1872. The text of this bill is printed in "The publishers' and stationers' weekly trade circular," v. 1, 8°. N.Y., F. Leypoldt, no. 2, Jan. 25, 1872, pp. 39-40.

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Note.—A second (amended) print was ordered Feb. 5, 1884, 4 pp., and a third print, with original and amended texts was ordered, April 16, 1884, 6 pp. The text of the original bill is printed in "The publishers' weekly," v. 25, 8°, N.Y., 1884, p. 59, and the text of the amended bill, pp. 204, 205; while comments from all sources are printed, pp. 39, 59-61, 91-5, 169-175, 198-207, 230-242, 261-274, 294-303, 323-9, 347-351, 380-390, 464-5, 488, 572-3, 595-6, 666.

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Note.—Mr. Morrill's report is reprinted in full, with editorial note at end, in "The publishers' weekly," v. 3, 8°, N. Y., no. 58, Feb. 22, 1873, pp. 191-195.

1884 (Feb. 5). Copyright to citizens of foreign countries. Mr. Dorsheimer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following report. Printed, 3 pp., 8°, in Reports of committees of H. R., 1st sess. of 48th cong., v. 1, no. 189.

Note.—Mr. Dorsheimer's report is reprinted in "The publishers' weekly," v. 25, 8°, N. Y., 1884, pp. 261-2.

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CONTENTS: Report of the Committee, including text of title 60, chap. 3, Revised Statutes; and S. bill (49:1), no. 2496: "A bill to amend title sixty, chapter three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States," pp. 1-viii. Statements made before the Committee on Patents of the United States Senate relating to the bill (S. no. 191) and the bill (S. 1178), pp. 1-133:—The testimony is prefaced by the text of S. bill no. 191, p. 1; and S. bill no. 1178, pp. 1-2; following which are the statements of Howard Crosby, pp. 3-4; Senator Joseph R. Hawley, pp. 4-6; A. G. Sedgwick, pp. 6-8; Henry Holt, pp. 8-14; George Walton Green, pp. 14-15; S. L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), pp. 15-17; George Ticknor Curtis, pp. 17-20; William Henry Browne, pp. 20-21; Horace E. Scudder, pp. 21-27 (all of Jan. 28th); James Lowndes, pp. 27-28; Gardiner G. Hubbard, pp. 28-33; James Russell Lowell, pp. 34-44; James Welsh, pp. 44-53; Dana Estes, pp. 53-58; R. R. Bowker, pp. 58-60 (of Jan. 29th).—Brief presented by the American Copyright League: "International Copyright.—Memorandum in behalf of Senate bill no. 191 and H.R. bill no. 2493," pp. 60-68. Statement of Henry C. Lea, pp. 68-73; statement of Roger Sherman (Feb. 12th), pp. 74-86; additional statement of Dana Estes (Feb. 12th), pp. 86-90; statement of Josiah R. Sypher (Feb. 12th), pp. 90-111; additional statement of R. R. Bowker, pp. 111-115; statement of Henry Carey Baird, pp. 115-120; statement of Alasworth R. Spofford

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MISCELLANEOUS (PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.).

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The same: Address of certain authors of Great Britain (Feb. 13, 1837). Printed, 4 pp., 8°, in Exec. doc., H.R., 2d sess. of 24th cong., v. 4, doc. no. 162.

Note.—The Address of British authors is reprinted, with remarks upon the different paragraphs, in "Remarks on literary property. By Philip H. Nicklin." 16°. Philadelphia, 1838, pp. 13-26.

1837 (Feb. 4). Memorial of a number of citizens of the United States, praying an alteration of the law regulating copyrights. Printed, 2 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 24th cong., v. 2, doc. no. 141.

1837 (Feb. 20). Memorial of G. Furman and other public writers, praying the passage of an International Law of Copyright. Printed, 3 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 24th cong., v. 2, doc. no. 192.

1837 (Feb. 20). Petition of the professors of the University of Virginia, praying an alteration of the laws respecting Copyrights. Printed, 3 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 24th cong., v. 2, doc. no. 193.

1838 (Jan. 15). Memorial of a number of citizens of Philadelphia against the passage of an International Copyright law. Printed, 4 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 2, doc. no. 102.

The same: Pennsylvania. Memorial of inhabitants of Philadelphia against an International Copyright law. Printed, 4 pp., 8°, in Exec. doc., H. R., 2d sess. of 25th cong., doc. no. 117.

1838 (Feb. 13). Memorial of the Columbia Typographical society of the city of Washington, against the enactment of an International Copyright law. Printed, 1 p., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 3, doc. no. 190.

1838 (March 13). Memorial of the New York Typographical society against the passage of an International Copyright law. Printed, 5 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 4, doc. no. 296.

1838 (March 19). Memorial of Peter S. Du Ponceau and others praying Congress to appoint committees of inquiry on the subject of copyright, and to await their report before acting on the subject. Printed, 2 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 4, doc. no. 309.

The same: Pennsylvania. Petition of Peter S. Du Ponceau and forty-eight others, citizens of Philadelphia, against the International Copy-right law. Printed, 2 pp., 8°, in Exec. doc., H.R., 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 8, doc. no. 260. (Same as Senate memorial, 25: 2, v. 4, no. 309, except that the name of Jacob K. Switz is substituted for that of Jacob R. Amett.)

1838 (April 10). Memorial of Richard Penn Smith and others against the passage of the bill (S. bill, 25: 2, no. 32), to establish an International Copyright law. Printed, 4 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 4, doc. no. 369.

1838 (April 16). Memorial of the booksellers of Boston, Mass., against the passage of the International Copyright law. Printed, 2 pp., 8°, in Exec. doc., H.R., 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 10, doc. no. 340.

1838 (April 24). Memorial of a number of citizens of Boston praying the passage of an International Copyright law. Printed, 4 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 5, doc. no. 398.

1838 (April 24). Memorial of a number of citizens of New York praying the passage of an International Copyright law. Printed, 4 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 5, doc. no. 399. (Same as Senate doc. 25: 2, no. 398, but with different list of signatures.)

1838 (April 24). Memorial of a number of citizens of Philadelphia praying the passage of an International Copyright law. Printed, 3 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 5, doc. no. 400.

1838 (May 21). Citizens of Philadelphia, &c. Memorial of citizens of the United States, principally resident in Philadelphia, asking for the extension of the advantage of Copyright to all native or foreign residents or non-residents. Printed, 3 pp., 8°, in Exec. doc., H.R., 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 10, doc. no. 383. (Same as Senate doc. 25: 2, no. 398, without the signatures.)

1838 (June 4). Massachusetts, Inhabitants of. Remonstrance of inhabitants of Massachusetts against the passage of an International Copyright law. Printed, 3 pp., 8°, in Exec. doc., H.R., 2d sess. of 25th cong., v. 10, doc. no. 416.

1842 (April 12). International Copyright. Message from the President of the United States transmitting the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the international law of copyright. Printed, 4 pp., 8°, in Exec. doc. H. R., 2d sess. of 27th cong., v. 4, doc. no. 187.

1842 (June 13). Memorial of a number of persons concerned in printing and publishing, praying an alteration in the mode of levying duties on certain books, and remonstrating against the enactment of an International Copyright law. Printed, 4 pp., 8°, in Pub. doc., Senate, 2d sess. of 27th cong., v. 4, doc. no. 323.

1843 (Dec. 16). Copyrights: Memorial of citizens of the United States for an International Copyright law. Printed, 3 pp., 8°, in Exec. doc., H.R., 1st sess. of 28th cong., v. 1, doc. no. 10.

The same, reprinted in Misc. doc., H.R., 1st sess. of 30th cong., doc. no. 76, pp. 13-15.

1844 (Jan. 15). Memorial of Nahum Capen, of Boston, Mass., on the subject of International Copyright. Printed, 10 pp., 8°, in Exec. doc., H. R., 1st sess. of 28th cong., v. 3, doc. no. 61.

Note. — This Memorial seems to have been republished, "by request," in Boston, n.d., 1 pl., 12 pp. 8°.

1848 (March 22). International Copyright. Memorials of John Jay, and of William C. Bryant and others, in favor of an International Copyright law. Printed, 33 pp., 8°, in Misc. doc., H.R., 1st sess. of 30th cong., doc. no. 76.

Contents: John Jay's memorial, New York, March 18, 1848, pp. 1-13. Appendix A: Memorial of citizens of the United States for an International Copyright law [*i.e.*, Exec. doc., H.R., 28: 1, no. 10], pp. 13-15. Appendix B: Catalogue of American books published in Great Britain, pp. 16-31. Memorial of W. C. Bryant and others, pp. 32-33.

1852 (July 19). Petition of Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and others. Printed, without signatures, in "The Congressional Globe," 1st sess. of 32d cong., v. 24, part 3, p. 1832.

1872 (March 23). Speech of S. Archer, of Md., in H.R. Printed in "The Congressional Globe," 2d sess. of 42d cong., part 3, pp. 1931-1935.

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1884 (Dec. 1). Message of the President [Chester A. Arthur], communicated to the two Houses of Congress, 2d sess. of 48th congress. Printed, 1 l., 21 pp. 8°, Govt. printing office, 1884. (Contains paragraph relating to International Copyright, p. 7.)

1884 (Dec. 19). Memorial of the Music Teachers' National Association praying that steps be taken for the establishment of an International

Copyright law. Printed, without signatures, in "The Congressional Record," 2d sess. of 48th cong., v. 16, part 1, p. 348.

1885 (Dec. 8). Message of the President [Grover Cleveland], communicated to the two Houses of Congress, 1st sess. of 49th cong. Printed, 1 l., 44 pp., 8°. Govt. printing office, 1885. (Contains paragraph relating to International Copyright, p. 12.)

AUTHOR-TABLES FOR GREEK AND LATIN AUTHORS.

BY C. A. CUTTER, LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

I HAVE prepared a table of equivalents for or transliterations of the names of Greek and Latin authors, so devised that with few characters one can give a separate mark to every author, to every one of his works, and to every edition of each work, and that these marks should keep the authors alphabetically arranged, and their works alphabetically subarranged, and the editions in chronological order.

The great difficulty in the use of transliteration tables is that one can never foresee who will write books, and after one has used the best judgment in guessing the future one may find oneself compelled to intercalate an unexpected name in some place where intercalation means long numbers. But there is no such drawback to their use for the classics. One knows just how many names one has to provide for; the roll is made up; one can use a minimum of figures in assigning them symbols, without fear that any new-comer will disturb the order.

The order adopted is: 1, whole works, chronologically arranged; 2, translations of whole works alphabetically arranged by the languages; 3, dictionaries, commentaries, and other illustrative works; 4, selections; 5, single works, each with the same three divisions that the whole works have.

The method of marking may be shown by an example: Paley's frogs would be marked v for Literature, P for Greek, A7 for Aristophanes, R for Ranae, 1878 because published in that year, or all together VP·A7R 1878. Rogers's

translation of the *Lysistrata* would be L for *Lysistrata*, E for English, and R for Rogers,—thus: VP·A7L·ER.

It will be noticed that the year is written in full. Mr. Biscoe's scheme for giving dates briefly is admirable. It has only two defects. First, it is not self-interpreting; it does not suggest its meaning, but has to be understood by a sheer effort of memory. But I do not see how this could be otherwise; if I did I would make a better table. Secondly, it will not last long enough; it stops at A.D. 2000. I suppose this seems a long way ahead to our younger members, who do not know how time flies. Let them "wait till" they "come to forty year." 2000 A.D. will be here before they know it. Nevertheless, I use the table in one section of the Athenæum and mean to use it elsewhere. But in the classics it seemed better to put on the backs of the books a mark which everybody could understand at a glance,—the usual date, 1886, 1494, etc. With our system of charging the four figures cause no delay, and the greater clumsiness of the mark when used as a call-number is compensated by its greater intelligibility on the shelf.

As few names of languages into which the classics are likely to be translated begin with Y or Z, I use these letters to mark the works *about* a classic, putting after the Y or Z the initial of the modern author's name. (Any translations into Yoruba, or Zulu, or the like, I should mark x.) In this notation Z is used for

dictionaries, Y for commentaries and other illustrative works.

Thus Saulcy's *Campagnes de César dans les Gaules* would be VJ·C2G·YS; Ernesti's *Clavis Ciceroniana* would be VJ·C7·ZE.

I have not thought it worth while to lengthen the list by inserting a number of obscure authors of whose fragments there is, so far as appears in Engelmann's "*Bibliotheca classica*," no separate edition. If by chance a librarian should have to deal with a pamphlet about any of these it is easy to intercalate a number. For example: if one had Leist's program on Alanus, he would put it between Agrippa (A15) and Albinovanus (A16), and would mark it A155. Sometimes it would not be necessary to use a third figure, as there are vacancies among the two figure marks. In such work Engelmann should be consulted, and a number assigned in such a way as best to accommodate the other unnumbered writers. In certain cases, where such intercalation would be difficult, I have made the lists complete.

For the Fathers of the Church a special list has been prepared.

Scholia on ancient authors and modern dis-

cussions of those scholia I should put with the authors commented upon (*e.g.*, Acron's scholia under Horatius, VJ·H5YA); but as others may prefer to put them under the name of the scholiast when known, I have included scholiasts in the list.

I have several times risked a slight disturbance of alphabetical order for the sake of giving a single character to a prominent or voluminous author. For instance, I have assigned B to Boethius. In the improbable case that any one should have something by or about Balbus, Basilus, Bassus, Bellesarius, Blossius, or Bocchus, he could not get the name before Boethius unless he marked it A99, and he would probably put it out of order as B1.

The names of some of the more common writers are printed in small capitals, to facilitate finding them in the list. If any one, glancing over them, wonders why for this purpose one was taken and another left, let him compare together the various lists that have lately been published of the 100 best novels or the ten most important authors, — he will learn that it is not easy to select.

LATIN AUTHORS (CLASS MARK VJ).

Accius	A	Aquila	A46	Cassiodorus	C3
Acron	A1	Arusianus	A44	Cassius Hem.	C35
Acta diurna	A11	Arvales fratres	A48	Cato philos.	C4
Adamantius	A1	ASCONIUS	A5	Cato, M. P., censor	C45
Æthicus	A13	Asellio	A51	Cato, Val.	C48
Afranius	A14	Auguralia	A58	CATULLUS	C5
Agrippa	A15	AUGUSTUS Imp.	A6	CELSUS	C6
Albinovanus	A16	AUSONIUS	A7	Censorinus	C65
Alcimus	A17	AVIANUS	A8	Charisius	C68
Alcuinus	A18	AVIENUS	A9	CICERO, M. T.	C7
Aldhelmus	A19	Boethius	B	Cicero, Quint.	C71
AMMIANUS	A2			Cincius, L.	C75
Ampelius	A23	Caecilius Balbus	C	CLAUDIUS	C8
Annales maximi		Caecilius Statius	C1	Claudius Caesar	C82
Anthemius	A25	Caelius Aurel.	C15	Claudius Quad.	C83
Apicius	A3	Caelius, M. R.	C17	Columella	C85
Apollinaris, <i>see</i> Sidonius and Sulcius.		CAESAR	C2	Commodianus	C86
APULEIUS Madaurensis	A4	CALPURNIUS Siculus	C25	Consentius	C87
Apuleius L. minor	A41	Calvus	C26	Corippus	C88
Apuleius Celsus	A42	Capella	C27	Cornificius rhet.	C89
		Capitolinus	C28	CURTIUS	C9

Dares	D	Justinus	J6	Pacatus	P
Dictys	D1	JUVENALIS	J7	Pacuvius	P1
Dicuill	D2	Juvencus	J8	Palladius	P3
Diomedes	D3			Paterculus, C. V.	P15
Domitius Marsus	D4	Laberius	L	Paulus	P17
Donatus, Aelius	D5	Lactantius Placidus	L1	Pelagonius	P19
Donatus, T. C.	D6	Laevius	L2	PERSIUS	P2
Dositheus	D7	Licinianus	L3	PEVIGILIUM Veneris	P25
Dracontius	D8	Livius Andronicus	L4	PETRONIUS	P3
		LIVIVS Patavinus	L5	Peutingera tabula	P35
Ennius	E	LUCANUS	L6	PHAEDRUS	P4
Ennodius	E2	Lucilius, C.	L7	Phalargyrius	P42
Epicadius	E3	Lucilius, C. S.	L8	Phocas	P43
Euanthius	E4	LUCRETIVS	L9	Placidus	P45
Eugippius	E5	Luscus	L92	PLAUTUS	P5
Eumenius	E6	Lutatus	L94	PLINIUS Secundus, C.	P6
Eutropius	E7	Luxorius	L96	Plinius (Valerianus), C.	P65
Eutyches	E8	Lygdamus	L98	PLINIUS Cæcilius Secundus,	
Exsuperantius	E9			C.	P7
		Macer	M	Polemius	P71
Fabius	F	Macrobius	M1	Pollio, C. A.	P72
Festus	F1	Maecenas	M13	Pompeius, Sextus	P73
Firmicus	F2	Maccianus	M15	Pomponius	P74
Firmicus, jun.	F3	Mallius	M2	Porcius	P75
FLORUS, Jul.	F4	Mamertinus	M25	Porphyrio	P76
Florus, P. Annius	F5	Manilius	M3	Priscianus Cæc.	P77
Fortunatus	F6	Marcellus Empir.	M33	Priscianus, Theod.	P775
Frontinus	F7	Marius Maximus	M35	Proba	P78
Fronto	F8	Martialis, Garg.	M37	Probus	P79
Fulgentius	F9	MARTIALIS, M. V.	M4	PROPERTIUS	P8
		Martianus	M5	Prosper	P85
		Maximus Taur.	M59	Prudentius	P9
Gallus	G	Mela	M6		
GELLIUS, Aulus	G3	Merobaudes	M7	QUINTILIANUS	Q
Germanicus	G5	Messala	M8		
Gratius	G7	Musa	M9	Rabirius	R
				Rufinus	R4
Hadrianus	H	Nævius	N	Rufus Festus	R5
Hegesippus	H1	Nazarius	N1	Rusticius	R6
Historia miscella	H2	Nemesianus	N2	Rutilius, Cl. M.	R7
Homerus Lat.	H3	NEPOS	N3	Rutilius Lupus, P.	R8
HORATIUS	H5	Nepotianus	N4	Rutilius Rufus, P.	R9
Hyginus, C. J.	H8	Nero	N5		
Hyginus gramat.	H9	Nigidius	N6	SALLUSTIUS	S
		Nipsus	N7	Sabinus	s1
Idacius	I	Nonius	N8	Sabinus, Asellius	s11
Isidorus	I5	Novius	N9	Sacerdo	s12
				Salcius	s123
Jordanes (Jornandes)	J2	Obsequens	O	Santra	s13
Juba	J3	Optatianus	O6	Scevola	s133
Julianus	J4	Orientius	O7	Scevus	s14
Junior	J5	OVIDIUS	O8	Scaurus, M. A.	s15

Scaurus, Q. T.	s155	STATIUS	s7	Valerius Max.	v4
Scipio	s16	SUETONIUS	s8	VARRO	v5
Scipio Æmilianus	s166	Sulpicia	s82	Vegetius Ren., F.	v6
Scribonius Largus	s17	Sulpicius Severus	s84	Vegetius Ren., P.	v61
Scribonius Libo	s177	Symmachus	s87	Velleius. <i>See</i> Paterculus.	
Sedulius, C.	s18	Symphosius	s89	Verrius	v7
Sedulius, Scotus	s19	Syrus	s9	Vestricius	v75
SENECA, L. A.	s2			Vilius	v77
[Seneca tragicus, if sepa-		TACITUS	T	Victor, J. C.	v78
rated	s25]	Terentianus	T2	Victor, M.	v79
SENECA, M. A.	s3	TERENTIUS Afer.	T3	Victor, S. A.	v8
Serenus, Sept.	s33	TIBULLUS	T5	Victor Sulpicius	v82
Serenus Sammonicus	s34	Tiro	T6	Victor Vitensis	v83
Sergius	s36	Trogus	T8	Victorinus, Mar.	v85
Servius	s4	Turpilius	T9	Victorinus, Max.	v86
Severianus	s42			Victorius	v87
Severus, C.	s46	Vagellius	v	Vincentius	v89
Severus, J.	s48	Valerianus	v12	VIRGILIUS	v9
Severus Sanctus	s5	Valerius	v15	Vitruvius, P.	v92
Sidonius	s55	Valerius	v16	Vitruvius, R.	v93
SILIUS	s6	Valerius, J.	v2	Volcatius	v95
Sisenna	s63	Valerius Aedituus	v27	Vomanus	v96
Solinus	s65	Valerius Antias	v28	Vopiscus	v98
Spartianus	s67	Valerius Flac.	v3	Vulcacius, M.	v99

WORKS OF CICERO (VJ. c 7.)

e.g., the Tusculans, VJ. c7x; the Orator, VJ. c7x.

SELECTIONS	A	Pro Flacco	LF	Pro Sylla	LSY
RHETORICA	B	Pro Fonteio	LG	Pro Tullio	LT
De claris oratoribus	C	De haruspicum responsis	LH	In Vatinius	LV
De inventione oratoria	D	De lege agraria	LI	Verrinae	LW
Orator	E	De lege Manilia	LJ	EPISTOLAE	M
De optimo genere orationis	F	Pro Ligario	LL	Ad Atticum	N
Ad Q. fr. de oratore	G	Pro Marcello	LM	Ad Brutum	NB
Paradoxa	H	Pro Milone	LN	Familiares	NF
De partitione oratoria	I	Pro Murena	LO	Ad Quintum fr.	NQ
Rhetorica ad Herennium	J	Philippicae	LP	PHILOSOPHICA	P
Topica	K	In Pisonem	LPI	Academica	Q
ORATIONES	L	Pro Plancio	LPL	Cato, de senectute	R
Ad Antonium	LA	Pro Pompeio	LPO	De finibus	S
Pro Archia	LAR	Cum Populo gratulavit	LPP	Laelius, de amicitia	T
Pro Balbo	LB	De provinc. consularibus	LPR	De natura deorum	U
In Caecilium	LC	Pro Quintio	LQ	De officiis	V
Pro Caecina	LCA	Pro Rabirio	LR	Somnium Scipionis,	W
Pro Caelio	LCE	Pro Q. Roscio	LRO	Tusculanae	X
In Catilinam	LCC	Pro S. Roscio	LRP	POLITICA	Y
Pro Cluentio	LCL	Pro Scauro	LS	De legibus	VL
Pro Deiotaro	LD	Cum Senatui gratulavit	LSE	De republica	VR
Pro domo	LE	Pro Sestio	LSF		

VIRGILIUS (vj.v9).

Aeneis	A	Bucolica and Georgica	BG	Georgica	G
Bucolica	B	Culex	C		

LATIN FATHERS.

Ambrosius	A	Hieronymus	H	Paulinus Nolanus, M. P. A.	P
Arnobius	A4	Hilarius <i>Pictavensis</i>	H5		
Augustinus	A6	Hippolytus	H6		
				Ruffinus	R
Basilius	B	Isidorus Hispalensis	I		
Beda Venerabilis	B3				
Bernardus Claraevallensis	B4	Joannes Moschus	J	Sedulius	S
Boethius	B6	Joannes Damas.	J5	Silvester II., Pope	S5
		Julius Firmicus Materna	J9		
Clemens Romanus	C				
Cyprianus	C9	Lactantius	L	Tertullianus	T
		Leo I., the Great	L5	Titus Bostrensis	T5
Dionysius Alex.	D				
Ephraim Syrus	E	Minucius Felix	M	Victorinus	V
				Vigilius Thapsicus	V7
Gregorius Turinensis	G			Vincentius Levinensis	V8
Gregorius Maximus	G8	Novatianus	N		

GREEK AUTHORS (CLASS MARK VP).

Achaeus	A1	Andocides	A43	Archimedes	A66
Achilles Tattus	A13	Andromachus	A44	Aretaeus	A67
Aelianus	A15	Andronicus	A45	Aristenectus	A68
Aelianus Tact.	A16	Anthemius	A46	Aristides	A69
Aeneas Gazaues	A17	Antigonus	A47	Aristonicus	A693
Aeneas Tact.	A18	Antimachus	A48	ARISTOPHANES	A7
AESCHINES	A19	Antiphon	A5	Aristophanes Byz.	A73
Aeschines Socrat.	A191	Antisthenes	A51	ARISTOTELES	A8
AESCHYLUS	A2	Antoninus	A52	ARRIANUS	A9
AESOPUS	A3	Antoninus Lib.	A523	Arsenius	A91
Aëtius	A31	Aphthonius	A53	Artemidorus	A92
Alcaeus	A32	Apollodorus	A54	Asclepiades	A93
Alcinous	A33	Apollonius Cit.	A55	Astrampsychus	A95
Alciphron	A34	Apollonius Dys.	A56	Athenaeus	A96
Alcman	A35	Apollonius Pyr.	A57	Athenagoras	A97
Alexander Aet.	A36	Apollonius Rhod.	A58	Autolycus	A98
Alexander Aph.	A363	Apollonius Soph.	A59		
Alexander Mag.	A37	APPIANUS	A6		
Alexander Tral.	A38	Apsines	A61	Babrius	B
Ammonius	A39	Aratus	A62	Bacchylides	B2
ANACREON	A4	Arcadius	A63	Berosus	B4
Anaxagoras	A41	Archestratus	A64	Bion	B6
Anaximenes	A42	Archilochus	A65	Brutus	B8

CALLIMACHUS	C	Epicharmus	E27	Hero Alex.	H3
Callinus	C1	Epictetus	E29	Hero Ctes. (<i>See</i> Heron)	H32
Callisthenes	C15	Epicurus	E3	Herodes	H33
Cebes	C2	Eratosthenes	E4	Herodianus Ael.	H34
Cedrenus	C25	Erinna	E43	Herodianus Mst.	H35
Chariton	C3	Erotianus	E45	HERODOTUS	H4
Chion	C33	EUCLIDES	E6	Heron Alex.	H44
Choerilus	C36	Eudemus	E62	Heron Ctesias (<i>see</i> Hero)	H46
Choricus	C39	Eudocia	E63	HESIODUS	H5
Cleanthes	C4	Eunapius	E7	Hesychius Alex.	H53
Cleomedes	C5	Euphron	E76	Hesychius Mil.	H55
Coluthus	C6	Eupolemus	E78	Hierocles Alex.	H6
Conon	C7	EURIPIDES	E8	Hierocles gram.	H62
Constantinus Man.	C72	Eustathius Ant.	E9	Himerius	H65
Constantinus Porph.	C73	Eustathius Mac.	E91	Hipparchus	H67
Crates Theb.	C86	Eustathius Thes.	E92	Hippocrates Cous	H7
Cratinus	C81			Hipponax	H75
Critias	C85	Galenus	G	HOMERUS	H8
Ctesias	C9	Georgius Choe.	G2	Horapollo	H84
		Georgius Cod.	G3	Hybrias	H85
		Georgius Gem.	G4	Hyperides	H9
Damascius	D	Georgius Pach.	G5		
Damocrates	D1	Georgius Pis.	G6	Iamblichus	I
Demetrius Cyd.	D17	Georgius Schol.	G7	Ibycus	I2
Demetrius Mos.	D18	Glycas, J.	G75	Ion	I3
Demetrius Pep.	D19	Glycas, M.	G76	Isaeus	I4
Demetrius Phal.	D2	Gorgias	G8	Isidorus	I5
Demetrius Zen.	D22	Gregoras	G85	Isigonus Char	I6
Democritus	D25	Gregorius Cor.	G9	Isis	I7
Demophilus	D29	Gregorius Cyp.	G95	ISOCRATES	I8
DEMOSTHENES	D3				
Dicaearchus	D38	Hanno	H	Joannes Alex.	J
Didymus	D4	Hapluchiris	H1	JULIANUS Imp.	J6
Dinarchus	D45	Harpocraton	H11		
Dio Cas.	D5	Hecataeus	H12	Laurentius Lydus	L
Dio Chrys.	D6	Hecataeus Abd.	H13	Leo diac.	L2
Diocles	D65	Hecataeus Mil.	H131	Leo philos.	L23
DIODORUS Siculus	D7	Heliodorus Emes.	H14	Leonidas	L25
Diogenes Apollo	D75	Heliodorus Met.	H15	Libanius	L3
Diogenes Laert.	D8	Heliodorus poeta	H16	Longinus	L4
Dionysius Ael.	D84	Hellanicus	H17	Longus	L5
Dionysius Byz.	D88	Hephæstion	H18	LUCIANUS	L6
DIONYSIUS Halic.	D9	Heraclides	H19	Lycophron	L7
Dionysius Perieg.	D92	Heraclides Pont.	H2	Lycurgus	L8
Diophantus	D94	Heraclitus Eph.	H22	Lysias	L9
Dioscorides	D95	Heraclitus Myth.	H23		
Dositheus	D97	Hermes Tris.	H24	Manetho	M
Draco	D98	Hermesianax	H25	Marcianus	M13
Duris	D99	Hermias	H26	Marcus	M14
		Hermippus		Marinus	M15
Empedocles	E2	Hermippus Smyrn.	H27	Matthæus	M17
Epaphroditus	E23	Hermogenes	H28		
Ephorus	E25				

Maximus	M18	Phaedrus	P22	Scymnus	S22
Maximus Tyrius	M2	Phalaris	P23	Sesenus	S23
Megasthenes	M25	Phanodermus	P235	Severus	S24
Meleager	M3	Phavorinus	P24	Sextius	S25
Memnon	M35	Pherecrates	P245	Sextus Empiricus	S26
Menander com.	M4	Pherecydes Leriis	P25	Sibyllina oracula	S27
Menander rhet.	M42	Philemon gram.	P259	Simeo	S28
Menelaus	M44	Philes	P26	Simonides Amorg.	S29
Mercurius	M46	Philetas	P27	SIMONIDES Ceus	S3
Michael Acom.	M48	Philo Byz.	P28	Simplicius	S32
Mimnermus	M5	PHILO Judaeus	P29	Socrates Ath.	S35
Mnaseas	M55	Philochorus	P294	Solon	S4
Moeris	M6	Philodemus	P296	SOPHOCLES	S5
Moschion	M65	Philolaus	P297	Sophon	S52
Moschopulos	M7	Philostratus	P3	Soranus	S53
Moschus	M8	Philoxenus Cyth.	P31	Soterichus	S55
Musaeus	M9	Phlegon	P32	Stephanus Byz.	S57
Musonius	M95	Phocylides	P33	Stesichorus Him.	S59
		Photius	P35	Stobaeus	S6
		Phrynichus soph.	P36	Strabo	S7
Nemesius	N	Phurnutus	P38	Strato	S75
Nicander	N2	Phylarchus	P39	Suidas	S8
Nicanor	N25	PINDARUS	P4	Synesius	S89
Nicephorus Blem.	N3	Planudes	P45	Synesius Cyr.	S9
Nicephorus Bryen.	N35	PLATO	P5	Syntipas	S95
Nicephorus Greg.	N4	Plotinus	P55		
Nicephorus Sti.	N45	PLUTARCHUS	P6		
Nicetas Acom.	N56	Polemo Ant.	P61	Terpander	T1
Nicetas Eug.	N65	Polemo Perieg.	P63	Theanus	T17
Nicolaus Damas.	N7	Pollux J., gram.	P65	Themistius	T2
Nicomachus Geres.	N8	Pollux J., hist.	P66	Themistocles	T25
Nonnus Parop.	N9	Polyaenus	P68	THEOCRITUS	T3
Nonnus Theoph.	N91	POLYBIUS	P7	Theodoretus	T32
		Porphyrius	P75	Theodorus Ducas	T33
		Posidonius	P78	Theodorus Gaza	T33
Ocellus	O	PROCLUS	P8	Theodorus Met.	T34
Olympiodorus philos.	O3	Procopius Caps.	P81	Theodorus Prod.	T35
Onosander	O5	Psellus	P85	Theodosius Alex.	T37
Oppianus	O6	Ptolemaeus Chen.	P86	Theodosius Trid.	T38
Oribasius	O8	Ptolemaeus Cl.	P87	THEOGNIS	T4
Orpheus	O9	Ptolemaeus Eord.	P88	Theon Alex.	T44
		Pythagoras	P9	Theon Smyr.	T45
		Pytheas	P95	Theon Soph.	T46
				Theophanes	T47
Paeanius	P			Theophilus	T48
Palaephatus	P1	Quintus Smyrnaeus	Q	Theophrastus	T5
Palladius	P12			Theophylactus	T52
Panyasis	P13	Rhianus	R	Theopompus	T53
Pappus	P14	Rufus	R5	Thomas Mag.	T56
Parmenides	P15			Thrasyllus	T58
Parthenius	P17			Thrasymachus	T59
Paulus Aeg.	P18	Sallustius	S	THUCYDIDES	T6
Paulus Silent.	P19	Sappho	S2	Tiberius	T63
Pausanias	P2	Scylax	S21		
Pediasimus	P21				

Timaeus Socr.	T65	Tzetzes	T9	Zaleucus	Z
Timaeus Soph.	T66			Zenodorus	ZZ
Trichas	T7	Xenocrates	X1	Zonaras	Z4
Tryphiodorus	T74	XENOPHON Ath.	X	Zosimus hist.	Z6
Tryphon	T78	Xenophon Eph.	X6	Zosimus Pan.	Z8
Tyrtaeus	T8	Xiphilinus	X7		

WORKS OF PLATO (VF.F5).

e.g., the Gorgias is VF. F50, the Phaedo VF. F5PH.

Alcibiades primus	A	Erastae	ER	Minos	O
Alcibiades secundus	A	Eryxias	ES	Parmenides	P
Apologia Socratis	AP	Euthydemus	EU	Phaedo	PH
Axiochus	B	Euthyphro	F	Phaedrus	PI
Charmides	C	Gorgias	G	Philebus	PL
Civitas (<i>See</i> Respublica).		Hipparchus	H	Politicus	PO
Convivium	CO	Hippias major	HI	Protagoras	Q
Cratylus	CP	Hippias minor	HJ	Respublica	R
Critias	CQ	De Justo	J	Sisyphus	S
Crito	CR	Laches	K	Sophista	SO
Definitiones	D	Leges	L	Theaetetus	T
Demodocus	DE	Lysis	LY	Theages	TH
Epinomis	E	Menex	M	Timaeus	TI
Epistolae	EP	Meno	N	De Virtute	V

WORKS OF PLUTARCH (VF. P6.)

e.g., the "De sera," VF.P6s.

Aemilius Paulus	A	Eroticæ narrationes	E	Otho	O
Agessilaus	AG	Eumenes	EU		
Agis	AH			Pelopidas	P
Alcibiades	AK	Fabius	F	Pericles	PE
Alexander	AL	Flamininus	FL	Philopoemen	PH
Antonius	AN	De fluviorum et montium		Phocion	PJ
Aratus	AR	nominibus	FM	Pompeius	PO
Aristides	AS	Galba	G	Publicola	PU
Artaxerxes	AT	Gracchi	GR	De pudore vitioso	PP
Brutus	B			Pyrrhus	PY
Caesar	C	Instituta	H		
Camillus	CA	Isis et Osiris	I	Romulus	R
Cato major	CL	Lucullus	K	De Sera numinis vindicta	S
Cato minor	CC	Lycurgus	L	Sertorius	SA
Cicero	CI	Lysander		Solon	SO
Cimon	CJ			Sulla	SY
Cleomenes	CL	Marcellus	M		
Coriolanus	CO	Marius	MY	Themistocles	T
Crassus	CR	Moralia	M	Theseus	TH
		Musica	MU	Timoleon	TI
Demetrius	D				
Demosthenes	DE	Nicias	N	Vitæ	V
Dio	DI	Numa	NU		

COLLECTIONS.

Anecdota graeca	VF9	Rhetores,	VF98R	Scriptores historiae Byzantinae	8PD9
Oratores	VP6	Scriptores	VF9	Scriptores rerum inventarum	VF98I
Poetae	VFF9	Scriptores rei accipitrariae	VF98A	Scriptores mathematici	VF98M
Poetae aenigmatum	VFF9	Scriptores astronomici	VF98A	Scriptores medici	VF98M
Poetae Alexandrini	VFF9	Scriptores biographici	VF98B	Scriptores metрики et musici	VF98M
Poetae bucolici	VFF9	Scriptores commentariorum	VF9	Scriptores metrologici	VF98M
Poetae didactici	VFF9	Scriptores epistolographi	VP59	Scriptores rei militaris	VF98M
Poetae epici	VFF9	Scriptores erotici et fab. Roman	VFF9	Scriptores mythologici	VPL9
Poetae fabularum	VFF9	Florilegia	VF9	Scriptores rerum nat. et paradoxorum	VF98N
Poetae gnomici	VFF9	Scriptores geographici	VF98G	Scriptores paroemiorum	VF79
Poetae hymnorum	VFF9	Scriptores grammatici	VF98G	Scriptores philosophi	VF98P
Poetae lyrici	VFF9	Scriptores historici	VF98H	Scriptores physiognomici	VF98P
Poetae satyrici	VFF9	Scriptores historiarum Alexandri Magri	8PA9		
Poetae scenici	VPD9				
Poetae sillographici et parodici	VFF9				

To show how the table is applied I give about a third of our shelf-list for

HOMER.

COLLECTED WORKS.

Opera. Lips., 1759	VFH81759
Carmina, cur. Heyne. Lips., 1802	VFH81802
Church. Selections from Homer	VFH89C
Whole works; tr. into Eng. by Chapman	VFH89C
Iliad and Odyssey; tr. into Eng. by Couper	VFH89CO
Iliad and Odyssey; tr. into Eng. by Ogilby	VFH89O
Œuvres; tr. into French by Dacier	VFH89D
Œuvres; tr. into French by Gin	VFH89G
Werke; tr. into German by Voss	VFH89V
" " " " " (another ed.),	VFH89V2
Arnold. On translating Homer	VFH89A
" Last words on translating Homer	VFH89A.L
Crusius. Greek & Eng. lexicon of Homer	VFH89ZC
Seber. Index vocabulorum in Homerum	VFH89ZS

SINGLE WORKS.

Batrachomyomachia; tr. into Eng. by Chapman	VFH89B.C
Hymni, etc. Lips., 1858	VFH891858
Hymn to Ceres; tr. into Eng. by Lucas	VFH89C.L
Ilias. Lond., 1768	VFH891768
Ilias. Lips., 1872	VFH891872
Iliad; tr. into Eng. by Chapman	VFH891.C
Iliad; tr. into Eng. by Pope, 1721	VFH891.P
Iliad; tr. into Eng. by Pope. 1802	VFH891.P2
Iliade; tr. into Italian by Monti	VFH891.M
Collins. The Iliad	VFH891.YC
Nägelsbach. Anmerkungen	VFH891.N
Scholia in Iliadem	VFH891.YSCH
Pendergast. Complete concordance to the Iliad	VFH891.ZP
Odyssey; [Gr.]; ed. by Hayman. 1866	VFH89OD.1866
Odyssey; tr. by Bryant	VFH89OD.EB
Odyssey; tr. by Chapman	VFH89OD.EC
Odyssey; tr. by Pope	VFH89OD.EP

GREEK FATHERS.

Aretas	A	Eusebius Pamphilus	28	Methodius	M
Athanasius	A8	Evagrius	29		
Athenagoras	A9			Origenes	O
Barnabas	B	Georgius Pisides	G		
		Gregorius Naz.	G8		
		Gregorius Nys.	G8	Papias	P
Chrysostomus	C	Gregorius Thaum.	G9	Petrus Chrysol.	P2
Clemens Alex.	C5			Polycarpus	P6
Cyrillus Alex.	C8	Hegesippus	H	Procopius Gaz.	P8
Cyrillus Hieros.	C9	Hermas	H2		
		Hermias	H3		
Didymus Alex.	D			Tatianus	T
Diognetum Ep. ad	D7	Ignatius	I	Theophilus Antioch	T4
Dionysius Corinthius	D9	Isidorus Pelusinus	I5	Theodoretus	T5
				Theodorus	T6
Epiphanius	E	Justinus Martyr	J		

TEACHING BIBLIOGRAPHY IN COLLEGES.

BY R. C. DAVIS, LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

I HAD not performed the duties of a librarian long before it became evident to me that many of my readers were working at a disadvantage. Their knowledge of books of common reference was very limited; they did not know of the existence of special bibliographies, and of indexes to serial publications; that they could help themselves in these matters by an intelligent exercise of their reasoning powers never occurred to them. They were, in short, running in a rut out of which it seemed impossible for them to get. In addition to this they made no effort, on coming into the library building for the first time, to learn what they might expect, or what was expected of them, or the whereabouts of anything. They were willing to leave all to chance.

As one effort to remedy these evils I decided to give a few lectures on the library in general, and on library aids in particular, at the opening of each college year. This I did first in 1879, and have continued to do since. One lecture (the first) has reference to the use of the library. I endeavor to show the student what his obli-

gations are as a user of the library, and also what his rights are. I also describe the card catalogue, showing how it is constructed, and how it should be handled, with a mention of the printed catalogues of other libraries in our possession, and how they may be helpful. I give a list of the books of reference, with explanations of their scope and value. Particular attention is called to the special bibliographies which are becoming so numerous. And, lastly, I endeavor to teach that mental process which is available everywhere, and under all circumstances, in which the present knowledge of the inquirer is interrogated, and made to indicate the direction in which further knowledge is to be sought.

This lecture is followed by a second, on "The Books of the Year," and a third, on "Reading — Why we Do it, and How we Should Do it."

These lectures, delivered, as I have said, at the opening of the college year, are sometimes well attended, and sometimes not. I shall continue them, because I have evidence every year that some individuals are helped by them

both in their ability to use books and in their appreciation of books.

In the year 1881 I submitted to the Faculty of the University an outline of a systematic course of instruction in Bibliography, which they were desired to consider, and, if it met with their approval, to recommend to the Board of Regents for incorporation in the curriculum. The scheme was approved by the Faculty, recommended by them as desired, and, at the next meeting of the Board of Regents, the course was established. It is an elective, lecture course, of one hour per week, extending through the second semester. Those who take it, and pass a satisfactory examination, receive a credit of one-fifth.

Before proceeding to give an outline of this course of study I will make a few explanatory remarks.

I hardly need to say in this presence that, although Bibliography is not a new subject, and although it has been the specialty of a number of eminent scholars, its boundaries are not quite settled yet. While generally agreeing that it is the "Science of Books," writers differ more or less as to the extent of the field it may cover.

Some of the most distinguished of the French and English bibliographers have included in it the study of ancient MSS., as well as the study of printed books. The writer of the article on the subject in the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" confines it to a consideration of printed books, and applies to a consideration of ancient MSS. the term *Palæography*. There is no need of controversy here. Bibliography properly covers ancient as well as modern books; it includes *Palæography*. If it is sometimes desirable to consider modern books alone, so it is sometimes desirable to consider ancient and modern books in connection,—the modern as a development of the ancient; and it is sometimes desirable to consider ancient books alone. In neither case should the use of the term Bibliography be prohibited as inapplicable.

This is undoubtedly a bibliographical association, yet the line dividing between types and pens, between paper, and parchment and papyrus, is never crossed in the papers that are read

at its meetings, or in the discussions that follow the readings. If there is a bibliographical journal published in the country it is the *Library Journal*; and yet I think only one article of an antiquarian character has ever appeared in it, and that was followed by a note stating that it was an exception to the rule of the Journal, which "confines it to topics that concern the librarian as an administrator rather than as a scholar."

I think the language of the announcement of the School of Library Economy to be opened at Columbia College at the beginning of the coming year is that "the principles of library management" only will be taught. Of the wisdom of the founders of the Association, and of the Journal, and of the School of Library Economy, in thus confining study and discussion to the utilitarian side of Bibliography there can be no doubt. Time and use, which test the wisdom of all courses of action, attest the wisdom of this course as regards the Association and the Journal.

But the case is altered when the subject is to be taught to college students not for a specific purpose but rather as a part of liberal education. The antiquarian, or historical, side is important then. The student should become familiar with that portion of the subject in all of its aspects. If art contributes to it—as it does—he should know what it contributes. If history contributes to it—as it does—he should know what is gained from history. If literature contributes to it—as it does, largely, of course—he should know what literature gives.

In the course given at the University, therefore, all these contributions from art and history and literature are collected and arranged in that order which seems the most natural, and to the two divisions of Bibliography which are generally recognized, viz.: Material, or Practical, and Intellectual, another is added, which I term *Historical Bibliography*, and place first as introductory. We have, then, three main divisions of the general subject:—

1. HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. This comprises a description of the writing materials of the different ages; of MSS.; of the preservation of ancient literature; of the revival of

learning in the fourteenth century, and that almost simultaneous event, the beginning of modern literature; of the invention of printing and the improvements in the art; of the early printers and their works; of libraries, and of the copyright.

2. MATERIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. This has reference to the denominations and sizes of books, and their mechanical execution; to bibliographical nomenclature, to editions, to catalogues, to buying and caring for books, etc.

3. INTELLECTUAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. This has to do with the classification of literature, and the contents of books.

In order to convey as clear an idea as possible of what is taught I will give a synopsis of the twenty lectures which at present constitute the course.

On Historical Bibliography there are seven lectures:—

I. WRITING MATERIALS.

The origin of writing growing out of the desire of man to give expression to his thoughts and perpetuity to his achievements; Rock inscriptions; Tables of stone, ivory, metal, and wood; The use of coloring matter, making available the barks and leaves of trees, and the skins and intestines of animals; Clay tablets; Papyrus; Parchment; Wax tablets; Palm leaf of the Cingalese, and other Eastern nations; Origin of modern paper, and when and how a knowledge of its manufacture was introduced into Europe; Minor materials, as pens and inks.

2. CLASSICAL MSS.

Forms assumed by MSS.; The characters in which they were written; How they were multiplied, and to what extent, in the times of greatest literary activity in Greece and Rome; The subject illustrated by a view of books and reading in Rome in the first century; The nomenclature of the subject; Dangers to which classical MSS. were exposed; Their preservation through the Dark Ages; Part of the Monks in the matter.

3. THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

What this revival was; "Through 700 years," said Lionardo Bruni, "no one in all Italy has

been master of Greek letters; Petrarch; Boccaccio; John of Ravenna, the itinerant professor of Latin; Emanuel Chrysoloras, the Greek; Filelfo; Poggio, and the MSS. found and transcribed by him; Nicholas V., and the Vatican library; Vespasiano, first of modern booksellers; Vittorino da Feltre, the model educator; Aldus Manutius, the first printer of critical texts; Decadence of classical learning in Italy in the 16th century, and its rise in Northern Europe from the labors of Grocyn, Linacre, Reuchlin, Erasmus, and others.

4. MSS. OF THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE BEGINNINGS OF MODERN LITERATURE.

Ulphilas and the Gothic language in the 4th century; Cyril and the Slavonic language in the 9th century; Celtic MSS., and Celtic learning in the 7th and 8th centuries; Arabian MSS., and Arabian learning in the 9th and 10th centuries; What the MSS. of the Middle Ages contained that still finds appreciation in its entirety, or has been worked over and finds appreciation in other forms of literature.

5. THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

The arts of the first part of the 15th century; Wood engraving; Playing cards; Block books; Political and social condition of Europe in the 15th century; The invention *typography*, not printing; The claimants to the honor of the invention; Warmth of the controversy over these alleged inventors; The older writers on the subject bibliographers rather than practical printers; Their conclusions unsatisfactory on this account; Elimination of all from the list of claimants except Coster and Gutenberg; A consideration of the claims of each; The phenomenal books, the "Biblia Pauperum," the "Ars Moriendi," the "Speculum," the "Donatuses," and others; How were they printed, and who printed them? Why the ancient nations did not print; The conditions that made the art possible in the 15th century.

6. THE EARLY PRINTERS.

Fust and Schoeffer; Their "Offices of Cicero," the first classic printed (1465); Sweynheim and Panwartz at Subiaco and at Rome; Their "Lactantius;" Roman type first used by them

in their edition of Cicero's Letters (1467); Nicholas Jensen; The Manutii; Their editions of the Greek classics; The Aldine, or Italic type; Ulric Gering, the first printer of France; Antoine Verard, and the new school of printing founded by him; The Estiennes, or Stephenses; John Amerbach and his editions of the Christian Fathers; Jean Froben, Amerbach's successor, and the friend and publisher of Erasmus; The Elzeviers; William Caxton; Wynkin de Worde; Richard Pynson.

7. LIBRARIES.

Ancient libraries; Libraries of the Middle Ages; The classification of libraries; The Library of the British Museum; The National Library of France; The Library of the Vatican; The Imperial Library of St. Petersburg; Harvard College Library.

On Material Bibliography there are five lectures:—

1. DENOMINATIONS AND SIZES OF BOOKS.

Anonymous, pseudonymous, posthumous, and other names of books resulting from circumstances of authorship; Esoteric and exoteric books; Classics; Sizes of books, as folios, quartos, etc.; How the sizes are produced; This method of designating books unsatisfactory; Efforts of librarians to change it; Methods of the American Library Association and the United Kingdom Library Association.

2. THE MECHANICAL EXECUTION OF BOOKS.

Paper; Type; Illustrations; Bindings, etc.

3. EDITIONS.

What editions are; How they are multiplied; Wherein editions differ; Books of which there are many editions; The choice in editions

4. CATALOGUES.

Catalogues of authors; Catalogues of subjects; Classified catalogues; The dictionary system; General catalogues, as Brunet's and Lowndes'; Catalogues of libraries; Catalogues of collections for sale; Written and printed catalogues; The card system; Special bibliog-

raphies; Poole's index of periodical literature; The coöperative index: Bulletins.

5. THE CARE OF BOOKS.

The enemies of books enumerated by Mr. Blades, viz.: "fire, water, gas and heat, dust and neglect, ignorance, the bookworm, other vermin, bookbinders, and book collectors;" How improvements in the construction of library buildings preserves from some of these enemies; In what ways ignorance is inimical to books; What the bookbinder does that is disastrous; The book collector, or bibliomaniac: his idiosyncrasies; How to pack books.

On Intellectual Bibliography there are eight lectures:—

1. THE CLASSIFICATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Schemes of Bacon, Bentham, Coleridge, and others, relating particularly to philosophy; Systems for the classification of books in libraries, notably Bouillaud's, Ersch's, Horne's, Brunet's, Edwards', and later ones.

In the seven remaining lectures the main classes into which literature is divided are subdivided to as great an extent as possible, and an endeavor is made to name the best books in each of the subdivisions.

The reasons for the course that existed in my mind, and by which I justified the request for its establishment, may be formulated thus: The book is the student's chief tool,—his *sine qua non*. Has he mastered the *Literæ humaniores*, if on the day of his graduation he knows little or nothing about this tool with which he has wrought,—either its history or its workmanship? It has been necessary for him to become familiar with the theory of the evolution of man from a primordial cell. Should he not also become familiar with the fact of the evolution of the modern book from a rock inscription, or, more remotely, from a grove of trees, or a pile of stones? Why should not the college student be taught bibliography as well as philosophy, or art, or literature? It may be said that a knowledge of books, as books, is of less importance than a knowledge of philosophy, or of art, or of a particular literature. I can-

not admit it. I wish to be understood aright. I am not considering the relative importance of the subjects abstractly,—weighing them,—but their importance to the student in general. The exigences of life will make a demand on that student for bibliographical knowledge twice where they will make one demand for the other more special knowledge. I appeal confidently to the experience of college-bred men for confirmation of what I affirm.

Again, it may be said that a knowledge of Bibliography is gained from a study of other subjects. Yes; something about the MSS. of certain ancient classical writers will be imparted by the professors of the ancient languages. Something about the various editions of the modern classical writers will be received from the professors of the modern languages. But all this is incidental; the facts are few and disconnected, and the impressions made will not be permanent. For instance, if the student is reading the Correspondence of Cicero, he will probably be told that the sole authority for the letters “ad Familiares” is a MS. discovered by the poet Petrarch at Vercelli. He will wonder, momentarily, how this happened to the sentimental Italian, with whose name he has always associated that of Laura, the woman who was the source of his inspiration, and then he will probably forget the fact altogether.

Now give this fact to the student, with the associated facts, in a chain of interesting events. He beholds Petrarch in a new character; as a student of Cicero, and a lover of the old Roman literature, art, life, and philosophy. Laura does not appear upon the scene. Petrarch’s utterances are those of a practical, earnest man. “I detested,” he said, as he turned from what was about him back to the past,—“I detested the frivolities and senseless chatter of the moderns. . . . I was the first, in Italy at least, to bring back the style of our forefathers.” The student will not forget the fact in this company, nor the associated facts. He will be taught not only that the poet was the apostle of the Renaissance, but also what that great movement was, and what was accomplished by the actors in it.

Again, the teacher of Italian literature will

dwell upon the piquant style of Boccaccio, upon his wit and his eloquence, and will remark probably that it is a pity that his masterpiece, the “Decamerone,” is too indecent to be read. His association with Petrarch, and his participation in the revival of learning may be mentioned incidentally, but his earnest and successful labors in the interests of learning will not be given sufficient prominence to make him live in the mind as any other than the author of a fascinating, but licentious, book. But the page of Boccaccio’s life that is open to the bibliographical student does not tell him about the “Decamerone,” but describes his indefatigable pursuit of the relics of ancient literature. What lives in the memory is not a tale penned to delight an immoral court, but his noble and indignant protest against the mutilation of books as he looked tearfully over the neglected library at Monte Casino.

While, therefore, bibliographical knowledge is obtained by the study of literature as commonly pursued, and by the study of other subjects, it is only at those points where the subjects dovetail into each other, and it is consequently inadequate. In the study of a literature, the end of the study is a knowledge of that literature pure and simple. The instructor, at the moment that he says, “Here is an interesting fact, but not altogether relevant,” calls attention away from it again. It can only be something “by the way.”

Now a practical consideration: A college education is supposed to, and generally does, make books a necessity. Should not a part of that education that makes books necessary include instruction in the arts of acquiring and caring for them? The existence of a School of Library Economy at Columbia may be taken as a justification of this instruction for librarians. I need only to call attention to the fact that any man who collects books in large numbers has to meet many of the responsibilities of a librarian.

The results of the experiment may be given briefly. During the four years that the lectures have been delivered there has been an annual average attendance of twenty-four persons, regularly enrolled. Others are present, but are not members of the class. About ten per

cent. of those regularly enrolled take the work for some other reason than a desire to be benefited by it, and they are not benefited by it particularly. They fail at examination. About twenty-five per cent. both grasp the subject as a whole and enter into its details with intelligence and enthusiasm. They speak often, with gratification, of finding links that bind together fragments of knowledge already possessed by them, but of which they had not before perceived the connection. And they find much that is suggestive in the matter brought to their notice, — much that provokes them to profitable research in this direction

and in that. Also they find that, as an immediate result of their study, their grasp of all the accumulations they have made is rendered more comprehensive. Of the remaining sixty-five per cent. it may be said that they do their work fairly well, and are helped by it.

I think these results justify the establishment of the course, and I consider that part of the matter as practically settled; but that it may be so modified and so changed as to produce far better results is certain in the nature of things, and I shall not only welcome suggestions but I shall also endeavor to take criticism in that spirit which makes it profitable.

SOME NEW DEVICES AND ARRANGEMENTS.

BY J. N. LARNED, OF THE BUFFALO LIBRARY.

I HAVE here a drawing of the book-stacks which are being constructed in the new building of the Buffalo Library. They are a modification of the book-stack idea as developed heretofore at Harvard, Amherst, Ann Arbor, and elsewhere. Instead of being carried to a height of six or seven stages, or tiers, our stack stops at two (of seven feet each); each tier having capacity for the storage of nearly 100,000 volumes. The construction, designed by the architect of the building, Mr. C. L. W. Eidlitz, of New York, is entirely novel. Since the weight to be sustained is comparatively small, it has been possible to make the structure exceedingly light. The standards are of iron gas-pipe, an inch in diameter, one pair of them to form each pier, if I may call it so, in each stack. Bearings of cast-iron, sliding upon these standards, and fixed in place as desired, furnish the supports to the shelves, and also carry, riveted upon them, light partition-plates of sheet-iron, to brace the books upon the shelves, and separate the shelf-sections from one another. The same standards support, at the height of seven feet from the floor, a light platform of open iron-work and glass, which constitutes the floor of the second tier of the stacks. The whole

structure is characterized by a remarkable economy of materials, of cost, and of space. It will enable the greatest possible number of books to be stored in a given room, with the least possible obstruction of light. I am confident, moreover, that the appearance of the book-room filled on this plan is going to be decidedly agreeable to the eye.

I have also brought with me, to show you, a sample book-brace, which is the fruit of a good deal of contriving on my part during some months past. I have tried most of the inventions in use for bracing the end of a row of books in a half-filled shelf, and have been satisfied with none of them. I wished to devise something that would not twist on the shelf, nor easily be buried out of sight among the books. The primary idea in my mind was of a groove in the shelf which should hold the brace squarely at right angles to itself. Starting from that notion, I experimented with various forms of brace, first in wood, then in cast-iron, finally in wire; but it was not until I enlisted the help of our library janitor that the satisfactory book-brace was evolved. He combined my idea with the old idea of a bit of sheet-iron bent to a right angle, and put the combination into wire. Here you see the re-

sult. The projecting wire foot slips along a groove in the shelf *under* the books against which the brace is to be pressed, and books and brace give steadiness to one another. If Mr. Davidson, of the Library Bureau, thinks as well of this little device as I do, and cares to add it to his library supplies, he is welcome to do so.

Inasmuch as all variations of charging systems are interesting to many librarians, I feel justified in bringing to your notice a double-entry card scheme which I am bringing into use, for keeping accounts with books and borrowers equally. I wished to keep the book side of the account without going through the preparatory labor of making a card or slip for each book, to be carried in the pocket of the volume, as is done in several charging systems heretofore devised. I have accomplished this by the help of the printer, whose types and presses take almost all the preparatory work off my hands, quite simply, and with little cost. He rules and prints for me a set of stiff cards 10 inches long by 5½ inches wide. These cards are to stand on one of their long edges. At the top of each, on one face, is printed "CLASS.....," and it is ruled vertically in 20 columns. These columns are numbered 1 to 20 in a certain number of cards; then 21 to 40 on a second lot; 31 to 60 on a third, and so on to as high numbers as may be required. Now I need only fill in the blank left at the top of the cards for the designation of a class of books, and do this on one each of the successively numbered cards as far as the number of volumes in the designated class may require, in order to be prepared to keep account of the loaning and other movements of every book in that class. Our books are shelf-marked for the relative location,—*i.e.*, by class-number and place-number. There is a column on the cards ready numbered, therefore, for each book. If there are not more than 20 works in the class, one card of the first series of numbers is sufficient; if there are more than 20 and less than 40, I add one of the second series; and so according to the measure of the several classes. A set of pigeon-holes 8 feet long and 2½ feet high will hold the necessary cards for fully 100,000

volumes, giving plenty of room for easy working. If there is any more economical and easy method of providing an "indicator" for a library, to show at all times the presence, or absence, and whereabouts of every book, I shall be glad to hear of it.

My card for keeping the account with borrowers explains itself. It is 5 inches long by 7 inches high. The following is a representation of one face:—

1728. Smith, John.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						

This face of the card provides for one account (with John Smith, for example) during the first quarter of the year. Then the card is turned over, and the account is similarly carried

on through the second quarter. Another card is prepared for the remaining half of the year. The advantage of the arrangement is in the self-dating of every charge, which saves much time.

ECLECTIC BOOK-NUMBERS.

BY MELVIL DEWEY, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

I AGREED to talk a few minutes on this question of book-numbers, because I get almost every week inquiries from some one who is confused and in trouble about them. At the risk of repetition and commonplace to those who have studied the matter, I shall speak of it without assuming any knowledge on the part of the listener, because in this way it can be made clearer. That this important topic may come within the limits of time, you must allow me to speak *ex cathedra* without stopping to submit proof of all my statements. I shall be grateful for any criticisms or suggestions, after my remarks appear in our Proceedings, which may help to make the points clearer and more useful to any library.

1. The subject is important, for it has much to do with rapid, accurate and economical administration. Some prominent libraries have been long without book-numbers. So have others without either class or shelf numbers. There are families too that as yet have no sewing-machine.

2. The question of book-numbers is entirely distinct from that of class or shelf numbers, and from any special system. It applies no more to my "Decimal Classification" than to its various rivals.

3. We may safely say that all libraries classify at least broadly, and that a growing number are classing closely. The very few exceptions that ignore all classing on the shelves are barely enough to prove the rule. Some separate the library into no more than 26 classes, lettered A, B, C, to Z. Others use almost as many thousand topics. The question of book-numbers does not arise till this of classification has been settled. Whether 20 or 20,000 heads are used, after the

books are separated into these groups, their arrangement within each group must be decided. In many private libraries nothing further is attempted, but the books are jumbled together as chance dictates. All the mathematical books are together, and if one is wanted the shelves are hunted through till it is found. With time enough it may always be found; but to one who has ever used an exact call-number, such a jumble is as unbearable as it is extravagant. There is no exact designation of a book without writing its title, and in all the records and charges each entry is a standing protest against the folly of no book-numbers.

It is without the province of this talk to discuss whether the classes shall be few or many, lettered or numbered. We assume that the library has examined the question and chosen the plan that is best for its use; that the books are assigned to these classes, and bear numbers or letters showing clearly to which subject each volume belongs. This number is the class-number, and is best written as the numerator of a fraction whose denominator is the book-number which shows in the same way the exact place of each volume within the class to which it is assigned by the class-number. The whole fraction, class and book numbers, together with volume-number if there be any, make up the "call-number" which is the complete identification of the book, used in calling for it by number, charging it, and in all records, and is even more exact than a full written title, as it

513

specifies the identical copy. Thus, 24 means

2

the 2d volume of the 24th book in subject-number 513. 513 is the class-number, 24

the book-number, 2 the volume-number which is used only for works having more than one volume. It is the best form of the second number that I am to discuss.

4. The above assumes that the relative location is used. For the last year or two its advantages have been so generally recognized that I do not now recall a case where any library, after learning these advantages, has adopted the old fixed location. If, however, such a case should arise, the 513, instead of meaning subject-number 513, would mean shelf 513, *i.e.*, in a well-numbered library, alcove or case 5, tier 1, shelf 3, counting from the top. Then the question is how to arrange on the shelf instead of in the class. But so many of the advantages of any arrangement are lost in not using the relative location that with the fixed location the simple accession or 1, 2, 3 order is almost universally followed. Then, in the number above, 24 means nothing more than that it is the 24th book that happened to be put on the shelf, regardless of all other considerations. Indeed the use of the shelf instead of a class number prohibits any other plan, for it could be followed only temporarily and by rude guess-work. We will therefore go on the assumption that a relative location of some kind is used.

5. **General Principles.** — In comparing the merits of the over a dozen possible plans for book-numbers three tests must be applied, *viz.*, as to simplicity, brevity and utility. Any book-number should be simple, brief and useful; but to which quality the greatest weight should be given depends on special circumstances. A library in which most of the work consists in charging books for a very large circulation must lay great stress on brevity. A university library, where scholars are constantly working at the shelves and making requirements unknown to a popular library, must lay greatest stress on what the book-number accomplishes, *i.e.*, its utility. A library where all the work is done by cheap help may be compelled to sacrifice both brevity and utility to simplicity. Before these three judges every system must be tried.

Then each system may be applied either exactly or approximately: *e.g.*, if alphabetical, by

author's names, absolutely accurate arrangement will require longer numbers and occasional alterations, as authors with very similar names arise, or else very long decimals must be used; but if a nearly accurate order will answer much shorter numbers are practicable. Here again the wealthy reference-library will be likely to use exact order, while the more popular will content itself with the shorter and cheaper approximate accuracy. In choosing it must be noted that the class-numbers in one way affect the choice of book-numbers. If the classing is close, and there are few books under each number any intercalation system will waste numbering material much worse, and the simple 1, 2, 3 system will have an advantage. But if coarse classing is the rule and there are many vols. under each number, the advantages of the author and time systems are brought into prominence while their numbers are also proportionately shorter: *e.g.*, if there are 1,000 books in a class, 900 of them will require three figures in the 1, 2, 3 system, *i.e.*, all from 100 to 999, and the book-number would be just as long as the Cutter number of one letter followed by two figures, which keeps the books in alphabetical order by author's name. But if, as is the case in my own library, a minute classing is made, many topics will have not over ten books and will require in the 1, 2, 3 system only a single figure, while in the author system the Cutter number will be just as long as if there were 1,000 books. Besides if there are only ten books in a class it is much less important to have them in alphabetical order for the quick finding of any one wanted, as in so small a group the eye catches the title almost at sight. The rule, then, is "the more books in each class the less the waste and the greater the gain by author or time numbers."

6. **Notation.** — An examination of the entire resources of the printing-office will reveal only two systems of symbols having a fixed order well enough known in themselves and to be usable for marking books. These are the Arabic figures 1, 2, 3, to 9 and the Roman letters a to z. While size may be indicated by special marks or punctuation, to introduce any other characters into regular notation will cause

more labor and confusion than any possible gain.

7. **The 1, 2, 3 System.** — The most natural and simplest plan is to mark the books under each class number 1, 2, 3, as they come in. Here, as in every book-number, the book, not the volume, is numbered. This plan is simplest to use and explain. There are no skips on the shelves or in the shelf-list. The last number shows the total number of books in that class to date. It never "blocks up," for books may be added in regular order without limit or alteration. It is as easy to put 1,000,000 books in any class as to put one. The shelf-list simply goes straight on, and never requires re-copying or rearranging. The local memory is aided by finding always the same books side by side on the shelves, *e.g.*, if a green book stands between two red ones, a page who has browsed it a few times will get it without looking at number or title. In the 1, 2, 3 system this always remains between the two red books, but in all the other, *i.e.*, intercalation systems, sooner or later, other books or sets may come in between. In other words, the 1, 2, 3 system has just the advantage, and about the only one that the first-shelf system can fairly claim, a help to local memory. In consulting the shelves, if a book is out the blank numbers show the fact at once as in no other system. The shelves and shelf-list show at the end of each subject the latest additions to the library, which, to be sure, are not always the latest books.

Against these great advantages there are two serious objections. This 1, 2, 3 plan disregards entirely author, date, publisher, language, style of treatment, and every quality except the accident of the order in which the library chanced to secure it. The other objection is that the shelves are not their own catalog, as they are when arranged by the Cutter numbers. There is no help whatever in finding a book beyond chance memory of its place, and the catalog must be consulted to get the number.

8. **Alphabetically by authors.** — This plan is, of late years, growing in favor. It is quite as likely as the 1, 2, 3 to be the first plan thought of. Its great advantage is that it requires neither memory nor a catalog to find the place of a

book in its class. The call-number and charge shows not only the subject but the author, — a great convenience at the loan-desk, where people constantly ask what books they have out. This is the one plan that can be used without a separate book-number. A majority of the books have the author's name lettered on the back. Many libraries arrange alphabetically by these names, and are very well satisfied. The saving of the book-number is obvious. The objections to such saving are, that many books are not lettered to agree with the catalog, and, of course, the arrangement on the shelves must be under the form of entry chosen for the alphabetical catalog, or an absurd confusion results, and there is no certainty in looking for anything. This difficulty is removed by lettering the proper name on all these books at quite a little cost. The greater objection is that it takes much longer to arrange on the shelves, find again, and charge, than with a book-number. A librarian experienced in putting cards into the catalog, will see at once that it is vastly slower to alphabetize by words than to arrange by book-numbers. Another loss is in the irregular position on the back where the name chances to be lettered. The book-numbers are gilded or pasted at a uniform height from the shelf, so that the eye runs across the straight line, in a small fraction of the time it requires to hunt up and down the back till one is sure he has the right word, for many books have several names on the back from which the page must choose each time he gets or replaces a book. Of course mistakes are frequent, and then the book is lost till some one chances to discover its misplacement. These practical difficulties are so great that some prefer to incur the large expense of gilding the author's name at a uniform height on each book, regardless of its being already lettered in another place. Then, in charging, the full name, *e.g.* Chateaubriand, must be written each time, and, unless the complete heading to the catalog card is given, there is always a chance that the same class may contain another book with a similar name. To avoid this indefiniteness, some libraries, in charging, add in each case the accession number, which is, of course, exact. This makes a very long book-number to charge

by, and does not tell what the book is without reference to the accession-number.

For fuller discussion of all these points those interested should read the articles by Mr. Cutter and others, in early vols. of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. In short, this going without a book-number, and using the author's name as in the book, while at first appearing to be a saving, *really amounts to using the full name or the long accession-number, or both, as the book-number*, instead of the much shorter Cutter number. It is easy to say: "If you want alphabetical arrangement, simply put the books so by the name on the back; there is no need of these new-fangled schemes." But you may be sure that the wide-awake libraries who have translated these names into Cutter numbers have not done so till after they have proved that it is real economy. I shall, therefore, hereafter speak of the Cutter number as the best form for this alphabetical arrangement. This uses the author's initial, and translates the rest of the name into Arabic numerals on the decimal plan. Thus, Burns is B93; Burr is B94; Burt, B95. These numbers combine most of the simplicity of the 1, 2, 3 system with the great advantages of the alphabetical order.

The disadvantages of this plan are mostly those that inhere in any system of intercalation. The shelf-list must either be kept on cards (a method not to be approved because of the facility it affords for covering thefts or losses), or else now and then the shelf-list must be rewritten. As it wears out in time this re-writing is not nearly so serious an objection as it would at first seem. The call-numbers will average a little longer than in the 1, 2, 3 system. The local memory, as pointed out above, is interfered with by the constant intercalation of books in the series. If the exact order is kept up, numbers must be altered now and then to correct wrong averages, or else the initial author number must be made so long as to be more objectionable than the occasional changes. These changes take time, and modify the accuracy of the old records, for the changed number has lost its old meaning.

9. *Time system*.—This plan and the translation scheme for applying it, devised for our catalog department, is fully described in last

year's Proceedings, p. 246. It continues to give excellent satisfaction in the classes Science and Useful Arts where we applied it. The books stand in the order in which they were written, the newest work on the right, the oldest on the left. The historical development of the subject is thus constantly kept before the librarian and all who go to the shelves. A book first printed in 1874 is marked N 4. The N in the table means the decade from 1870–1879, and the figure specifies the exact year. This scheme has fully met our hopes. It has all the objections urged against the author scheme above, and also the fact that the shelves are not their own catalog unless one knows when each book was first published. Its gain is in giving information of value not likely to be mapped out elsewhere. Only libraries admitting readers largely to the shelves would adopt it, as otherwise the gain would not balance the loss.

10. *Bad methods*.—The 1, 2, 3; author; and time plans given above are the only ones really used except in very exceptional cases.

The eclectic system, to be described later, will, I think, also come into wide favor. I will merely mention the other systems that have been suggested. While, for certain special purposes, some of them might merit partial adoption, I feel safe in putting them under the head "Bad methods."

a. *By publishers*.—Used in book-stores for convenience in making up orders for new stock, though a good classification which would help in selling would be vastly more useful.

b. *By colors of binding*.—Mere millinery. Affected by some private book owners who can't bear to have colors side by side that "swear at each other."

c. *By cost*.—A whim, except as very costly books are separated for safer keeping.

d. *By style of treatment*.—Used wisely in some cases, separating out school-books, juveniles, periodicals, outlines, dictionaries, etc.

e. *By merit*.—Used in making parallel libraries, or in selecting the best reference-books for open shelves, etc. Some private book-owners risk arranging their small collections with the best book on each subject at the left, and the poorest at the right. Such grading is amusing, interesting, and, under some circum-

stances, profitable as an indication to the young readers of the family of the opinion of the classifier. Public libraries will hardly risk such an experiment.

f. By title. — This has all the disadvantages of the author system without being much of a guide to the shelves, because titles are so indefinite as compared with authors' names. A Sunday-school library, where titles only are used, might possibly work so crude a plan, but to determine the main word or remember exactly which was the first word of the title is so difficult as to neutralize any advantage in such an arrangement.

g. By language. — Many libraries make special libraries of each language, but I never yet heard of one that divided the books on each topic into language groups, though it is an easy and not useless plan. In libraries where half the readers are Germans it would be practically convenient to have all the German books standing at the right and the English at the left of each subject. Our Columbia plan of showing the language by color of binding accomplishes the same useful end much more conveniently.

h. By further subject division. — This is very like the German who, being asked to name the three things he would choose if his wish could be fully gratified, chose, first, all the beer he could drink; second, all the sauerkraut he could eat; third (after some reflection), some more beer! As we started with the premise that the books had been classed as closely as was desirable, the introduction of "subject division" for a book-number seems like "more beer" in the old story. But, in fact, the plan is successfully in use, and is liked. However close the classification may be made in some final sections, there will be groups of books allied to each other that a critical mind will wish to place side by side. If the smallest period is taken in English poetry, one will wish to keep together the works of the same author in that period. If (as at Columbia) each leading poet has a subject number he will wish to keep different editions of the same work together among the author's books. If he has two lives of the same man he will put them together. In short, if given a shelf full of books on any

topic, large or small, and told to arrange them to suit himself, he will almost inevitably make groups really dependent on still closer classing.

11. The Eclectic Book-Numbers. — I have mentioned 11 systems above, each of which may be best in some circumstances or for special works. The system that seems to me best, I call the eclectic, because it allows one to choose whatever seems best for each group. If a library has its subjects all numbered, as most of them have, in Arabic figures, or with initial letters followed by figures, I use for book-numbers a, b, c, skipping freely if I foresee any possible use for the letters omitted. If there is no choice these letters simply take the place of 1, 2, 3, to 26 in the first system described, and have the advantage that twenty-six books may be marked with but a single letter to each. In close classing, few subjects have over twenty-six books, and therefore nearly all book-numbers are of one character only. Another great advantage is gained in saving a dash or line of separation between class and book number, as is necessary if both are figures, 513-24 unless separated might be read 5132-4, but 513 D cannot be confused however it may be written or read. This practical gain is very great.

Now for the eclectic feature. If, as is usually the case, we prefer some *arrangement* rather than the chance a, b, c, order in which the books came in, we make whatever seems the best arrangement in that case. We put it *just where we want it on the shelves* and letter it so it will always be put back in that place. We can always mark a book to go just where we please by extending our decimal principle. If it belongs between c and d we mark it c5. When a book comes that should go between c and c5 it is c3. Another may come in as c4. Then, if a book finds its true place between c4 and c5, it is c45. It is possible to put 2,600 books (not vols.) under each minute head with three marks; or 26,000 with four marks, *i.e.* c455, etc. A large library, closely classed, will have book-numbers averaging only two characters each.

We arrange oftenest by authors, using the first initial of the name, and adding figures where necessary. This gives, practically, the

the Cutter number, and, in skipping for additions, we are guided by Cutter's table.

The time-numbers work in the same way.

If a fair approximation will answer, instead of running out the decimals one may often use the nearest vacant letter; *e.g.*, if a book by Grant comes in, and G has already been used for a book by Green, the Grant book may go in on F or H, thus keeping the book-number down to a single letter, where the size and growth of the library, and the closeness of the classing, make it likely that not over 26 books will come in for a generation. But probably the day will come when the larger library, grown out of the small, will be annoyed because of this economy in early years. This brief book-number, which saves labor for some time, now involves re-numbering; the outside, as well as all cards, plates, etc. In the only case which I recall of this "pretty-near-will-answer" method, I found, some months later, that the cataloger was regularly adding a figure, so to keep the right initial in all cases. Under the right initial, it is not so serious if the exact order is not strictly observed, though even this concession to short marks tries the librarian's accurate spirit.

The most common form of the eclectic book-number is the 1, 2, 3, with intercalations where wanted. This is simplest, and, for most libraries, best. If a book comes in by the same author, or in answer to another, or for some reason allied to a book already on the shelves, it is put next to it by adding a figure to its letter, *e.g.*, H,H1. If there is no such reason, the numbers go on to Z. Then 9 are put in after each letter, A1 to A9, B1-B9. Should there be more than 260 books in the class, we start off again with A10-A19, B10-B19, and so on.

Of course, if any principle other than the 1, 2, 3 is adopted for any class, a note is made at the top of the shelf-sheet, showing, without examination, on what plan those books are arranged.

I hope I have made the plan plain enough so that any one may adopt it, and have the satisfaction of doing in each case what seems best in that case, and yet in harmony with a well-digested system.

12. *Size in Shelving.*—From the list of 12 systems, I have purposely omitted that one which forces itself as a modifier on them all, and has been often used alone in private libraries, *viz.*, *by size or height of books.*

I have been for years satisfied that the old separation of books into R 8°, 8°, 12°, 16°, 18°, 24°, 32°, 48°, etc., was utter nonsense. Also that the division of this series into even two groups was a mistake. We are satisfied that the best plan is to set all regular shelves 25^{cm} apart, and to put on them every book and pamphlet that will go there. For Q and sm. F (25-35^{cm} in height), we turn three of these standard shelves into two. For F⁴ and F⁵ (35-50^{cm}) we turn two standard shelves into one; or, if depth of shelving does not allow of this, we use the shelves under the counter-ledge. Books over 50^{cm} high are more safely shelved on their sides. Comparatively few books are over 25^{cm} in height, and these are largely in groups like geological reports, atlases, etc. We dummy these. Our regular shelves are thus made complete. To avoid the dummies the call number for Q and F books must give a size mark.

If I have failed to make my points, I shall be glad to hear from any critic or inquirer.

RELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

BY H. M. UTLEY, LIBRARIAN OF DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IN July, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the North-west Territory, which embraced the whole vast region belonging to the United States north-west of the

Ohio river, in which it declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education

shall forever be encouraged." A few days later, and at various subsequent periods, Congress supplemented this act by others setting apart liberal grants of the public domain, in the territory mentioned, for the support of common schools.

In Michigan the appropriation amounted to one section of land in every township, or one-thirty-sixth of the entire area. The people of the State added to this liberal endowment the proceeds of special taxes upon railroad and mining corporations. So that now the schools are maintained not only free to every child but with very small expense to the people. Nor have the other "means of education" mentioned in the ordinance been overlooked. The Legislative Council (I am speaking of Michigan), by act approved in 1831, provided that any seven or more persons capable of contracting in any township or district might organize themselves into a corporation for the purpose of maintaining a library to be known as "Social Library, No. —, of the township of —." The Legislature of the State, in 1837, reenacted substantially the territorial act with the further provision for township and county lyceums, with the same privileges as social libraries.

The first constitution of the State, adopted in 1835, contains this provision: "As soon as the circumstances of the State will permit the Legislature shall provide for the establishment of libraries, one at least in each township, and the money which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines assessed in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws shall be exclusively applied to the support of such libraries." The present constitution, adopted in 1850, contains the same provision, omitting the words, "as soon as the circumstances of the State will permit," and omitting reference to payments for exemption from military duty, which had been abrogated. This was, however, slightly amended in 1881, to allow greater latitude in the application of the money. The Legislature of 1840 enacted that each and every (school) district shall be entitled to its proportion of the clear proceeds of all fines collected within the several

counties for any breach of the penal laws, and for penalties, or upon any recognizances in criminal proceedings, . . . which money, when received, shall be applied to the purchase of books for the district library, and to no other purpose.

Whatever may be said as to the policy of school district libraries in sparsely settled districts as against township libraries, — a subject over which there has been some controversy, — the argument will not apply to cities and large villages. By a system of union districts a school district is made coextensive with the corporate limits of a city or village. In such districts the law has been of great practical benefit in the promotion of libraries. The moral effect of an established source of revenue has been excellent. In the principal centres of population the income from the constitutional source has gone far toward maintaining and improving the libraries. This income varies from year to year, with the vigor of the administration of justice, and the persistence with which sureties on defaulted bonds are followed.

If it be true that ignorance is at all responsible for crime, — and prison statistics seem to show that the criminal classes are mainly illiterate, — there is a degree of poetic justice in devoting penal fines to the advancement of facilities for knowledge.

There is general consent to this disposition of the public moneys thus acquired. With the slight relaxation involved in the amendment to the constitution referred to, the policy entered upon at the beginning has been steadily followed. The people of any township or school district are authorized to levy a tax for library purposes. These libraries are by the law placed in the hands of the school-officers. We cannot fail to note how intimately the school and the library are linked throughout all this legislation. The supreme court of the State has held that the library is part of the school apparatus.

The facts in the case of Michigan, thus briefly outlined, show clearly the popular opinion that the library and the school are essentially on the same footing, and bear a mutual relation. Not only is this so in cities with large libraries and many schools, but it is equally so every-

where. Do not the facts obviate the necessity for any argument based upon theory or generalization? It is hardly necessary to multiply words to prove that which seems to be universally conceded.

Practically, then, how can the library and the school best serve each other? If there is a mutual relation there is a mutual responsibility, and should be a mutual benefit. I am aware that this subject has been ably discussed before this Association by Mr. Green, of Worcester, Mr. Foster, of Providence, and others, and that Mr. Green's invaluable book has brought it home to a vastly wider circle than these words can reach. But we have the very highest authority for reiteration. It is true elsewhere, as in morals, that there must be "precept upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little and there a little." So I venture to lay before you some account of work that has fallen under my observation.

The public library probably cannot undertake to do much for the children in the primary departments of the schools. Nursery literature is not commonly regarded as within its province; nevertheless, in the cases to which these notes refer, the work began with the youngest children. It happens that books for these are so abundant and so cheap that every household that contains young children is supplied with them to a greater or less extent. These were gathered from the homes of the children, and put into a common stock, and quite a showing they made. These united contributions, with such juvenile periodicals as *Harper's Young People*, *Youth's Companion*, *St. Nicholas*, etc., subscribed for by the school, furnished all the material that was desired.

But in the grammar grades, where children are twelve to fourteen years of age, a more systematic and extended course of reading was entered upon. Children fourteen years of age may have library-cards in their own name. Younger children may use the library-cards of older members of the family. The library-cards of teachers and pupils, backed by the full power of the librarian in the matter of special permits, furnished the books in sufficient quantity and variety. The books were selected from the

large lists which the publishers, with the co-operation of judicious authors and compilers, are able to furnish. With the study of geography were taken up such works as the "Zigzag" books, the Arctic books of Hayes and Schwatka, "Land of the Midnight Sun," "Young America in Japan," the "Bodley" books, "Boy Travellers" books, Bayard Taylor's books, the "Vassar Girl" books, "Wonderful City of Tokio," "Beyond the Himalayas," "Egypt to Japan." With the study of history were taken up such books as Coffin's "Building a Nation," "Old times in the Colonies," "Boys of '76," Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution" and "War of 1812," Abbott's series, Hawthorne's "Stories from New England History," "Young Folks' Heroes of History" series, Dickens' "Child's History," "Story of the Nations" series "Magna Charta Stories," "Youth's Plutarch," "Children's Crusade." With the study of natural history were taken up such books as "Fairy Land of Science," "Little Folks in Feathers and Fur," "The Naturalist on the Amazon," "Old Ocean," "History of our Planet," "A Mouthful of Bread," Appleton's "Science Primers," "Young Folks' Pliny," "Rambles in Woodland," "Homes without Hands," "What Mr. Darwin Saw," "Adventures of a Young Naturalist," "Life and her Children." For general and miscellaneous reading there were taken up such books as "Tom Brown," Bullfinch's "Age of Fable," "Water Babies," "Sandhills of Jutland," "Alice in Wonderland," Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Yonge's "Book of Golden Deeds," and "Daisy Chain," McDonald's "Back of the North Wind," Church's "Tales from Homer," Miss Alcott's, Mrs. Whitney's, Susan Coolidge's books, Eggleston's "Big Brother" and "Capt. Sam," Cooper's "Prairie," "Pioneer," "Deerslayer," "Pathfinder," Scott's "Ivanhoe." Of course these mentioned do not include a tithe of the list. They are only intended to indicate the character of the books and the classification of subjects.

The plan is to read the books in school. Books used in connection with studies are read aloud and discussed in the classes during the hour of recitation. It is found that in this way

a keener interest is excited in the subject than is awakened by the mere school text-books. Children who show an inclination to pursue further investigations in the same direction are encouraged to do so, and are helped in the selection of books. Children who are quick to learn, and who master their lessons before the hour of recitation, are permitted to have a library book to read in their seat. In this way bright scholars get through a surprisingly extended course of reading in the school and under the personal observation of the teacher. These library books are kept at the school and are not taken by the children to their homes, except by special permission, over Sunday. Another thing in connection with this plan of work is that the children are not only taught in the school what to read, how to read to the best advantage, but they are also taught the useful lesson how to properly treat and care for books. It is a noteworthy fact that the books thus used in the schools are invariably kept clean and tidy. They are not marred with turned leaves, pencil-marks or dirty thumbing. This habit of properly handling books needs to be impressed upon many grown people as well as upon children. It is wise to lay the foundation of these good habits in early life.

In the high-school department the same general plan is followed. The list of books is extended considerably. It is broadened to meet the advanced age and attainments of the pupils. Additional subjects are covered, since in this department are studied, among other things, philosophy, chemistry, and various branches of science, political economy, commerce and business, and ancient and modern languages. In this list may be included a very large part of the books of a public library, excluding mere technical works and those too abstruse to interest young persons. In addition to the work done in the school with library books there is also work done in the library. A suitable room is provided for the purpose, to which classes come in a body, with their instructors. Books selected by list previously furnished to the librarian have been already placed on the instructor's desk. The instruction is by means of lectures, of which the class must take notes, and upon which they are after-

ward catechised. The books are used for reference and in illustration of the subject. For classes in Greek and Latin, and in ancient history, are illustrated works too expensive to be allowed to be taken from the building, but which may here be used freely. For classes in natural history are atlases of zoölogy: "Audubon's Works," "Voyage of the Challenger," Arnold's "Living World," Baird's "Birds." Appropriate for other classes are botanical atlases: Michaux's "North American Sylva," Eaton's "Ferns," Meehan's "Native Flowers," and the "National Geographical Explorations and Surveys," "American Ethnology," etc. For classes in history are Bradford's "Views of the Peninsula," "Historic Costumes," "Arms and Accoutrements of War," and "Domestic Implements," and the elaborately illustrated "Castles and Cathedrals of Great Britain and Europe." The art treasures of the library may properly be brought before such classes and discussed as they are examined. For classes in literature the various editions of works of great authors are brought out, their characteristics explained and investigated.

For college classes¹ the work has been somewhat similar, though thus far none of it has been done by instructors in the library. The work has been mainly in the assignment of topics for independent investigation by students. Sometimes the professors furnish a list of books, which may be consulted in looking up the subject, and sometimes they leave that as part of the task of investigation for the student himself. In the latter case he is sure to make free use of the librarian to help him out. Such assistance is always rendered by way of hints and suggestions to start him on the right track, if not in a more direct way. It is one of the most interesting compensations of library-work to observe with what earnestness and enthusiasm these students engage in their tasks. The resources of the library are freely placed at their disposal, and they are permitted to take to their rooms for night-study books which otherwise do not circulate.

The practical results of the work carried on

¹ The Detroit College is not part of the Public School System, but is under the control of the Jesuit Fathers.

under the system thus outlined have been admirable. Much, of course, depends on the earnestness of the teachers, in whose hands it mainly is. But the hearty coöperation of the library authorities is an incentive to them to make their opportunities tell upon the children. It is missionary work of excellent quality among the growing generation, and in the families of the humblest as well as the most favored. The children, thus trained to correct

taste and habits of reading, are sure to make constant and intelligent use of the library when they pass beyond their school days, and to help to train their children in turn to the same taste and habits. In what way can a public library, which is the people's library, owned by the people for their use and benefit, make its influence more widely felt in the community, or build up for itself more surely a stable and enduring popularity?

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF A SMALL LIBRARY.

BY MISS C. M. HEWINS, LIBRARIAN HARTFORD LIBRARY.

THE question is not what to do with a library of five hundred thousand, or a hundred thousand, or fifty thousand volumes. It has nothing to do with libraries which can afford to buy manuscripts or incunabula, black-letter tracts, or early American sermons. It is not for libraries whose collections of original authorities took away, many years ago, the cause of John Adams' reproach that, in his time, the books from which Gibbon's statements might be proved true or false could not be found in the United States. A student may go to the libraries in the great cities and read at his will, order from abroad books relating to his specialty, or, if he can show just cause for his request, may even have books sent to his distant home. The libraries which concern us are those of thirty, or ten, or five, or even of one thousand volumes, in towns and villages, open, perhaps, all day six days in the week, or two or three hours on one day. I mean this for you, whose library spends a thousand dollars a year; and you, who have but five hundred for books, periodicals, and binding; and you, who struggle along with fifty dollars' worth of new books twice a year. It is for you, too, whose library has existed in a half-alive state with poor American reprints of English books, novels in wretched condition, antiquated volumes of science, biographies of the dreariest, incomplete volumes of magazines. How

can such libraries be made centres of sweetness and light in country towns?

"Your house is not large enough to swing a cat in," said a man to his friend. — "But I don't wish to swing a cat," answered the friend. And

"The whole world was not half so wide
To Alexander, when he cried
Because he had no more worlds to subdue,
As was a single paltry tub to
Diogenes, who ne'er was said,
In aught that ever I could read,
To cry, put finger in th' eye, and sob,
Because he'd ne'er another tub."

These bits of homely wisdom, and another, "When you can't have what you like, you must like what you have," are as useful in libraries as anywhere else.

But they do not mean that you are to be satisfied with the present use of many of the books which are now gathering dust upon your shelves. Some of them may easily be made to answer the questions of your readers. Spend the next money that you have in a few books of reference, a new edition of an encyclopædia, a good atlas, "Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary," "Poole's Index" and its coöperative supplement, the Brooklyn catalogue, and the Providence reference-lists. If you can get also, or if you have already, all the volumes of *Harper's Magazine*, *Scribner's*

Monthly, and the *Century*, the *Popular Science Monthly*, and *Littell's Living Age*, with the separate indexes, including articles and poems too short to be indexed in Poole, you are ready to meet the wants of most of your readers. If you have time, index *St. Nicholas*, *Wide Awake*, and *Harper's Young People*. A librarian of a small library can often satisfy a reader by showing him an article written ostensibly for children, but told in the clear, simple style which appeals to many older persons. The thinking powers of many boys and girls never develop after they leave school at fifteen, and knowledge, in order to be attractive to them in their later years, must be set forth as attractively as in their school-days. If you can overcome the repugnance of many persons to books which they think childish and beneath them, you can often give them just what they are able to enjoy. I sometimes say, "The best article that I know is in the *Wide Awake* (or *St. Nicholas*, or *Harper's Young People*), and if you have no objection to reading a boys' and girls' magazine, I think that you will find in it just what you need."

A magazine which has a department of "Answers to Correspondents" asked, in a late number, for no questions which might be answered by referring to an encyclopædia or biographical dictionary. In the next number a correspondent begged the editor to remember that many persons had no access to such books, and their only way of learning what they wished to know was through the magazine. The library in every town or village should supply this want, and should also contain Brewer's "Reader's Hand-book" and "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" (which, though often inaccurate, are much better than nothing), and Wheeler's "Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction," and "Familiar Allusions." As soon as you can afford it buy all the volumes of "Notes and Queries;" but until then you can answer many questions from the books of reference already named.

The stock questions with which every librarian is familiar, such as who wrote "I am dying, Egypt, dying," whether Shakespeare was of noble birth, or Eleazar Williams was Louis XVII., are easily disposed of. If you

can make your readers understand that they must formulate their requests in intelligible shape you have gone a long way towards making your library useful. They expect a librarian to find "a book about cheerfulness;" or "a book about whether education is better than wealth;" or "a book in marbled covers that wasn't exactly a history, but had something about history in it, that mother read about nine years ago."

This is no place for discussing the merits of rival encyclopædias. I find the *Britannica*, *Chambers'*, *Appleton's*, and *Johnson's* all useful. If I could have only one, and no atlas, I should take *Appleton's*, on account of its maps, its full lives of living persons, and its yearly supplement. A person often goes to a library with a question which he fancies can be answered only by reference to many learned books, but really is a very simple one. A stranger from out of town once said to me with a pompous air, "I am pursuing an extensive course of historical reading, and wish to know what works the library contains on the history of Constantinople." I meekly replied that we had only a very few of the original authorities, and that they were in English translations. "What have you, then?" I named the more familiar histories, and a few recent books of travel, like *De Amicis'* and *Gautier's*. "I wish to see a minute map of the city."—"We have nothing minute. The best that I can give you is in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'"—"Ah, indeed! That is a work I have never heard of. May I see it?" This confession betrayed at once the depth of the stranger's learning. He read the encyclopædia for about ten minutes, then returned it with thanks, and went away saying that he had now finished his course of reading on Constantinople! An encyclopædia often satisfies the vague desire for knowledge of a person who has not learned how to use books, and asks in an indefinite way for something on a certain subject.

The Brooklyn catalogue is especially useful in its biographical references to lives in books which, without it, might stand unopened on the shelves. For example, a librarian, when asked for a life of Queen Christina of

Sweden, might not remember without consulting it that, although there was no life of her in the library, chapters upon her might be found in Wilkie Collins' "Miscellanies," Hays' "Female Biography," Mrs. Jameson's "Lives of Female Sovereigns," and Russell's "Extraordinary Women." "Poole's Index unlocks *Littell's Living Age*, which is full of biographical and historical articles. Every volume of essays in a library should be indexed, and every title placed in the catalogue.

The question of what kind of catalogue you should have is one that depends largely on the number of your readers and the kind of books which they take. A printed one soon grows obsolete. A card-catalogue, well arranged under authors and subjects, with zinc indicators to show the places of subjects, and brass rods so that the cards cannot be displaced, is as good as anything that has yet been used. "I made my catalogue," said a librarian to me a year or two ago, "so that the greatest fool in town could not possibly make a mistake in finding an author or title." This catalogue is certainly a model of clearness and simplicity. Long experience with fixed shelf-numbers has convinced me that they should not be used, but should give place to the Dewey plan or one of its modifications.

The books which you buy should depend, like your catalogue, on your class of readers. A library in a village where there are farms and gardens should have the latest and best books upon farming, gardening, the care of cattle and poultry, and several agricultural and horticultural papers and magazines, that may be allowed to circulate after they are bound. I saw not long ago in a newly endowed library in such a town, several books with finely colored illustrations of beautiful-leaved plants and flowering shrubs, that must certainly have an influence in time in making the gardens of the neighborhood very different from the traditional farm-house door-yard. A town with telephones, electric-lights, machine-shops, and manufactories, where many young men of intelligence are electrical engineers, machinists and draughtsmen, needs all the newest books that it can afford to buy on electricity, applied

mechanics, and mechanical drawing. We find in Hartford a steadily increasing demand for books of these classes. Scientific works, unless of recent date, are worse than useless, except to a student of the history of science. A person who asks for a book on physics or chemistry from a printed catalogue does not always notice the imprint, and chooses a work quite out of date. A librarian can and should tell him where to find a newer and better one.

The use of books on special subjects grows every year. The Society for Study at Home, the Chautauqua Society, many smaller clubs, *Queries* and other periodicals, with their lists of prize questions, have all done their part in encouraging readers to use libraries. The prize questions are often just such as anybody might write by opening any volume of history or biography at random and framing a question about the first name or subject on the page. Such questions are a severe tax on a librarian's time and patience; but if a reader comes in search of answers he must be kindly received, and all the resources of the library placed at his disposal. A librarian needs a certain tact and skill in guessing at the wants of readers. This comes by practice, after one has learned to estimate the mind-power of the frequenters of a library. "Can you give me something on the French Revolution?" asks a young girl. Instead of offering Thiers, or Carlyle, or even the "Epoch of History" volume, the librarian asks, "How long an account do you wish,—one in several volumes?"—"Oh, not very long, and not very deep, please."—"An historical novel, perhaps?"—"Yes," with a visible brightening of the face, and the reader goes home happy with "Citoyenne Jacqueline," perhaps to come back and ask for another novel of the same period, or even a history. It is, however, too much to expect that every reader who desires a little historical knowledge will go through a course of many-volumed books. The various lists of historical novels published by the Boston Public Library and other libraries, Professor Allen's "Catalogue of Novels and Poems on English History," and Adams' "Manual of Historical Literature," are every-day helps in even the smallest library. It is not hard for a librarian to make a list of the

novels in his or her own library which illustrate different periods.

A small library has this advantage over a large one, that it cannot afford to buy poor novels. The following list of about seven hundred dollars' worth of books was made for the beginning of a free library in a manufacturing and farming town, whose inhabitants are of average intelligence. It is, of course, only a beginning, and is entirely deficient in many departments, which are to be filled later when the taste for reading and demand for books increase. The biographies are all new, and many of them are expected to supplement the scanty list of histories. The lives of English men of letters are expected to excite an interest in and demand for their works. The department of United States History for boys and girls is made as full as possible.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS.

Stories by Miss Alcott, Aldrich, William Black, Noah Brooks, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Mary Mapes Dodge, Edward Eggleston, Thomas Hughes, Helen Jackson, Elijah Kellogg, Harriet Martineau, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Horace Scudder, "P. Thorne," Charles Dudley Warner, "Susan Coolidge," Miss Yonge.

Travel, by Dana, Darwin, Du Chaillu, Knox, Nordhoff, Butterworth, Hale, Scudder.

Fairy Tales and Myths, by Hawthorne, Miss Mulock, Lewis Carroll.

History and Biography, by Coffin, Towle, Eggleston, Abbott, Higginson, Richardson.

Classics: "Robinson Crusoe," "Robin Hood," "The Boy's Froissart," and "King Arthur," "The Life of the Chevalier Bayard," Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare."

Miscellaneous: Miss Kirkland's "Speech and Manners," Lukin's "Amongst Machines," "Young Mechanic," and "Boy Engineers;" Blaikie's "How to get Strong and Sound Bodies for Boys and

Girls." "The American Boy's Handy-book" and "American Girl's Home-book." Two or three cook-books.

NOVELS AND STORIES

by Aldrich, "Mrs. Alexander," Jane Austen, Black, Blackmore, Charlotte Brontë, Mrs. Burnett, Cable, Crawford, Rose Terry Cooke, Cooper, Dickens, Ebers, George Eliot, Jessie Fothergill, Mrs. Gaskell, Gautier, Hale, Thomas Hardy, Nathaniel Hawthorne, O. W. Holmes, Blanche Howard, Howells, James, Sara Jewett, Charles and Henry Kingsley, George McDonald, Miss Mulock, Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Prentiss, Charles Reade, Clarke Russell, Scott, Stockton, Mrs. Stowe, Baroness Tautphoeus, Bayard Taylor, Thackeray, Sarah Tytler, Mrs. Walford, Lew Wallace, Mrs. Whitney, Theodore Winthrop.

TRAVEL

by Miss Bird, Miss Cumming, Lady Brassey, Stanley, Du Chaillu, Baker, Bishop, Edward King, Ober, De Long.

BIOGRAPHY.

"English Men of Letters," "American Men of Letters," "American Statesmen," "Famous Women," "New Plutarch."

SCIENCE.

International Scientific Series, Proctor's "Easy Star Lessons," John Burroughs' "Wake-Robin," and several other books on the birds of the region, Harris' "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," Saunders' "Insects Injurious to Fruit," Abbott's "Naturalist's Rambles."

HISTORY AND REFERENCE.

Bryant's "History of the United States," Green's "History of the English People," Masson's "Outlines of the History of France," Shakespeare, Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," Encyclopædia.

REPORT ON AIDS AND GUIDES, AUGUST, '83, TO JUNE, '85.

BY F. M. CRUNDEN, LIBRARIAN OF ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE data for this report were gathered partly in May, 1884, in anticipation of the proposed Toronto Conference, and chiefly in May, 1885, for the meeting of that year. Illness prevented the preparation of the report for the Lake George Conference; and, in reply to the request of the Program Committee, I could undertake nothing further than collating the material already on hand, which work I was unable to take up until within a few days of this meeting. The report, therefore, covers the period from the Buffalo Conference, Aug., 1883, to June, 1885.

In May, 1884, I sent a letter of inquiry to members of the Association, and on May 11, 1885, the following printed circular, which met with quite a general response.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,
ST. LOUIS, May 11, 1885.

Will you kindly send me, at your earliest convenience, any information which may be properly embodied in my report to the coming conference of the A.L.A. on "Aids and Guides?"

1. In what form does your catalogue exist?
In your card-catalogue do you give contents?
2. Do you publish a bulletin of additions?
How often?
Does it give contents of books?
Descriptive notes.
3. What catalogues, class-lists, or bibliographies have you published since June, 1883?
4. What other methods have you adopted to notify your readers of additions to your collection and to give them information regarding the character and value of the books?
5. What new appliances have you introduced during the last two years?
6. What methods have you found most acceptable and most effective in assisting readers to the best books and sources of information?

The many details covered by the term "Aids and Guides" may be found fully set forth in Mr. Foster's report, page 71 of Proceedings of Buffalo Conference. Any information on any of these topics will be thankfully received by

Yours respectfully,

FRED'K M. CRUNDEN.

The returns from one hundred and eight libraries, being collated, show that twenty-five depend chiefly or entirely on printed catalogs; thirty-six have card catalogs only; and forty-seven have both printed and written. Every imaginable kind of catalog was returned from the ms. list in a book up to the most complete and elaborate combinations of author, title, and subject catalogs, printed and card, with contents, cross-references, annotated bulletin of accessions, and so on, *ad libitum*.

Among card catalogs about one in four gives contents; some give contents in the author and not in classified part of the catalog; some give them frequently; some occasionally; and many not at all, relying on the Brooklyn, Athenæum and other printed catalogs. Thirty-seven libraries report as publishing a bulletin of addition at various periods regular and irregular, ranging from a week to two years. Sixteen of these give contents and descriptive notes regularly; a smaller number give them sometimes, frequently, or rarely.

Thirty-two libraries report no publications of any description during the two years covered by this report (June, '83-'85); ten published catalogs, eight supplements, and the rest are represented by finding-lists, class-lists, reference-lists, etc.

The favorite method for notifying readers of new accessions is through the newspapers. This plan is pursued by twenty-three libraries. This, in my opinion, is the best possible method. It not only keeps users of the library informed as to recent additions, but also calls general attention to the library, and increases the number of

its patrons. The lists are made much more valuable in every way if accompanied by brief notes on the book, descriptive and critical. In this way good reading-matter can be furnished. If, however, a paper cannot be found liberal enough to publish such lists, or wise enough to see that a column of such matter is as interesting as a column record of common crimes in remote localities, then it is better to advertise brief lists at the reduced rates which can always be secured.

The various other methods adopted are sufficiently specified in the returns from libraries, which make up the body of this report, as are also new methods and appliances in other directions.

Among the most acceptable and effective methods for assisting readers to the best books and sources of information, fifty-three librarians report "personal help." Many of them believe this to be the most important of all "aids;" and on this point again your reporter is glad to record his vote with the majority. His own opinion is entirely in accord with the sentiment expressed in a number of the reports, that nothing can take the place of "an intelligent and obliging assistant at the desk," "intelligent officers in charge of the delivery," etc.

Some twenty libraries rely on "a good catalogue," preferably their own, where they have one; in lieu of that, the Brooklyn and other standard catalogs. Nine libraries find in their own catalogs the most valuable of all aids; twenty-four mention subject-indexes, class-lists, etc., prepared by other librarians, Poole's Index and Foster's Reference-Lists taking the lead. The other methods are set forth in the abstracts which follow.

For particulars regarding guides to best books for the young, see the valuable report of Miss James, at the Lake George Conference.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO. (*Mercantile Library, A. E. Whitaker, Librarian.*) Posts on bulletins lists of additions as soon as received, and prints abbreviated lists on postals monthly, and sends them to members.

CONNECTICUT. BRIDGEPORT. (*Miss Agnes Hills, Librarian.*) Printed catalogue and

four supplements. Card catalogue, not yet completed, gives contents; also a special written catalogue of the Historical Department, chiefly for the use of teachers. Postal cards containing lists are sent to students and to teachers, intelligent workingmen, etc., asking them to inform others. New books are placed in a show-case, where they can be examined under the care of an attendant.

"Ours is a very young library (June, 1884), and many of our plans for aiding readers are still incomplete. We purchase many books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., published as 'aids and guides' to library work, and try to teach our readers to use them. We publish yearly supplements to the catalogue, and, through the courtesy of the Bridgeport *Standard*, we are enabled to print in its columns monthly lists of additions to the library, with brief criticisms appended. The bulletin-board is used continually, both for references on current topics and brief courses of reading on special subjects. Students are carefully informed of additions relating to their particular studies, and are encouraged to make their wants known to us. We watch all educational efforts in the city, and aid them, as far as our limited means will allow, by supplying such works as would be too costly for the majority of those who attend evening classes in art, science, etc.

"Teachers frequently consult the librarian about the work of their classes; pupils are encouraged to come with their difficulties, while debating societies and all other argumentative persons invoke our aid as a matter of course. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the best 'library aid' in a manufacturing city like ours would be the constant presence of some thoroughly trained student, full of energy and tact, whose sole occupation should be to help readers in their search after knowledge. If it was once understood that such a person's stated business was to answer questions there would be no hesitation in asking them. It would only be necessary that the questions should be answered in a perfectly business-like manner, and with a careful avoidance of anything resembling a 'missionary' attitude.

"I find my greatest help in intelligent workingmen. Such men are educational centres, and their opinions are usually respected by their less-educated comrades. In every factory here there are a few such men, and we make it our business to know them. A work recommended to one of these, and approved of by him, will always have a large circulation among his friends. The best reading done in our library is done by factory employes.

"Our constant experience is that some of the best 'aids' too often become hindrances in unskilful hands.

"I may add that we have adopted the envelope system of preserving newspaper cuttings, and find it very useful."

HARTFORD. (*Miss C. M. Hewins, Librarian.*) Printed dictionary catalogue to 1874, card catalogue from that time; also manuscript lists to December, 1878, and quarterly bulletins since then. Card catalogue gives contents under authors; under subjects catalogue is to be made fuller hereafter. Publishes a bulletin containing notes, etc. [to the practical value of which the reporter takes pleasure in testifying]. Has published second edition of "Books for the young" [which should be in every public library].

Librarian furnishes occasionally newspaper notes on topics of general interest. Written titles of new books are posted.

Best method of assisting readers: "Never being too busy to leave whatever I am doing and giving personal aid in suggesting or finding books. We depend to a great extent upon Poole's Index, the Brooklyn Catalogue, and the Providence Reference Lists. Your list of the best novels has already been useful to us. Our own aids are the bulletin, question and answer blanks, and movable titles of new books."

HARTFORD. (*Trinity College, J. H. Barbour, Librarian.*) Has a card catalogue, (a) classified without cross-references *as yet*; (b) alphabet of authors, titles of anon., and subjects of *all* biographies which very seldom *as yet* gives contents. New books are kept for a while by themselves, and all members have free access to the shelves. Believes in personal help.

MIDDLETOWN. (*Wesleyan Univ. Library, W. K. Stetson, Librarian.*) Has published Russell Library and Wes. Univ. Library Class List for Literature.

Keeps reference lists on specific topics posted in sight.

ILLINOIS. BLOOMINGTON. Has a partly published catalogue, and also a card catalogue of authors, titles, and subjects. Uses Poole's Index, Foster's Reference Lists, the Brooklyn Catalogue, and the Quincy, Mass., Catalogue; checking books in the last named. Notifies readers of additions through the daily papers. Believes the best method for assisting readers to be "Personal help, finding something, if possible, on every subject called for."

CHICAGO. (*W. F. Poole, Librarian.*) Relies on card catalogue and printed finding-list, published April, 1884. Thinks finding-lists are, perhaps, the most practical method of meeting the wants of rapidly growing libraries.

Its card catalogue analyzes the contents of collections of essays, miscellanies, plays, as if they were separate publications.

Issues supplements to finding-list about once a year, and posts new books on bulletin-boards.

Has successfully established six delivery-stations in different parts of the city. About 9,000 vols. are delivered, and the same number returned, through them *monthly*, with very little expense and trouble. The issues are increasing monthly, and they have become very popular. The issues through them do not diminish the issues at the main library, which go on increasing.

IOWA. IOWA CITY. (*Library of Iowa University, Mrs. Ada North, Librarian.*) In its card catalogue does not give contents, but depends largely on Noyes' catalogue of the Brooklyn Library for contents. Publishes lists of additions in the college paper once a week. Has published for the use of students a pamphlet of fifty pages, containing "Historical References for the 19th Century." Has a special card catalogue on educational topics for the use of the chair of Didactics. An autograph collection, containing also many fine portraits, has been commenced, and is being

carried on. In a university the work is done more readily and effectively through the individual instructors. The librarian gives lectures to the freshmen, and frequent special aid in connection with debates, essay work, etc., with encouraging results.

MAINE. BRUNSWICK. (*Bowdoin College Library, Geo. T. Little, Librarian.*) Has introduced card catalogue; gives personal notification of the purchase of books in which each is supposed to be interested. Believes personal conversation to be the most effective method for assisting readers.

"The Brooklyn and Boston Athenæum catalogues are placed among the reference books, and are frequently used to supplement our own partial."

PORTLAND. (*S. M. Watson, Librarian.*) Uses black-board bulletins in delivery-room, and manuscript catalogues. Aids readers "by furnishing to the inquirer the books which best answer his questions. But, first, *find out his question*; then get him the books which answer it best. Searchers for information are generally diffident about asking for information directly, but call for books which they suppose will give information desired. If book No. 1 fails he asks for No. 2, etc., etc. By the books asked for his question can often be guessed; if it cannot be, then ask him *what he wants*, and then help him with books which *you know* will give him the information he is in quest of. This I find to be at least a good way."

WATERVILLE. (*Library of Colby University, Edw. W. Hall, Librarian.*) Has a card catalogue, not giving contents. As to assisting readers librarian says: "With us the professors usually direct the students to particular volumes. New books are at once placed in their proper positions on the shelves, old books moved upstairs if necessary to make room. The alcoves, being open to all, afford the best means of acquainting the reader with what the library possesses on any given topic."

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON. (*Boston Athenæum, C. A. Cutter, Librarian.*) Publishes a bulletin every three weeks, giving contents of books and descriptive notes.

Posts lists of new books in the intervals between the bulletins, using the proof-slips to post; has introduced Crocker's book-supports, Borden's newspaper file, wooden pamphlet boxes, electric bells, electric heat-regulator, and electric light. All of the attendants are instructed to render all the assistance to readers that they can. In the art-room a large part, perhaps the larger part, of the attendant's time is taken up in aiding research.

BOSTON. (*Public Library, James L. Whitney, Assistant Librarian.*) Posts bulletins of new books on the walls to notify readers of additions; and, to give them information regarding the books, clerks are detailed, who are consulted by many thousand readers yearly.

Since the Buffalo meeting of the A.L.A., 1883, this Library has published:—

1. Hand-book for readers. This contains the regulations of the library, an account of the catalogues, and of the interesting books and works of art in the library. An index is added to the notes about books and reading and other special book-lists found in the catalogues of different libraries and periodicals. Also a list of indexes to periodicals, and other matter interesting to readers.

2. The Bulletins of the library have contained much bibliographical matter, with lists of books on various topics.

3. A new Fiction Catalogue was issued in August, 1884. In this historical fiction is especially noticed, and books which have appeared under two or more titles. The catalogue contains other new features.

"Our card catalogue, after much experimenting, has assumed the form that satisfies us. The titles are compact and legible. Being printed, the subject cards are as full as the author cards,—a great desideratum in a large library."

——. (*J. Francisco Carret, Assistant Librarian.*) The following is quoted entire, as giving a full roster of "aids and guides," with their several functions, in a well-officered library:—

"Your circular of the 11th inst. [May, 1884], commanding me 'to stand and deliver' any information I had upon 'aids and guides,' arrived in due course of mail.

"My experience in either capacity has been exceedingly limited, having never been either an ornamental 'colonel' or a 'trail-hunter.' But, supposing you will readily lay down your fan for a few moments, I will try to give you an idea how we endeavor to assist readers here in the Bates Hall or reference department of this library.

"1. We have a card catalogue covering the Bates Hall collection of 260,838 volumes, and filling 196 drawers, each containing (estimated) about 2,200 cards; *i.e.*, the whole catalogue contains upwards of 420,000 cards. The author and subject cards are all in one alphabet. Cross-references are made from one to another of allied subjects. Each drawer is plainly marked on the outside, and guide-boards are plentifully scattered through the catalogue.

"2. A Bulletin, or list of books recently added, is published thrice a year. Each Bulletin, covering from 60 to 110 pp., 1. 8°, contains also lists on special topics.

"3. Between the appearance of the Bulletins copies of the printed titles that go into the card catalogue are posted as fast as printed.

"4. A Hand-book for readers, containing 152 pp., 24°, giving the regulations of the library, with an account of the catalogues, indexes to notes about books, indexes to periodicals, a catalogue of books about patents, and other information.

"5. For the convenience of readers who are ignorant of the above helps, and especially for that ever-present class of readers who can't or won't read, there are five of us upon the Bates Hall floor ready to act at call as a 'steering committee.'

"6. For the diffident inquirer Mr. Knapp has had for years a book, accessible to the public, where queries of all sorts are entered, and replies to them made. It has at the same time given the captious an opportunity to attain that state of complacency usually reached through the process of 'freeing one's mind.'

"Hoping that at Toronto you will not be dazzled by the resplendent uniforms of the 'aids,' or appalled by the business-like readiness of the bowies and pistols of the 'guides.'

BROOKLINE. (*Miss M. A. Bean, Librarian.*) Has a full printed catalogue (1873), Supplement (1881), and card catalogue of all books added since December, 1871. Catalogue gives contents invariably and fully, and with the monthly bulletins furnishes majority of patrons all the information wanted. Has published monthly since January, 1877, a bulletin of additions, frequently giving contents of books, but rarely giving descriptive notes, and as part of the town report, which goes into every household in town, annual lists of additions.

Also provides interleaved catalogues posted to date. Finds best aids "personal effort, advice, and assistance on the part of librarian and staff."

Librarian thinks there is such a thing as wasting effort and money by being too far ahead of the wants of a community.

I should like to give Miss Bean's letters entire; but space is limited, and perhaps the writer did not intend them for publication.

CAMBRIDGE. (*Harvard College Library, Justin Winsor, Librarian.*) Continues to publish bulletins and bibliographical contributions, and sends postal lists of new books. Methods in general same as heretofore. Believes the most effective aid to be answering questions.

CAMBRIDGE. (*Dana Library, Miss A. L. Hayward, Librarian.*) Printed catalogue, 1875, and five supplements since; official catalogue without notes. Publishes a bulletin of additions, without notes, in a local newspaper and on slips for tables, and mounts them on cards about once in three months. Additions are written and posted in rooms till they mount up to 150-200 books; then a bulletin is printed.

"We have two lists of books for children, mounted on a large card framed and under glass, and hung in the public room. They are very useful. Should do more if not over-worked. What we need is a librarian at leisure to advise and assist readers."

CLINTON. (*Bigelow Free Public Library, F. M. Green, Librarian.*) Publishes a bulletin every month without notes. Found them too expensive. Has been at work for two years on new catalogue; has published in the local papers, for several years, class-lists, bib-

liographies, etc., for the benefit of pupils and young people, on topics of the day. Published lists on every subject in course of ten lectures on the "England of to-day." These lists have been classified and indexed in a scrap-book, which is placed on library reading-table and constantly used.

Has a separate author card catalogue of additions, with contents and notes; also publishes every month list of new books in local papers.

Has introduced a new slip, thin card-board ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$): "As none of the numbers on your card are in, this book is selected for you."

Finds medium of local papers the best method of guiding and assisting readers.

CONCORD. (*Miss E. F. Whitney, Librarian.*) Publishes bulletin of additions every January. List of additions posted; also separate drawers of cards for new books.

"The larger number of the readers seem to prefer having the librarian do the work of the catalogue; others use the card catalogue very successfully."

FALL RIVER. (*W. R. Ballard, Librarian.*) Has published two bulletins, and has distributed among readers two useful lists: one containing the titles of the books which were selected by vote of the readers of the "Literary News," of N.Y., as the best published during 1884; and the other, one hundred of the best novels in English.

LYNN. (*J. C. Houghton, Librarian.*) "About once in two years we have issued our bulletins. They are useful when first published, but a series of bulletins is not popular with readers. They complain of the large number of alphabetical lists, etc.

"Have not published a bulletin since 1882; but have prepared a catalogue of the entire library, which is now [June, 1885] passing the press, and will comprise about 600 pages.

"New accessions are posted on our bulletin-board in the library-room as soon as they are ready for circulation.

"The best catalogues of other libraries have been placed among our reference books for the benefit of our readers; also, the Q.P. Indexes, and the excellent "Index to Periodical Literature," by W. F. Poole and his assistants.

"We find personal assistance rendered to students and readers the most effective aid.

"I know not precisely what limits the 'Association' has placed with regard to essayists; but it seems to me that some useful suggestions may be made upon the *hindrances* as well as upon the *aids* to library work. Our modern librarians have certainly done good service by careful planning, and by thoroughly testing their plans in the practical operations of the library. Have they fully measured the annoyances and losses resulting from the lack of active coöperation on the part of the cities and towns? A collection of books is not necessarily a library. Catalogues, indexes, Library journals, intelligent and accommodating librarians, and the wisdom of the A.L.A., are not at their best in rooms which were planned for dwellings, druggists' shops, benevolent societies, committee-rooms, armories; in short, for all uses under the sun except those of a successful public library. The best aid to efficient work in any library is a building or rooms prepared with a wise reference to the special wants of that institution."

NEWTON. (*Miss H. P. James, Librarian.*) Publishes a weekly list of new books in two local papers. One of them is paid for, and contains notices of the books. Copies of this list are struck off and sent weekly to the different agencies.

"The most efficient method of aiding readers is 'personal contact.' I find the more I become acquainted with borrowers the more ready they are to apply to me for help.

"At last, after many years' waiting, the teachers in the public schools are beginning to take books out for the use of the pupils in school. There has been such an amount of routine work demanded of them heretofore they have had neither the time nor the strength to do anything beyond. Now a beginning has been made, and when the experiment has become an established fact in this village I shall be able to work with the teachers of the other parts of the city. I can come into personal contact with but few of our teachers, we are so situated in regard to the other schools geographically. Fully half our books circulate

by means of an express, which we employ all the time to carry baskets of books to the depositories or agencies in eight different villages. The books are exchanged daily, and we do a great amount of helping through written requests. Often the subject alone of some desired information is given, and we send to the anxious inquirer the most desirable book on the question in point that we possess. The card catalogue is so very full that we seldom fail to find something; but if that gives out we go to 'Poole,' and usually are helped. I have procured a dozen copies of an excellent juvenile catalogue, published by the School Committee of Cambridge, Mass., and inserted our numbers therein. I wish Miss Hewins's 'List' was in a larger form, so that it could be handled more easily and numbers could be inserted. If a blank space were left in place of the price of the book, and the list itself were larger, it would be far more useful."

TAUNTON. (*E. C. Arnold, Librarian.*) Has published "a supplementary catalogue and four bulletins since June, 1883; has also monthly ms. lists of additions, classed under thirteen generic heads.

"The printed bulletins were started in 1884.

"In addition to the above we have a notice conspicuously posted, inviting persons desiring information on any subject to apply at the desk; and in response to such applications we place at the disposal of readers whatever books the library contains relative thereto, in an alcove suitable for such investigations."

WOBURN. (*W. R. Cutter, Librarian.*) Has a printed catalogue and a partially completed card catalogue, which "shows contents generally given where naturally expected." Has a yearly bulletin. Notifies readers of accessions by newspaper lists, and ms. lists posted on bulletin-boards in the library.

Consolidated ms. lists of additions have been placed on reading-room tables. Believes the best aids for readers to be "good finding-lists" printed and ms.

WORCESTER. (*Samuel S. Green, A.M., Librarian.*) Publishes a bulletin of additions about once a month, giving contents of books and descriptive notes.

Publications of 1883-85:

Catalogue of the circulating department and of a portion of the books belonging to the intermediate department; and "Public libraries and schools; results of recent efforts to make the former useful to the latter," a paper prepared, at the request of the Mass. Bd. of Education, for its 48th annual report, by the librarian.

MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS. (*Frederick M. Crunden, Librarian.*) "Has a printed catalogue, 1870; supplement, 1872; a volume of annotated bulletins with alphabetical index, including additions from 1879 to 1883 inclusive; and two complete card catalogs up to date, one official, the other public, each containing a classified and an alphabetical arrangement of the entire collection. The official classified catalog is used for taking the inventory.

"The bulletin above-mentioned was full and minute, giving cross-references, contents, and numerous descriptive and critical notes. The expense of its publication was lessened by advertisements; but the library funds would not admit of its continuance. It seemed to be, as Miss Bean says, too much in advance of the wants of the great majority of our members. A spasmodic attempt was made last December to revive it in a simpler and cheaper form; but that, too, after two issues, was discontinued for want of money, and also the lack of any active demand.

"During nearly the whole period covered by this report a column of notes on recent additions to the library appeared in the *Republican*, which, with no cost to the library beyond the librarian's time, did more to keep members informed about new books added than any of the costly methods previously tried.

"The number which closed our five-year experiment in publishing a bulletin was an exception to the rest of the series. It contained a list of 'Best novels,' and a list of 'Books for the young,' which created a genuine interest. All the copies were disposed of, as well as an extra edition of the novel and juvenile list; and more could have been sold if we had had them, as there is still a demand for them. This experience leads me to think that special lists on subjects of

popular interest are more desired, and are especially of more permanent value than general lists of new books. Acting on this idea our library published this spring six reference lists on 'Buddhism,' 'Children, their training and management,' 'French history,' 'The Renaissance,' 'Travel,' 'Music.' Each was prepared by a person who had given special attention to the subject, and consisted of a few prefatory remarks as to methods of study, followed by a list of the best books on the topic treated. To these the librarian, as editor, added other good books suggested by the resources of the library; in one case, music, — publishing a complete class-list on that subject. These came out too late to make a present test; but we anticipate a fair appreciation of them in the fall.

"We have a rack with four shelves on one end of the issue-desk for the display of new novels, and a double case for other new books, which are arranged therein according to classes. Postal cards are occasionally sent to readers calling attention to new books in which they are supposed to be specially interested."

NEBRASKA. LINCOLN. (*State Library, Guy A. Brown, Librarian.*) Has published one entire catalogue of law and miscellaneous departments, notifies readers of additions through local newspapers, and believes in personal answers to questions.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK. (*Apprentices' Library, Jacob Schwartz, Librarian.*) Gives contents in card catalogue, publishes annually a bulletin of additions with contents; has also published "Classified lists of the most popular works," ten in number, commencing May, 1884, and finds these the most useful aid to readers.

NEW YORK. (*Columbia College Library, Melvil Dewey, Chief Librarian.*) Has a card catalogue: 1. Author. 2. Subject. 3. Leading titles.

Gives contents only in special cases. Is about to begin the publication of a quarterly bulletin. Has published full classification and index, 250 pp.

Notifies readers of additions by means of notes in college papers and bulletin boards.

Refers to annual report for notes on some of the many new appliances introduced.

Keeps two reference librarians specially to aid inquirers.

NEW YORK. (*Mercantile Library, W. T. Peoples, Librarian.*) Publishes a bulletin of additions semi-annually, and has also published a list of books contained in the library on political economy, and weekly lists in newspapers, which latter are distributed free among members. Has introduced the cyclostyle. Relies upon bulletins for assisting members.

NEW YORK. (*Y. M. C. A. Library, R. B. Poole, Librarian.*) Is not a circulating library. New books are placed in a case by themselves and placards posted on them notifying readers. Classes of books are designated by slips attached to the shelves. This works well.

Occasionally posts lists of books on special topics.

Finds most effective aids in "Good cataloging, — assisting the uninitiated in its use, — free access to Poole's index and Foster's, and personal attention to the wants of readers."

ALBANY. (*N. Y. State Library, H. A. Homes, Librarian.*) Publishes additions in annual report. Gives personal aid to students; but, being strictly a State library, has no need for many of the devices and methods which are necessary to librarians having a popular clientele.

AUBURN. (*Seymour Library, Miss M. A. Bullard, Librarian.*) Gives contents in card catalogue, and publishes a bulletin of additions bi-monthly, with contents and notes.

Most acceptable means of assisting readers: "My own *sweet gift of speech* and the handbooks on different subjects, Foster's Reference lists, Quincy and Boston Public Library catalogues, and anything and *everything* I can find."

BROOKLYN. (*W. A. Bardwell, Acting Librarian.*) Has published since June, 1883, four bulletins of additions and a class-list of English prose fiction, the latter being a reprint of the Fiction Catalogue of 1877, with a supplement of forty pages, giving the additions since 1877 and through 1884.

"A weekly list of additions is made, and seven copies are taken by the hectograph.

One copy is put upon the bulletin-board, while others are upon the tables in the delivery-room. One copy is sent to the branch in the Eastern District. The new books are placed on the delivery-counter, and can be readily examined by members. Occasionally notices of new books are inserted in local papers.

"The reference department of this library is very much enlarged. About 1,000 books have been placed upon new shelves, free of access to members. Old files of newspapers are placed in a room by themselves, arranged alphabetically on the shelves. A collection of newspaper cuttings is being made, from out-of-town papers, on subjects not generally or fully covered by books. These cuttings are mounted on brown paper sheets and kept in pamphlet boxes.

"Reference to the Brooklyn Library Catalogue, compiled by Mr. S. B. Noyes, seems, on the whole, to give the greatest satisfaction to readers. The free use of 1,000 reference volumes, embracing cyclopædias, dictionaries, gazetteers, atlases, catalogues, directories, laws, etc., gives much information and guidance.

"A special consulting reference librarian, in addition to our present force, would be very useful."

BUFFALO. (*Young Men's Library*, J. N. Larned, Librarian.) Has a card subject-catalogue (systematic) and card finding-list, or alphabetical catalogue of authors and titles, in which contents are given to a great extent, but not of all works yet. (Working all the time at that feature of the catalogue.) Publishes a bulletin of additions about once a month (as often as we fill four pages), which, in most cases, gives contents of books and descriptive notes.

About to print a finding-list of history, biography, travel, and politics.

New books are kept in open cases near the delivery-desk for several months, for free inspection.

For aiding readers relies on personal assistance by the librarian, which is given as freely as practicable.

GLOVERSVILLE. (*Levi Parsons Library*, A. L. Peck, Librarian.) Librarian compiles

monthly a list of such new publications as, in the opinion of reliable critics, will have a more permanent value. In this list descriptive notices are given, and titles of books added to the library are underscored in colored ink. A copy of the list is sent to every literary society in the town, and one is posted in the delivery-room of the library.

On his monthly visits to the various schools of the town and vicinity he informs teachers and scholars of additions likely to interest them.

Considers the most effective "aid" to be:—

"1. Direct intercourse with the reader, manifestation of interest in each individual, readiness to help in cases where aid is demanded, and proper care of not being too officious.

"2. Lectures. The pastors of our six Protestant churches deliver each, annually, one discourse on books and reading. In this manner we have six lectures annually; of late I have ventured to do likewise."

ITHACA. (*Cornell University Library*, G. Wm. Harris, Librarian.) Has a dictionary card catalogue, giving contents; publishes a bulletin of additions three or four times a year, giving contents of books and descriptive notes,—the latter very sparingly,—and has published during 1883–85 classified lists of works on mathematics in the library, 1883.

In the Library Bulletin the following: Anti-slavery periodicals in the C. U. Library; record of ancient publications by officers of C. U.; lists of current periodicals.

Professors are in the habit of calling the attention of their students to books in the library for collateral reading. Lists of references for subjects allotted for essays and orations are prepared for the convenience of students.

NEWBURGH. (*C. Estabrook, Librarian.*) Publishes additions in daily local papers with catalogue number. These lists are cut out by readers and pasted in their catalogues.

Finds most effective method of assisting readers in "encouraging them to tell me what subject they are seeking information on, and giving them to understand that rendering them assistance is a source of pleasure to me."

POUGHKEEPSIE. (*J. C. Sickley, Librarian.*) Has a dictionary catalogue, which gives contents briefly; publishes a bulletin of additions in daily newspapers when books are added. For other methods refers to article in *Library journal*, vol. 9, page 100.

"A reference-room was opened, giving opportunities for those who wished to have a place for quiet study. Copies of our catalogue, which is arranged on the plan of the Brooklyn Library Catalogue, were placed in every school in the city, public and private. Special privileges were given to teachers. They were allowed to draw three books at a time if desired. Books upon a subject which a class were studying or investigating were kept in the library for the time required for such study, upon a teacher's leaving a request and furnishing a list of books. A circular letter was sent to all teachers, requesting them to instruct pupils in the use of the catalogue, and to advise with them as to the best reading.

"Lists of new books were published in the newspapers as received, and posted on the bulletin in the library. Nearly every week a list of books in the library, and also articles in periodicals having reference to some local or general event or person of importance. An instance, Matthew Arnold's arrival in America. A list of his works in the library, and articles about him and his works in the periodicals, was published in the daily papers. The 400th anniversary of Luther a list of books and magazine articles on Luther and the Reformation were published. Lists of books relating to the subject of a lecture at the Lyceum or Literary Institute were also published in the daily papers.

ROCHESTER. (*Library of the University, H. K. Phinney, Assistant Librarian.*) Provides readers with a MS. list of magazines, in order to save trouble to attendants and disappointment to applicants by calls for magazines to which Poole's Index refers, but which are not in the library's magazine collection.

OHIO. CINCINNATI. (*C. W. Merrill, Librarian.*) Has published finding-list, 1882-4, bulletins of 1883-4, and furnished manuscript lists of new books, and sometimes special lists.

"When my eyes get well, and I have a month's spare time, will try to answer this. (1884.) This library employs over fifty living aids and guides. (How many are blind guides I don't care to confess.) Then we have a new finding-list classified by subjects, which is in use *within* the library, although it awaits indexes before being finally issued. Then we have the important library catalogues and bibliographies, etc., etc. As to young readers we have given them Mr. Larned's and Miss Hewins's catalogues, with our numbers added. I have given the Normal and High school pupils talks and explanations, and shown the books, etc., about as Mr. Poole described his efforts in Chicago. One of the city papers publishes every week an article for young people upon some author or some subject, in which all the appropriate books are given, with the public library numbers. The teachers in the public schools have helped somewhat, but not a great deal."

CLEVELAND. (*J. L. Beardsley, Librarian.*) Under date of July 5, 1884, he writes: "We have a bulletin-board where all new books are posted as placed upon the shelves for the use of the public. All titles of books added are entered in the 'Burr index,' which has been found the most convenient aid we have ever had, for it can be referred to instantaneously, and thus save, in nine cases out of ten, referring to the cards. Instead of multiplying cards to give references to fractions of books on various subjects I use a 'Burr index,' which I find of great service. . . I have in progress an exhaustive catalogue of all the books in the library up to 1882,—about 39,000 volumes." Has a classified catalogue, 1876-77, with 5 supplements, to 1882; a title and author card catalogue of one-sixth of circulating department, and is beginning one to include subject-references. Publishes lists in daily papers (as news), monthly lists of accessions, and posts them on a bulletin-board.

PENNSYLVANIA. GERMANTOWN. (*Friends' Free Library, Wm. Kite, Librarian.*) Has manuscript catalogue; authors in one volume, subjects in another. Latter divided into 70 distinct heads.

Publishes an annual bulletin of additions,

also lists in local papers occasionally. Believes in personal intercourse. "With children, teachers and librarian mutually advise."

PHILADELPHIA. (*Library Co. of Philadelphia, Lloyd P. Smith, Librarian.*) Has printed catalogues, 1731 to 1855; card catalogue, 1855 to 1885. The latter very seldom gives contents. Publishes a bulletin of additions every six months, sometimes giving contents of books, and frequently descriptive notes.

Has published, June, 1883-85:—

List of regimental histories of the Rebellion.

List of issues of the Pennsylvania press, from 1770 to 1776.

Keeps accounts with members on cards instead of a ledger as formerly.

Believes the most effective aids to be:—

1. A good catalogue.
2. An intelligent and obliging assistant at the desk.

PHILADELPHIA. (*Mercantile Library, John Edmands, Librarian.*) Has published in its bulletin for July, '83, "Bibliographia Websteriana" (4 pages); for October, '83, "Reading Notes on Luther" (5 pages); January, '85, "Reading Notes on Catacombs" (2 pages); April, '85, "Reading Notes on Wyckliffe" (3 pages); July, '85, "List of Indexes" (6 pages); October, '84, and January, '85, "Bibliography of *Dies Ira*" (12 pages); and April, '85, "Reading Notes on Education" (7 pages).

RHODE ISLAND. PAWTUCKET. (*Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders, Librarian.*) As books are put into the library, lists are sent to the local papers, with favorable criticism when necessary.

[For method of dealing with dime-novel readers, see *Library journal*, May, 1885.]

"I have a table on which I place from one hundred to a hundred and fifty of the best books of all classes, except fiction. These may be examined at pleasure, and are renewed as often as two or three times a week. I frequently call attention of patrons to these books, and that which I commenced as an experiment eighteen months ago has become one of the best methods of improving the taste of our readers, and has reduced our circulation of fiction three per cent.

"For assisting readers to the best sources of information I have no special method. I give it my personal attention whenever it is possible, especially among the children.

"I find Poole's Index the *most valuable aid*, not even excepting the various encyclopædias, though I could not, of course, do without them.

"Teachers and pupils are encouraged to use the library with perfect freedom, and to seek the aid of the librarian and her assistants, with the assurance of a prompt and cheerful response. We not unfrequently have twenty or thirty girls and boys at the tables together, taking notes in connection with their studies.

"A few weeks since a paper was read before our Business Men's Association on 'The Yellowstone Park.' During the next three days sixty children came to the library, 'armed and equipped as the law directs,' with pencil and paper, asking for information concerning 'The National Park,' a prize being offered for the most facts regarding it by one of our teachers. Though wholly ignorant of the use of reference books at first, with a little help they readily learn, and are quite ready to assist each other.

"We have also adopted the plan of sending no fiction out by messengers, unless specially called for; the message, 'Send me a good book,' is literally construed. In making up my reports for July I shall ascertain the result of these experiments. I regret that I cannot give you the benefit of it.

"Our reading-room is one of our best educators. It is supplied with twelve tables, from twelve to fifteen feet long. On them are lying about two hundred papers, current magazines, and illustrated books, ranging from the *Nursery* to Houghton & Mifflin's illustrated edition of 'Longfellow's Poems.'

"Three of these tables are reserved for the use of children, and their rights are in every way respected; our only requirements for this room are order and cleanliness; the patronage averages one hundred and fifty daily. During the eight years the losses have been scarcely worth reporting; yet this is a free reading-room, in its broadest sense."

PROVIDENCE. (*Library Brown University, Reuben A. Guild, Librarian.*) Has printed

and card catalogues, which give contents to a limited extent. The books are in twenty-four classifications or divisions. Each division has a card catalogue. The whole to be supplemented by an alphabetical index of authors.

Allows the professors and students free access to all the alcoves. They can thus see for themselves the additions to the collection. The professors leave lists of themes at the library, and the librarian and assistants indicate on these lists the books and articles available.

PROVIDENCE. (*Wm. E. Foster, Librarian.*) Has—(1) Card catalogue, in drawers. (2) Accession-book, and class-lists (ms. record-books). (3) Printed finding-list, 1880, and supplement, 1882, 1885. (4) Other bulletins, lists, etc.

Does not give contents on white cards; on brown cards the contents are analyzed, and subject entries given.

Publications for period covered by this report: (1) Monthly reference-lists, vols. 3 and 4. (2) Library united with two others in affixing its initials to the references to political and economic topics, prepared by the librarian. Notifies readers of additions, etc., by means of weekly notes, and references in two of the daily papers.

Makes use of the following methods for assisting readers: (1) Daily ms. notes on current events and topics. (2) Printed references or bibliographies. (3) Personal consultation, by readers. (4) Coöperation of teachers in the schools.

Has coöperated with other institutions in publishing a list of periodicals currently taken in the libraries and reading-rooms of Providence. Continues its efforts to unite the library and the schools by methods set forth in annual reports.

WOONSOCKET. (*Harris Institute Library, Anna Metcalf, Librarian.*) Has a printed catalogue, subject, author, and title, and card catalogue for the use of the librarian.

Ms. lists are posted on a bulletin-board, which is provided with a shelf for the convenience of those who wish to write the numbers.

Personal interest and advice timidly administered have been found most effective in assisting readers.

VERMONT. BRATTLEBORO'. Has a card catalogue; authors and subjects in separate alphabets. Contents are largely indexed in subject catalogue. List of additions is printed monthly in the *Amherst Student*.

Additions are also posted on bulletin-board frequently; and numerous literary and bibliographical periodicals are accessible in the reading-room.

Most effective aids in assisting readers:—

(1.) Personal direction by the librarian.

(2.) Catalogues such as the Brooklyn, Foster's Reference-lists, etc., placed within reach of all readers and their use explained.

Keeps also a special card catalogue (in a separate drawer) of lists on special subjects, indexing Foster's R. L., Boston Bulletins, lists in *Literary World*, etc., etc.; so that a reader can learn by a glance whether a list of works on the subject he has in mind is available in any of these sources.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON. (*Department of Agriculture, B: Pickman Mann.*) Systematic index to "Psyche," giving 9,282 classified references to various branches of entomology.

CANADA. TORONTO. (*James Bain, Librarian.*) He writes, under date of June, 1884, "I am more and more convinced that the great want in all our libraries is that of a good indicator, whether its use be confined to fiction alone, to the popular books of the day, or made comprehensive enough to include the whole circulating library.

"I hope to bear my share in the solution of the problem."

In reply to the sixth question, one librarian says he "should be glad to hear of some." If the extracts given above do not satisfy him I would suggest that he be appointed to prepare the next report, so that he may have the benefit of reading the full returns.

Another librarian finds the most acceptable and effective method for assisting readers is to "let them go by their own judgment." He adds, in confidence (which I assume is not betrayed by anonymous quotation), this amusing and pathetic postscript:—

"The trustees of this library were born the

day the ark rested on Mt. Ararat; and they think that that which was good enough for Shem, Ham, and Japhet will do well enough for [Slowtown]. Every suggestion the librarian has made has been 'sat upon' by the whole board. They even jostle one another in their eagerness to assist at the ceremony; and, consequently, the librarian has long since become disgusted and turned his attention to outside business which pays,—which is more than can be said of his position."

The following note from Mr. Green suggests an admirable field of usefulness for cultivated ladies of leisure:—

"FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

"WORCESTER, MASS., May 25th, 1885.

"I send you herewith a copy of the catalogue of the Sunday-School Library of the Second Parish, Worcester, issued recently.

"It is an excellent model for a Sunday-School catalogue, and contains a very choice selection of books for children, having in it no poor books, I believe.

"Notice that every book has a note attached showing the contents, etc., of the book.

"This catalogue was made by a highly cultivated young lady in our society, after consultation with me.

"This lady reads all children's books published that are likely to be good, and makes notes of their contents. She acts also as consulting librarian, to whom teachers and scholars can resort freely."

Though in some cases a repetition, and in others an anticipation, of the next report, I append a brief list of library aids, which have come into my hands:—

A.L.A. Proceedings of Lake George Conference. Numerous juvenile lists mentioned in Miss James' report.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Ann. Report of School Com., 1882.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE Library. School of Library Economy. Circular of information, 1886-7.

KING, Chas. F., Prin. Lewis School, Boston Highlands. Schedule of topics in geography for the study of the grand divisions.

LIBRARY notes. Boston. Library Bureau.

MALDEN, MASS. Pupil's library catalog.

ST. LOUIS Public Library. Reference-lists: Buddhism; Children, their faculties and management; History of France; Music; Renaissance; Travel.

SAWIN, James M. Prin. Point-st. Grammar School, Providence. Fifth annual report of valuable and reliable books for young people.

SYRACUSE, N.Y. Central Library. List of books for use of pupils in the public schools.

THOMAS CRANE Public Library. Children's book-lists.

List of books prepared for the use of pupils in the public schools: Art, Biography, Fiction, History, Physics, Travels.

The last-named are large charts, having nothing on them to indicate by whom they were prepared; and I have forgotten when and whence I obtained them. Probably some reader can identify them, and inform others through the *Library journal*.

On one or two points I have interjected an opinion in the course of this report. I should have said more but for the fact that my own views are so fully and ably set forth by others whom I have quoted. Though the work was necessarily put off to the last, and therefore done in a hurry, I found great interest in reading the returns, some of them stamped so plainly with the individuality of the writer, and some of them embodying bits of humor, more of which I should have liked to repeat. I also sympathized heartily with those of our brotherhood (and sisterhood) who are called upon to make bricks without straw. We would all adopt the most improved method if we could. I hope that few of us are hampered by an antediluvian board like that alluded to above; but all, or nearly all, of us have limitations in the way of funds. All these "aids and guides" cost money; and none more than that most acceptable and effective of all, intelligent and obliging librarians and assistants, who have time to answer questions.

It is doubtless of very great benefit to compare notes on this as on all other topics; but, after all, the greatest desideratum is not so much to know what to do as to find time and money to do it. I can easier teach twenty good

things to be done than find time and money to do one of them.

And success depends, I think, less on choice of methods than on vigor and thoroughness of execution.

"For forms of government let fools contest;
What's best administered is best."

As containing many useful aids and guides, I append the following list of

PUBLICATIONS, JUNE, 1883-85:

ALSACE. Catalogue des Alsatica de la bibliothèque d'Oscar BERGER-LEVRAULT. 1^{re} ptie: [17^e et 18^e sièc., Consulat et Empire.] 2^e ptie: [19^e sièc.] Nancy, imp. Berger-Levrault, 1883, 2 v., 7 + 208; 203 p., 8^o.

Noticed by C. Boyet in *Revue critique*, 1883, p. 398-9.

— Verzeichniss der 1870-82 ersch. Literatur über den Elsass. Von E. Martin u. W. Wiggard. (In *Strassburger Studien*, v. 2, p. 385-473.)

AMERICA and her commentators, with a critical sketch of travel in the U.S.; by H. T. Tuckerman. C: Scribner, 1864.

Noticed in *L. j.*, Apr., 1885, p. 92, referring to W: J: Potts' notice in *Critic*.

AMERICAN catalogue. Supplement, 1876-84.

ANDRÉ, *Maj. J.*, Bibliography of; by C: A. Campbell. (In *Mag. of Am. hist.*, Jan., 1882, p. 61-72.)

ANGLO-SAXON. Grundriss zur Geschichte der angelsächsischen Literatur; von R. Wülcker. 1. Hälfte. Lpz., Veit & Co., 1885. 8^o.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. Anuario bibliografico de la republica argentina, anno 4 (1882), por Alberto Navarro Viola. Buenos Aires, 1883. 598 p. 8^o.

ARMENIA. Bibliographie arménienne, 1565-1883. Venezia, tip. armena, 1883. 32 + 737 p. 8^o.

ATHENS. Ἑθνικὴ βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Κατάλογος. Τμήμα α', Θεολογία. Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1883. (4) + 177 p. F.

"Classed [6 cl. 51 divisions]. Index of authors and subjects in one alphabet of over 20 pages."

AUSTRIA. Franz Kroner's Grundriss der österreichischen Geschichte. 1882. 4 l. + 926 p. O.

AUTOGRAPHS IN BOOKS. (W. Carew Hazlitt in *Bibliographer*, p. 135-40, 153-8, Oct., Nov., 84.)

BEAUMARCHAIS, Bibliog. de. Par H: Cordier.

See *L. j.*, 8: 150. Reviewed with a long list of additions, by Em. Picot, in *Rev. critique*, Dec. 3, '83, p. 448-57.

BIBLE. C. A. Briggs's Biblical study, Edin., Clark, 1884, 490 p., 8^o, contains a "Catalogue of books of reference."

— Old Testament. G. Duplessis. Essai bibliog. sur les différentes éditions des Icones Veteris Testamenti d'Holbein. (Extr. des *Mem. de la Soc. des Antiq. de France*, t. 44.) Nogent-le-Rotrou. 20 p. 8^o.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. Giuseppe Ottino. Manuale di bibliografia, illustrato con 11 incis. Milano, Hoepli, 1885. 6 + 158 p. 16^o.

BIRMINGHAM FREE LIBRARIES. Ref. dept. Catalogue, letter A only. Birm., 1883. 98 p. l. O.

BOMBAY. Office of the Registrar of Native Publications. Catalogue of books printed in the Bombay Presidency during the quarter ending 30 June, 1884. Bombay, 1884. 65 p. F.

271 books and 96 periodicals.

BOOK-LORE. Gustave Brunet. La bibliomanie en 1882; bibliog. des adjudications les plus remarquables et de la valeur primitive de ces ouvrages. Brux., J. J. Gay, 1883. 108 p. 12^o.

— J. Le Petit. L'art d'aimer les livres et de les connaître; lettres à un jeune bibliophile. Paris, J. Le Petit, 1884. 8^o.

— Jas. L. Whitney. A modern Proteus.

— Jas. Chapman Woods. Old and rare books: an elementary lecture. Lond., Stock, 1885. 35 p. 8^o.

BOOKS, CENSORSHIP OF. Dr. F: H: Reusch. Der Index verbotener Bücher: ein Beitrag zur Kirchen- u. Literaturgeschichte. Bd. 1. Bonn, Cohen & Sohn, 1883. 12 + 624 p. 8^o.

"Eine Frucht musterhaft fleissiger u. umsichtiger Studien." — *Neuer Anzeiger*.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY Bulletin has contained bibliographies of B: Franklin and Mathew Arnold, also indexes of articles on Am. local history in historical collections, to notes about books and reading, and to special book-lists found in the catalogues of the B.P.L., and various other libraries, and in periodicals, and to the British sessional papers of 1881.

BOTANY. General index to the Latin names and synonymes of the plants depicted in the first 107 vols. of Curtis's Botanical mag., to which is added a short list of popular names; ed. by Edmund Touks, B.C.L., London. B. Quaritch, 1883. Roy. 8°. 7 + 263 p.

BOURGOGNE. Ph. Milsand. Bibliographie bourguignonne ou catalogue méthodique d'ouvrages relatifs à la Bourgogne: Sciences, Arts, Histoire. Dijon, E. Lechevalier, 1885. 8°.

BRIGGS, C: A: Cat. of books of reference (Pages 429-488 of his Biblical study. N.Y., 1883. 315 + 566 p. O.)

BRITISH MUSEUM. Cat. Eng. books printed before 1640. 3 vols.

— Catalogue of a selection from the Stowe MSS., Lond., 1883. 83 p. + 45 pl. in autotype fac-sim.

BRITTANY. Kerviler. Essai d'une bibliographie des publications de la Bretagne. 1. Dept. de Morbihan. Paris, Lechevalier, 1884. 56 p. 8°. (40 copies.)

BUDDHISM. Cambridge Univ. L. Catalogue of the Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. in the Univ. L. by Cecil Bendall. Camb. Univ. Press, 1883. 12 + 56 + 225 p. + 5 pl. 8°.

CAEN, UNIVERSITÉ DE. La bibliothèque. 2. Inventaire [1515]. (Pages 263-71 of *Polybiblion*, mars, 1885.)

CANTÙ, Cesare. Antonio Manno. Bozza di una bibliografia degli scritti stampati da Cesare Cantù. Torino, 1884. 94 p. 16°. (100 copies.)

CATALOGUES, General. Narducci. [A report in Italian on the utility of a general catalogue of printed books in all Italian libraries.] (*Polybiblion*, Oct., '83, p. 380 + 1.)

CATHOLICISM. Alphabetical catalogue of Catholic books pub. in U.S. rev. to date by L. K. [Lawrence Kehoe], Jan. 20, 1884. N.Y., D. Cath. Pub. Soc. Co. n. d. 48 p.

The Co. also issues a catalogue of London & Dublin Catholic books.

— Dr. Franz Hütskamp. 1000 gute Bücher den Katholiken deutscher Zunge empfohlen, 3. Aufl. Münster, Theissing, 1883. 2 l. + 108 p. 8°.

— H. Hurter, S. J. Nomenclator literarius recentioris theologiæ catholicæ: Tomus III: seculum III post celebr. Concilium Tridentinum, fasc. I et II, 1764-1800. Oeniponte 1883. 2 l. + 492 p. + 15 p. 8°.

— Carlos Sommervogel, S. J. Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes publiés par des religieux de la Compagnie de Jésus. Paris, Soc. Bibliog., 1884. 3 p. + 1398 col. + [3] p.

Reviewed by Tamizey de Larroque in *Polybiblion*, Dec. 1884, p. 350-2.

CHAUCEY, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF. Lit. W. (Bost.), Sept. 8, 1883.

CLASSIC Books, Guide to the choice of; by Jos: Bickersteth Mayor. 2d ed. Lond., Bell, 1885. 8°.

CLEVELAND (O.) P.L. Bulletin No. 3. Books added, 1882-3. 1884. 60 p. l. O.

CLIMATE. Alexander Ramsay. The scientific roll — climate: a bibliography, guide and index to climate: London, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., 1884.

"Reviewed in *Sat. R.*, Ap. 4 (1885), p. 452. The bibliog. commences in 1682 and closes in 1883. The indices are very complete, and refer to subjects both in the bibliographies and the notes, but not to the names of the writers." *L. j.*, May, '85, p. 114.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Publications of officers of. (In several nos. of *Cornell Library*.)

DANTE. Alberto Bacchi della Lega. Indice generale della bibliografia dantesca comp. dal visc. Colomb de Batines. Bologna, Romagnoli, 1883. 2 l. + 174 p. 8°.

— G. A. Scartazzini. Dante in Germania. Pt. 2, bibliog dantesca alemana, alfabetica e sistematica. Milano, Hoepli, 1883. 360 p. 8°.

DESAIVRE, Dr. Léo. Bibliographie. (*In his* Le mythe de la mère Lusine [Mélusine].) St. Maixent, 1883. 221 p.

DICKENS'S Speeches (1841-70), ed. by R: H. Shepherd, contains a new bibliography, rev. and enlarged.

DIES IRÆ. Merc. Lib. Co. of Phila.'s bull. for Jan., 1885, concludes Mr. Edmands's bibliography of the Dies iræ, begun in the Oct. no. There are recorded 534 titles in all.

DORÉ, Gustave. Catalogue des dessins, aquarelles, et estampes de G. D. exposés dans les salons du Cercle de la Librairie (mars 1885), avec une notice biog. par G. Duplessis. Paris, Cercle de la Librairie, 1885. 225 p. + portrait gravé p. Lalauze. 16°.

Pages 123-193 contain the list of all works illustrated by Doré.

DRESDEN, K. ÖFF. BIBL. ZU. Paul Emil Richter. Verzeichniss d. neuen Werke d. K. öff. Bibl. zu Dresden, 1883. Dresden, Burdach [1884]. 57 p. 8°.

DUTCH HISTORY. Dr. W. N. De Rieu, Tweede supplement op het Repertorium der verhandelingen en bijdragen betreffende de Geschiedenis des Vaterlands, in mengelwerken en tijdschriften tot op 1808 verschenen, door de leden vande Commissie voor Geschied en Oudheidkunde van de Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden. Leiden, Brill, 1884. 14 + 172 p. 8°.

First Suppl. pub. in 1882. Original in 1872.

EDDAS, A list of the text editions of; by Thorvald Solberg. (In *Boston P.L. bulletin*, winter no. 1884-5.)

ELECTRICITY. Gustav May. Die Weltliteratur der Elektrizität u. des Magnetismus, 1860-83 mit besond. Berücksichtigung d. Electro-Technik. Wien, Pest, Lpz., Hartleben, 1884. 13 p. + 1 l. + 203 p. 8°.

— G. May. A bibliography of electricity and magnetism, 1860-83, with special reference to electro-technics; with an index by O. Salle, Ph.D. London, Trübner & Co., 1883. 12 + 203 p. 8°.

"Compiled for the Gr. Internat. Elec. Exhibition at Vienna, 1883; is the first and complete book of reference for the literature of the electric sciences, 1860-83."

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FAN AND PARASOL. Bibliographie de l'éventail et de l'ombrelle. Paris, Librairie du Bibliophile, 1883. 8°. (477 copies.)

FENCING. E. Castle's "Schools and masters of fence, London, Bell, 1884," 304 p., 4°, contains a bibliography.

FOLK-LORE. Vinson. Bibliographie du folk-lore basque (fin). (In *Revue de linguistique*, v. 17, 1884.)

FRANCE. BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue des dissertations et écrits académiques provenant des échanges avec les universités étrangères et reçu par la Bibliothèque Nationale en 1882. Paris, Klincksieck, 1884. 100 p. 8°.

— **MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE ET DES COLONIES.** Catalogue par ordre géographique des cartes, plans, vues de côtes, mémoires, instructions nautiques, etc., qui composent l'Hydrographie française. Paris, Challamel aîné, 1884. 56 p. 8°. (40 copies.)

— Ulysse, Robert. État des catalogues des bibliothèques publiques de France. Lille, Imp. Danel, 1885. 27 p. 8°.

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR. Julius Petzholdt. Uebersicht der neueren Literatur über den deutsch-französischen Krieg, 1870-1. (In *N. Anzeiger*, Mar.-Apr., 1885, p. 82-111.)

"Continued from *N. Ans.* 1880, p. 94. We welcome this long bibliography as a sign that the new management of the *Anzeiger* will abandon its practice of dealing out bibliographies in little, unsatisfactory, provoking fragments." — *L. j.*, May, '85, p. 114.

FREIBERG. Heydenreich. Bibliographisches Repertorium über die Geschichte der Stadt Freiberg und ihres Berg- u. Hüttenwesens. Freiberg i. Sachs., Craz u. Gerlach in Comm. 11 + 128 p. 8°.

GENÈVE, UNIVERSITÉ DE. Docs. pour servir à l'hist. de l'Université, 3: Catal. des ouvrages, articles et mém. pub. par les professeurs. Genève, Georg, 1883. 112 p. 8°.

GÉOGRAPHY. Vivien de Saint Martin's Nouveau dictionnaire de géographie universelle, tome 2 (D-J), Paris, Hachette et Cie., 1884, 1016 p., 4°, contains bibliographical information.

GEOLOGY. G. Dewalque. Catalogue des ouvrages de géologie, de minéralogie, et de paléontologie. Liège, Vaillant-Carmanne, 1885. 8°.

GERMAN HISTORY. F. C. Dahlmann. Quellenkunde zur deutschen Geschichte. 5. Aufl. neu zusammengestellt v. G. Waitz. 3. Aufl., Göt., Dietrich, 1883. 20 + 341 p. 8°.

GERMAN LITERATURE. E. Weller. Repertorium typographicum; die deutsche Liter-

atur im ersten Viertel des 16. Jahrh. 2. Suppl. Nordlingen, Beck, 1884.

GROTIUS. H. Com. Rogge. Bibliotheca Grotiana; Hug. Grotii operum descr. bibliog. [Pars I.] Hag. Com., Nijhof, 1883. 10 + 76 p. 8°.

With a Dutch title also.

GROTON (MASS.) P.L. Catalogue. Groton, 1885. 192 p. O.

Author and title. L. cont. 4,000 vols. and circulates 10,000 vols. per year.

HAMBURG. Hans Schröder. Lexikon der hamburgischen Schriftsteller bis zur Gegenwart, begründet von Schröder, fortgesetzt von A. H. Kellinghusen. Bd. 8: Westphalen-Zylius. Hamburg, 1883. 2 l. + 258 p. 8°.

The work, which contains 4,573 nos., was begun 34 yrs. ago. A suppl. is in preparation.

HENRY V. Le comte de Chambord. Bibliographie des écrits dont Henri a été l'objet. (In *Polybiblion*, p. 260-76.)

From 1820 to 1839. To be continued.

INCUNABULA. A. Germain. Notice sur un recueil d'incunables de la Bibliothèque de Montpellier. Montp., 1884. 28 p. 4°.

— Paul Parfouru, archiviste du Gers. Catalogue des incunables de la Bibliothèque d'Auch. Auch. imp. Cocharaux frères, 1885. 20 p. 8°.

INDEX SOC. Index of obituary notices for 1881 [not complete]. London, 1883. 7 + 103 p. Sq. O.

IRELAND. National L. Suppl. catalogues of books, by author, title, subject, and class, added during 1880. Dublin, n. d. 11 + 455 p. O. [Has 9 pages of explanation.]

ITALY. MINISTERO DE AGRIC., INDUST., E COMMERCIO. Saggio di bibliografia statistica italiana. Roma, 1883. 14 + 150 p. 8°.

JEWS. Joseph Jacobs. The Jewish question, 1875-83; bibliog. hand-list. (In *Trübner's lit. record*, 4: 69-72.)

JOURNALISTS. W: M. Griswold. Directory of writers for the literary press in the U.S. Bangor, Me., 1884. 24 p. O.

JUVENILE LITERATURE. Ratgeber f. Eltern, Lehrer, u. Bibliotheksvorstände bei der Aus-

wahl von Jugendschriften. Frankfurt a. M., 1883. 4 + 67 p. 8°.

— Dietrich Theden. Führer durch d. Jugendliteratur; Grundsätze z. Beurtheilung d. deutschen Jugendliteratur, Winke für Gründung, Einrichtung, u. Fortführung einschlägiger Bibliotheken, u. Verzeichniss empfehlenswerther Schriften, für Eltern, Erzieher u. Bibliothekare; mit einem Vorwort v. Dr. J. Chr. Gottlob Schuman. Hamburg, B. S. Berendsohn, 1883. 8 + 78 p. O.

KANT. Bibliographie des Jahres 1883 mit Nachträgen zu früheren Jahren. Königsberg, F. Beyer, 1885. 7 p. 8°.

KING, G: Gordon, Library of. Jos. Allen Nolan. Newport, R.I., 1885. 2 v. [7] + 432; 8 + [1] + 327 p. Q. 200 copies.

LANDAU, Horace de. Catalogue des livres ms. et imprimés comp. la bibliothèque de Franz Roediger. Florence, 1885. 590 p. 8°. 100 copies.

LAW. Bibliographie des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'à 14 nov. 1884, classé dans l'ordre des codes avec table alph. des matières, et des noms des auteurs. Paris, Marchall, Billard, & Co., 1884. 116 p. 8°.

— Bibliotheca juridica: systematisches Verzeichniss der neueren u. gebräuchlicheren auf dem Gebiete der Staats- u. Rechtswissenschaft erschienenen Lehrbücher, Compendien, Gesetzbücher, Commentare, etc. Lpz., Rossberg, 1885. 12 + 67 p. 8°.

— Birkmeyer. Zusammenstellung der gesammten bis jetzt zu Reichs-Civilprocessordnung erschienenen Literatur, geordnet nach der Reihenfolge der Gesetzes-Paragraphen. (In *Beitr. z. Erläut. d. deutsch. Rechts*, 1884, p. 179-241.)

— Systematisches Verzeichniss der neueren u. gebräuchlicheren auf dem Gebiete u. Rechtswissenschaft erschienenen Lehrbücher, Compendien, Gesetzbücher, Commentare, etc. Lpz., 1884. 8°. 11 + 12 + 67 p.

LAWRENCE (MASS.) P.L. Catalogue; supplement, 1873-83. L., 1883. 985 p. O.

Dict.; short titles; imprints carefully made.

LEESER L. Catalogue of the L.L.: comp. by Cyrus Adler, A.B. Phil., 1883. [4] + 65 p. 8°.

LEYDEN UNIVERSITY. Catalogue des livres

chinois qui trouvent dans la bibliothèque; [par le Prof. G. Schlegel]. Leide, E. J. Brill, 1883. 27 p. 1. O.

— E. Peacock. Index to English speaking students who have graduated at L. U. Lond., Index Soc., 1883. 6 + 107 p. sq. O.

LIBRARIES. Gust. Becker. Catalogi bibliothecarum antiqui. I. Catalogi saeculo XIII vetustiores. II. Catalogus catalogorum posterioris aetatis. Bonnae, Cohen & Sohn, 1885. 4 + 329 p. 8.

— Catalogue à consulter pour l'organisation et la direction d'une bibliothèque populaire destinée à des lectures adultes, précédé d'une notice explicative sur le catalogue et de renseignements sur l'organisation d'une bibliothèque. Paris, Chaix, 1883. 160 p. 8°.

Apparently a French A.L.A. catalogue.

— Melvil Dewey. Library abbreviations. Bost., Library Bureau [1885]. 8 p. T.

Contains abbreviations; 100 forenames, for headings; for imprints and notes; for book titles; for places of publications; titles, states, etc.; size notation, months, days.

— W: E. Foster, Libn. Providence P.L. Libraries and readers.

— Libraries and schools: select addresses and papers; by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., S. S. Green, R. C. Metcalf, and W. E. Foster.

— J. Brander Matthews. The home library. Appleton's Home Books, No. 11.

— Elliot Stock. Book lover's library. Some of the titles are: How to form a library, How to manage a library, How to arrange a library, How to catalogue a library. H. B. Wheatley, editor. In preparation.

LIÈGE. X. de Theux de Montjardin. Bibliographie liégeoise. Cont.: 1°. les livres imprimés à Liège depuis le 16^e siècle jusqu'à nos jours; 2°. les ouvrages pub. en Belgique et à l'étranger, conc. l'histoire de l'ancienne principauté de Liège et de la province actuelle du même nom. 2^e éd. aug. Brux., 1885. 571 p. 8°.

LITERATURE, History of. Ant. Laporte. Bibliographie contemporaine; histoire littéraire du XIX^e siècle; manuel critique et raisonné; supplément de Brunet, de Quérard, de Barbier, etc. Tome 1 (A-Boy). Paris, Laporte, 1885. 8°.

LITURGY. M. Rellechet. Notes sur les livres liturgiques des diocèses d'Autun, Chalon, et

Macon. Paris, H. Champion; Autun, Dejustien, 1883. 12 + 537 p. + 1 l. 8°.

LONDON Catalogue of periodicals, newspapers, and transactions for 1885.

— STATISTICAL SOCIETY. Catalogue, 1884.

LOVE, German. Hugo Hayn. Bibliotheca Germanorum erotica; Verzeichniss der gesammten deutschen erot. Literatur m. Einschluss der Uebersetzgn., nebst Angabe der fremden Originale. 2^e durchaus umgearb., sehr stark verm., durch Beifüg. der Berliner u. Münchener deutschen erot. Bücherschätze bereich. u. m. Antiquar-Preisen vers. Aufl. Leipzig, Unflad, 1885. 4 + 483 p. 9,000 titles.

LUTHER. C. H. Beck. Bibliotheca Lutherana. Nördlingen, 1885. 5 + 185 p. 8°. 1236 nos.

A bookseller's catalog, but of a very large collection, and so carefully made as to remind one of the regretted Paul Trümel's Bibliotheca Americana.

— Reading notes on, by J. Edmands. (From *Merc. Lib'y Bull.* Phila., 1883. 18 p. S.)

LYONS. L. Niepol. Archéologie lyonnaise. Basle, H. Georg, 1884. 2 v. 132, 133 p. 8°.

MADAGASCAR. P. Crémazy. Notice bibliog. sur M. St. Denis (Île de Réunion), imp. Drouhet fils, 1884. 63 p. 8°.

— Essai de bibliog. malgache ou catal. des ouvrages écrits sur Madagascar ou en langue madécasse. (In *Polybiblion*, v. 18, p. 159-163.)

MAIDMENT, Jas., Bibliog. of, 1817-78. By T: G: Stevenson. Edinb., 1883. 55 p. 8°. (100 cop. for private circul.)

MANUSCRIPTS. Otto von Heinemann. Die Handschriften der Herzoglichen Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel; beschreiben von Dr. Otto von Heinemann, herzogl. Oberbibliothekar. I. Abth.: Die Helmstedter Handschriften. I. Wolfenbüttel, Julius Zwissler, 1884. 12 + 380 + [1] front, u. 10 facsimiles. Lex. 8°. N.Y., Stechert.

MAPS. Harvard Univ. Bull. No. 30, continues the list of the Kohl collection of maps, and contains a "Classified index to maps in the Royal Geographical Society's publications," by R. Bliss.

MATHEMATICS. Gustaf Eneström. Bibliotheca mathematica. Stockh., 1884. 123 p. Q.

Pub. in mo. pts. An alphabetical list of new math. books and pphs., and articles in periodicals, and another list of reviews of math. books.

— Cornell Univ. lists., No. 1: Mathematics.

— University of St. Andrews Library. Catalogue of mathematical works. [Compiled by J. M. Anderson.] St. Andrews, 1883. 22 p. 8°.

— Hardy, A. S. Courses of reading on special subjects: mathematics. (In the *Critic*, July 28, Aug. 11, 1883.)

MEDICINE. Allg. deutsche Ausstellung auf dem Gebiete der Hygiene und des Rettungswesens. Verzeichniss der Bücher, u.s.w. Berlin, 1882-3. 14 + 144 p. 8°.

— Baltimore. J: R. Quinan. Medical annals of Baltimore, 1608-1880, including literature. Balt., 1884. 214 + [1] p. + Portrait. O.

— J. S. Billings's Medical bibliography. Balt., 1883, "contains advice to the compilers of medical bibliographies which might profitably be pondered by any bibliographer." *L. j.* 8: 322.

— Dr. Robert Fletcher adds a bibliog. to his "Human proportion in art and anthropometry." Cambridge, Mass., Moses King, 1883. 37 p. O. *L. j.* 8: 323.

— A. Germain. Notice sur un recueil d'incurables de la bibliothèque de la Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier. Montpellier, impr. J. Martel, 1884. 12 p. 4°.

METEOROLOGY. G. Hellman. Repertorium der deutschen Meteorologie. Lpz., Engelmann, 1883. 34 p. + 999 col. + 2 pl. 8°.

METZ, Toul et Verdun. Arthur Benoit. Les bibliophiles, les collectionneurs, et les bibliothèques des monastères des trois évêchés. Nancy, Wiener, 1884. 300 p. 8°.

MEXICO. Alex. D. Anderson's "Mexico from the internal stand-point, N.Y., Brentano, 1884," contains a list of 185 works in English on Mexico's resources, characteristics, and history.

MIDDLE AGES. Ulysse Chevalier. Répertoire des sources historiques du moyen âge. Bio-bibliographie. Tome 1. Paris, Soc. Bibliog., 1883. 20 + 1185 p. 8°.

MONEY. Prof. W. Stanley Jevons's posthumous "Investigations in currency and finance, Lond., Macm., 1884," 44 + 414 p., 8°, has a bibliography of the subject, p. 362-414.

MONKERY. Willibald P. Hauthaler. Literatur-Verzeichniss; Literatur fremder Autoren,

die den [Benedictiner und Cistercienser] Orden betrifft. (In *Studien aus d. Benedict u. dem Cist. Orden*, Jahrg. 6, Heft 1, p. 205-11.)

MONTAUBAN. A. Forestié *neveu*. Récit des troubles de M. (10 mai 1790): bibliog. des écrits rel. à cet événement. Montauban, imp. Forestié, 1883. 100 p. 8°. (100 copies.)

MUSIC. F. Aschersohn. Musikalische Bibliographie. (In *Vierteljahresschr. f. Musikwiss.*, 1. Jahrg. 1. Viertelj.)

— Bibliog. of Eng. writings on music will form an appendix to the "Biographical dic. of musicians," announced by Jas. D. Brown, of Mitchell L., Glasgow.

— Hartford L. As. Bulletin for Apr. [1884] contains a two-page classified list of the works on music in that library.

MUSICAL PERIODICALS. W. Freystätter. Die musikalischen Zeitschriften seit ihrer Entstehung bis zur Gegenwart; chronologisches Verzeichniss der periodischen Schriften über Musik.

MUSSET, Alfred de, Bibliographie des œuvres de, et des ouvrages, gravures, et vignettes qui s'y rapportent. Par Maurice Coulard. Paris, Rouquette, 1883. 24 + 100 p. 8°. Portrait. (320 cop., of which 20 on large pap.)

MYTHOLOGY. Hartford L. Assn's Bulletin for April [1885] has a two-page note on mythology and folk-lore.

NAMES. Ed. Le Héricher's "Glossaire germanique, scandinave, et hébraïque des noms d'hommes. Paris, Maison neuve & Co., 1884," will probably be found useful by cataloguers.

NAMUR. F. D. Doyen. Bibliographie namuroise indiquant les livres impr. à Namur, les ouvrages pub. en Belgique ou à l'étranger par des auteurs namurois ou conc. l'histoire du comté ou de la province actuelle de Namur, suivie d'une liste chronol. et anal. des placards et ordonnances rel. à l'ancien pays de Namur. 1 partie. Namur, 1884. 144 p. 8°.

NETHERLANDS. Brinkman's catalogus der boeken enz. die 1850-82 in Nederland zijn uitgegeven of herdrukt. 1. Aufl. Amst., 1883. p. 1-86. 8°.

— L: D. Petit. Bibliotheek van nederlandse pamfletten. 's Gravenhaag, Nijhoff, 1882-3. 2 v. 11 + 28, 330 p. 4°.

NEW CALEDONIA. Leon Vallée. Essai d'un bibliographie de la Nouvelle Cal. et ses dependances. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1883.

NEW JERSEY. A list of books for the school libraries of. Newark, 1884. 30 p. D.

NEW YORK. Cornell University "Library" for July ('83) contains references on the hist. of Western N.Y.

NEWSPAPERS. N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual; containing a catalogue of American newspapers. Phil. [1884]. 994 p. 8°.

— Die Deutsche Presse, Verzeichniss, *u.s.w.* 1. Bd.: Politische Zeitungen, Amts-, Local-, und Anzeige-blätter. Forbach, Hupfer, 1885. 8 + 280 p. 8°.

— Sell's dictionary of the world's press. Lond., Sell, 1885. 8°. With maps. 1-8.

NORTH EASTON (MASS.) Ames Free Library, Bulletin No. 1: books added, Mar. 1. 1883-Jan. 1, 1884. Boston, 1884. 40 p. O.

NOTARY, Business of. Adam Niemerowski. Bibliografia powszechna notarjatu. Warsaw, 1884. 300 p.

So minute as to include even E. 'About's "Nez d'un notaire."

NOTTINGHAM FREE P. LIBS. Class-list (No. 3) and suppl. of books in the ref. lib'y, with lists of mags. and newspapers. F. Science. J. Potter Briscoe, Pr. Lib'n; J: J. Ogle, As. Lib'n Nott., Jan., 1884. 43 p. O.

NUMISMATICS. G. Cumont. Bibliog. gén. et raisonnée de la numismatique belge. Brux., C. Marquardt, 1885. 12 + 474 p. 8°.

— Same. Paris, Le Soudier, 1884. 8°.

OBELISKS. Enrico Narducci. Saggio di bibliografia degli obelischi. (In *Il Buonarroti*, ser. 3, v. 1, p. 75-9.)

PEABODY INSTITUTE. Catalogue of the library. Part 1: A-C. Balt., 1883. 6 + [2] + 868 p. 1. O. [*L. j.* 8: 167.]

PERIODICALS. Birmingham. Mason Science College has printed a catalog of 6,000 v. of its periodicals and journals and transactions of scientific societies.

PETERMANN'S Geographische Mittheilungen, Classified index to the maps of. R: Bliss, Jr. Cambr., Mass., 1884. 1. O. (In *Harv. Univ. Lib.*, Bibliog. contrib. no. 16.) 1,340 titles.

Mr. B. intends in this way to index the maps in the publications of all the principal geog. societies.

PHILA., LIB. CO. OF. Bulletin, Jan., '85.

Smaller type and longer lines than before and a more liberal insertion of notes. 30 more pages of C: R. Hildburn's Issues of the press in Penn., 1770-76.

PHILOSOPHY, Classification of. C. Renouvier. Esquisse d'une classification systématique des doctrines philosophiques, vol. 1. Paris, G. Fischhaber, 1884. 8°.

PHYSIOLOGY. The Hartford L. Assoc.'s bulletin for Jan., 1885, has a note on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene.

PONTOISE. Leon Thomas. Bibliog. de la ville et du canton de Pontoise. Pontoise, imp. Paris, 1884. 8 + 211 p. fac-sim. 8°.

POOLE'S INDEX. D. Chilovi. Una curiosità bibliografica. (Pages 532-42 of *Nuova Otologia*, 1 agosto, 1883.)

A notice of P.'s Index by the Lib'n of the Marccelliana at Florence. See *Nation*, Feb. 21, '84, p. 169.

P.'s Index has been continued as a supplement to the *Library journal*, and later as a separate quarterly.

PORTUGAL. Innocencio Francisco de Silva. Dictionario bibliographico portuguez, estudos contin. por Brito Aranha. Tome 10 (3 do, supplemento), H. J. Lisboa imp. nac., 1883. 24 + 411 p. 8°.

POULET-MALASSIS, Aug., Bibliog. descriptive et anecdotique des ouvrages écrits et publiés par. Paris, P. Rouquette, 1883. 8°. (100 copies.)

PRINTING, Bibliog. of, with notes and illustrations. E. C. Bigmore and C. W. H. Wyman. Vol. 2: M-S. Lond., B. Quaritch, 1884. 8°. 412 p. 4°.

— H. Klemm. Beschreibender Katalog des bibliographischen Museums. Dresden, Klemm, 1884. 2. Abth. 8 + 509 p. + 4 engravings. 8°.

PRISON LITERATURE. By Walter B. Slater. (In *Bibliographer*, Nov., '84, p. 183-4.)

Additions to W. C. Hazlitt's article in the Aug. no.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, Society for. Library catalogue, 1884. (In their *Proceedings*, Dec., 1884, v. 2, p. 293-315.)

PTOLEMY. Harvard Univ. Bull., Oct., '83, continues the maps in "Petermann's Mittheilungen" and the bibliography of "Ptolemy's Geography," and begins a description of the Kohl collection of early maps belonging to the Dept. of State, by Justin Winsor.

PUBLISHERS' Trade-list annual, 1883. 11th year. N.Y., F. Leypoldt. roy. 8°.

Q.P. INDEXES, by W. M. Griswold. 4th ann. issue, 1884. Bangor, 1885. 57 p. O.

Brief, but useful in cases not covered by Poole.

— Annual for 1883 [W. M. G.], Index to the leading British reviews and magazines for 1882. Bangor, 1884. 40 p. O. No. 16.

— Same. Bangor, Me., Q.P.1., 1885. 36 p. O.

— Griswold, W. M. Table alphabétique générale des matières et des noms des auteurs cont. dans les t. 193-268 de la *Revue des Deux Mondes* et 1-21 de la *Nouvelle revue*. Bangor, Q.P. index, 1883. 25 p. O.

QUARITCH, Bernard. Gen. cat. pt. 2: nat. hist. & science. Pt. 3: Periodicals, journals, and trans. Lond., 1881-3. O.

QUEENSLAND. Lib'y of Parliament. Anal. and class. cat.: by D. O'Donovan. Brisbane, 1883. 8 + [1] + 425 + [4] p. Q.

RAPHAEL. Eug. Müntz. Les historiens et les critiques de Raphael, 1483-1883; essai bibliog. pour servir d'appendice à l'ouvrage de Passavant. Paris, J. Ronan, 1883. 174 p. 8° + portraits.

READING and the mind, with something to read. N.Y., Benziger Bros., 1884. 49 + [1] p. O.

The last 14 p. contain classed lists of books or authors recommended, divided into "Literature of Time," "Literature of Eternity."

REGNIER, Mathurin, Bibliographie de. Par H: Cherrier. Paris, P. Rouquette, 1884. 4 + 56 p. (200 copies.)

REIMS. Tableau des travaux de l'Académie de Reims, 1841-2; répertoire alphabétique des documents inédits, séances et travaux, par H: Javart. Reims, imp. de l'Académie et chez Renart, 1883. 8 + 184 p. 8°.

RICORDI bibliografici. C. R. Biscia. Vol. 1. (Abati-Guinicelli). Livorno, coi tipi di Fr. Vigo, 1885. 8 + 356 p. 8°.

ROME. Vincenzo Forcella. Catalogo dei manoscritti rel. alla storia di Roma che si conservano nella biblioteca Vaticana. Vol. iv. Torino, Roma, Firenze, frat. Bocca, 1885. 296 p. 8°.

ROTHSCHILD, Jas. de. E. Picot Catalogue des livres composant la bibliothèque de feu le

baron James de Rothschild. Tome 1. Paris, 1884. 19 + 671 + [1] p. O. With portrait, 3 fac-similes of binding, and 3 of printing, and many wood-cuts in the text.

SACHEVERELL, Dr. H.: A bibliog. of. By F. Madan, Oxford, 1884. 73 p. Sm. 8°.

— Bibliography of. By E. Solly. (In *Bibliographer*, Feb., 1884, p. 66-72.)

SAVOY. Antonio Manno. Prefazione alla bibliografia storica degli stati della monarchia di Savoia compilata da A. Manno e V. Promis, e pubblicata per cure della R. Deputazione di storia patria. Torino, 1884. 35 p. 4°.

SCANDINAVIA. Thorvald Solberg. Bibliog. of the important books in the Eng. lang. relating to the S. countries, w. Eng. trs. of the most important mag. arts. and a few titles rel. to the S. languages and mythology. (Pages 413-500 of Horn, F: Winkel, Hist. of the lit. of the Scand. north, tr. by R. B. Anderson. Chic., Griggs, 1884 [1883]. O.)

SHAKESPEARE. College of New Jersey. Index or subject-catalogue: W: Shakespeare. n. p., [1884]. 10 p.

"Strictly a subject-catalogue, *i.e.*, includes only the works about S. Thoroughly and carefully made. Would have been easier to consult if a prospectus of the classification had been prefixed." — *L. J.*

SICILY. Giuseppe M. Mira. Bibliografia siciliana. Vol. 3, fasc. 26. Palermo, 1884. 441 + 84 p. 4°. From Urbanus to the end.

SLAVERY. Cornell Univ. "Library," Jan., 1884, contains a list of anti-slavery periodicals in the collection of anti-slavery books given by S: J. May in 1870, and a list of the tracts, mostly anonymous, of the Amer. Anti-Slavery Soc., with the authors' names.

SOAVE, Francesco, Saggio di una bibliografia di. (In *Bolletino stor. della Svizzera ital.*, Dec., 1884.)

SOUTHBRIDGE (MASS.) P. L. Supplementary catalogue. No. 2. Bost., 1884. 128 p. O.

SPAIN. M. Torres-Campos. Bibliografia española contemporánea del derecho y de la política 1800-1880, con tres apéndices rel. á la bibliog. extranjera sobre el derecho español, á la hisp.-americana, y á la portug.-brasileña. Madrid, 1883. 288 p. 4°.

STOCKHOLM. Koneligt Biblioteket. Catalogue de la bibliothèque japonaise de Norden-

skiöld, coord., rev., ann., et pub. par Léon de Rosny, et préc. d'une introd. par le marq. d'Hervey de Saint-Denys. Paris, 1883. 24 + 359 p. 1. O.

SUDAN LITERATURE. Philippe Paulitschke. Die Sudänländer nach dem gegenwärtigen Stande der Kenntniss. Freiburg i. Br., Herder, 1885. 12 + 311 p. 8°.

Pages 280-311 contain a complete bibliography of the later Sudan literature.

SUGAR-CANE, A bibliography of the; by H. Ling Roth. (In preparation, June, 1885.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY, The; by A. E. Dunning. 16°.

Treats of the hist., object, authorship, selection, use, distribution and power of the library."—*The Congregationalist*.

SWIFT, Jona., Notes for a bibliog. of; by Stanley Lane Poole. (Pages 160-171 of *Bibliographer*, Nov. '84.)

SWINBURNE, The bibliography of: a bibliog. list in chronol. order of the published verse and prose of A. C. Swinburne (1857-83); by R. H. Shepherd. London, G: Redway, 1883. 40 p. 8°. Privately printed.

THEOLOGY. Max Heimbucher. Die Bibliothek des Priesters; praktische Winke für deren Anlage und Erweiterung, mit besond. Berücksichtigung der neueren theol. Literatur. Regensburg, Manz, 1885. 8 + 140 p. 8°.

TORRINGTON (CONN.) L. ASSOC. Suppl. No. 4 to the Catalogue [G: W. Cole]. March, Torr., 1885. 18 p. O.

TURGENIEF. Bibliography. (In *Lit. W.* (Bost.), Sept. 22, 1883, p. 304, 5.)

UNITED STATES gov. publications, List of, pub. monthly by Messrs. Jas. Anglim & Co., of Washington, D.C., and quarterly by *Publishers' Weekly*.

— John H. Hickcox publishes a monthly catalogue of U.S. gov. publications. Vol. 1. Wash., 1885.

VALLARDI. Catalogo delle opere araldiche, genealog., biogr., e storiche ms. e stampate componente l'archivio Vallardi. 2a ed. Milano, 1884. 27 p. 8°.

VERONESE, Guarino, e il suo epistolario

edito e inedito. Indice alfabetico delle lettere e biografia tratta da essa. Di Remigio Sabbadini. Salerno, 1885. 82 p. 8°.

VIOLIN, Bibliography of the; by E: Heron Allen. (Pages 329-343 of *his Violin-makers*, Lond., 1884. O.)

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VOLTAIRE: Bibliographie de ses œuvres. Par G. Bengesco. Tom. 2. Paris, Didier, 1885. 8°.

VOSGES. Haillant. Bibliographie vosgienne de l'année 1883, ou catalogue méthodique et raisonné des pub. sur les Vosges. Paris, Lechevalier, 1884. 88 p. 8°.

463 nos., of which 22 are on Jeanne d'Arc.

WAR, Art of. E. Baldamus. Die Erscheinungen der deutschen Literatur auf dem Gebiete der Kriegswissenschaft und Pferdekunde, 1880-4. Lpz., 1885. 8°.

WEBSTER, D. C: H: Hale. Bibliog. Websteriana: publications occasioned by the death of D. Webster. n. p., n. d. 4 p. 1. O.

Extr. from the Bull. of the Merc. Lib., Phila., July, 1883.

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WINDSOR (VT.) L. ASSOC. Short catalog, with an account of the organization and the rules, Dec., 1883. Windsor, 1883. 57 + [1] p. O. Dewey system.

WORCESTER (MASS.) FREE P.L. Catalogue of the circulating dept. and of a portion of the intermediate dept. Worc., 1884. 1,392 p. O.

WORCESTER (MASS.) SECOND PARISH S.S. L. Catalogue [prepared by Miss E. W. Sargent]. Worcester, 1884. 62 p. D.

* A first-rate piece of work. The selection of books is a very choice one also. Miss Sargent has read all the books and keeps herself well informed regarding the children's books. — S: S.G.

YELLOWSTONE NAT. PARK. Dr. A. B. Peale. Bibliog. (*In his Report on park.*) [1883?]

ZSCHOKKE, R. Sauerländer. H: Zschokke Ausstellung. Catalog. Aarau, Sauerländer, 1884. 36 p. 8°.

SPIRAL LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

BY EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON.

SO far as I know, no special attention has as yet been drawn to what I consider the most important subject connected with library management, namely, *library economics*, established on a thoroughly sound basis. When we glance over the history of the old large libraries of Europe we find that the lesson it teaches us comes pretty much to this: they have gone through the successive stages of, in the first instance, accommodation in a complex of chambers provided without plan according to a rising exigency, until want of premises precluded all further external expanse; in the second, of internal accumulation and crowding-in of auxiliary furniture for storage of books; thirdly, concurrently with this, of constantly impaired lights within the buildings, ever-increasing confusion, arrears, and, finally, a deadlock, out of which the authorities found one escape only possible, namely, by way of building a new library regardless of cost. All the treasure expended on such a library during the period of its plethora is simply thrown away; since rarely, if ever, the furniture of an old library will serve any purpose in the new. Yet the new library has invariably been built in such a manner as to render inevitable the repetition of the history of the old. The real reason of this lies partly in the tradition handed down from the times when libraries were small and their growth was slow; when it was considered above all things essential that the librarian should be a *learned* man, and do nothing as librarian; partly in want of attention on the part of librarians and governing bodies to the prospective wants of libraries under the changed conditions which the modern state of literary productivity has brought about. What with the aid of the copyright, and a variety of other causes, libraries increase now at a rate incomparably more rapid than ever heretofore. Consequently, with a view to being prepared for future emergencies, the modern library must

keep a statistical account of the space it yearly loses to its accessions, and of the space still left at its disposal for the coming ones during a practically unlimited future. Everything tends to show that, as years roll on, all large public libraries must increase at a rapidly progressive rate. This being so it becomes incumbent on librarians and governing bodies to take measures which will enable the institution to meet the consequences of its constitution in the most economical manner — in fact, to be once for all established on a plan by which it may with uninterrupted order receive its accessions through a period amounting to an endless future. This involves, of course, in the first instance, that the library should be so erected from the beginning that its structure may readily expand with its internal increase; secondly, that a space of ground should be secured for it from the first large enough to allow this expanse to go on for a practically unlimited time. On these considerations I conceived the design for the library of the future, which I published in the London "Athenæum" on the 27th of last February. The architectural expression given to my idea is due to my friend, Mr. Wm. Fawcett, M.A., of Cambridge. The further, more detailed, specifications to my friend Mr. A. Waterhouse, the great London architect.

The nucleus of the building is a circular reading-room, intended for a reference library, terminating upwards in a dome. It may be lighted either from the dome itself, or from tall vertical windows immediately under the dome. The height of the wall would necessarily be determined by the diameter of this room, but, of course, would always rise considerably above the walls of the library proper. By eight diametrical passages communication is secured with the rest of the library; and should the distance between these passages be found to increase to an inconvenient extent as the library expands, the sections between them

could easily be subdivided by intermediate passages. This necessity, however, would only arise when the library was very far advanced in growth. By these passages all parts of the library would be brought within an equal distance from the centre, a distance which, as will be shown hereafter, would never exceed, say, 210 feet.

Round this room I propose to build the rest of the library in a spiral fashion, as shown in the design, the first spiral beginning, say, at a distance of 10 feet from the reading-room wall, and completing its turn at a distance of 24 feet outside its starting-point. From the point where this excentric spiral completes itself the continuation of the spiral is meant to be parallel, so that all the circles, after the completion of the first, shall have a uniform width of 24 feet, each exterior wall thus running parallel to the interior. The height of the spiral walls is a matter of option, of course, but the higher they are, the less rapidly the library will occupy its ground. I think 30 feet will be found, on the whole, most convenient. The spiral passages I propose to light from the top, by means of vertical skylights introduced immediately under the roof. The roof itself I consider most important should be made absolutely fire-proof. To both sides of the walls of the spirals — with the exception of the first spiral¹ — I propose to fix at right angles strong bookcases, say 1½ feet thick, 10 feet deep, and of the same height as the wall itself,² at a distance of 6 feet from each other, so as to allow a perfectly free working space in the alcoves formed between each pair of them. The width of the spiral corridors being 24 feet, a passage 4 feet wide would thus be left along the centre of the floor, which, presumably, would answer every purpose. Along the spiral walls, at a distance of 10 feet, and round every bookcase, I propose to run two light horizontal gal-

leries, whereby, and through the means of easily portable hand-ladders, or other contrivances, access would be obtained to all parts of the walls and the bookcases. The reason why I propose to carry the bookcases to this height is, that they afford such an immensely increased accommodation for book-storage, as the subjoined calculation of the surface measure of the library clearly shows.

Although I have given to the proposed library the form of an Archimedean spiral, there are several other forms which might be adopted, though, hardly, I think, to the same advantage. Instead of an Archimedean spiral the concentric circle might be used. But, as the frame of the building is meant to be an expression of the system adopted for the storage of the books, — what system, matters not, — an unbroken continuation of a once begun circle would be found to answer the purpose better than any other contrivance. A square or a polygonic building could also be made to answer the main purpose, namely, that of perpetual expansion, but all corners constitute a drawback to the full utilization of the internal space, and would cause additional expense in disturbing the uniformity of the standard of bookcases and shelves. All things considered I think the spiral arrangement will be found the most advantageous.

From the foregoing remarks it will be gathered that before a library of this description is started a ground sufficient for all time should be secured. I calculate that a square plot of ground measuring about four acres — rather over than under — would suffice, practically, for all time. To make this clear, I add here some calculations for the guidance of those who might entertain the idea of carrying out this scheme.

Four acres of ground forming a perfect square would measure each way 417 feet. Now, supposing we want to know how many spiral walls 2 feet in thickness distanced by 24 feet such a space of ground would accommodate, we should want to know first of what diameter the reading-room is to be. For the convenience of those who want to study my plan, I will suppose a library with a reading-room of 50, another with one of 60, a third

¹ In the original design bookcases are indicated in the first spiral; but Mr. Waterhouse has shown that the first spiral might be used with advantage for purposes which would not allow of bookcases being employed there.

² In Mr. Waterhouse's design the form of the bookcases does not tally with this description; but I am now convinced that the most economic way is to carry the bookcases with an even depth of 10 feet up to the full height of the wall.

with one of 70, a fourth with one of 80, a fifth with one of 90, feet diameter. Then, if D = diameter of reading-room in feet, and n = the number of right angles through which the spiral turns from B, the extreme diameter is

$$13(n+1)+D.$$

Assuming, therefore, that the extreme diameter of the spiral must equal the side of the ground, we have

$$13(n+1) + D = 417,$$

or

$$n = \frac{404 - D}{13}$$

which general formula can be applied to any value of D. Applying it to this scheme we obtain the following results:—

1. If $D = 50$, then $n = 27\frac{1}{2}$ right angles; giving seven complete spirals from B_1 , less $67\frac{1}{2}$.

2. If $D = 60$, $n = 26\frac{1}{2}$ right angles; giving $6\frac{1}{2}$ full spirals $+ 45^\circ$.

3. If $D = 70$, $n = 25\frac{1}{2}$ right angles; giving $6\frac{1}{2}$ spirals, less $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

4. If $D = 80$, $n = 25$ right angles; giving 64 full spirals.

5. If $D = 90$, $n = 24\frac{1}{2}$ right angles; giving six full spirals + $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

Having now ascertained the number of spirals which the ground will accommodate, it is important to know the length of the various walls. This will be seen at a glance from the subjoined table:—

[illegible]

In order now to form an approximate estimate of the capacity of this library for book accommodation, the subjoined calculation, which I have not thought necessary to carry further than to the sixth spiral, will furnish an accurate guide, when it is borne in mind to deduct from each separate total a certain small percentage for the waste caused by doors and the thickness of the shelves. From that table, by the aid of which the capacity of any library may be calculated, it will be seen that the proposed library will eventually hold, on an average, about 10,000,000 books, which, I presume, though we can never be certain what the future has in store, will practically suffice for all time.

¹ i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ of spiral passage + $\frac{1}{2}$ of thickness of wall.

¹For these foregoing calculations I am indebted to my friend, Mr. W. J. Ibbetson, of Clare College, Cambridge.

Internal diameter of reading-room, in feet	50	60	70	80	90
Length of reading-room wall, internal measurement, in feet	157	189	220	251	283
Square measurement, in feet, of internal surface of reading-room wall, say 40 feet high	6,280	7,560	8,800	10,040	11,320
Extent of reading-room library, allowing 10 vols. to a square foot	62,800	75,600	88,000	100,400	113,200
Length of reading-room wall, external measurement, in feet	170	201	233	264	295
Height of the same for book storage 30 feet, square measure in feet therefor	5,100	6,030	6,990	7,920	8,850
Book accommodation on this surface, at 10 vols. per square foot	51,000	60,300	69,900	79,200	88,500
I st SPIRAL. — Length of entire turn (central line; wall 2 feet thick)	322	353	384	416	447
Square measurement of internal surface (30 feet high; no bookcases attached to this side)	9,660	10,590	11,520	12,480	13,410
Number of books accommodated at 10 vols. per square foot	96,600	105,900	115,200	124,800	134,100
Number of bookcases attached to external side of this wall, six feet apart, each case 1½ feet thick	43	47	51	55	60
Leaving wall-space for book-storage after deducting 1½ feet for each case	258	283	308	334	359
Square measure of external surface of this wall (30 feet high)	7,740	8,490	9,240	10,020	10,770
Square surface measure of bookcases, 10 feet deep and 30 feet high = 300 X 2 = 600 square feet (both sides)	25,800	28,200	30,600	33,000	36,000
Aggregate surface measure of external side of wall + that of the bookcases attached to it	33,540	36,690	39,840	43,020	46,770
Number of books accommodated, at 10 vols. per square foot	335,400	366,900	398,400	430,200	467,700
II ^d SPIRAL. 1. Length of entire turn	485	516	547	579	610
2. Length of both sides of wall	970	1,032	1,094	1,158	1,220
3. Number of bookcases attached to both sides, six feet apart (each case 1½ feet thick)	129	132	145	154	162
4. Leaving wall space for book accommodation, after deducting 1½ feet for each case	777	826	875	927	977
5. Square measure of surface of both sides of wall (30 feet high)	23,310	24,780	26,250	27,810	29,310
6. Square measure of bookcases (as before)	77,400	79,200	87,000	92,400	97,200
7. Aggregate square surface-measure of II ^d spiral wall + attached bookcases	100,710	103,980	113,250	120,210	126,510
8. Number of books accommodated, at 10 vols. per square foot	1,007,100	1,039,800	1,132,500	1,202,100	1,265,100

III ^d SPIRAL. 1. (same as II, 1)									
2. (s. a. II, 2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. (s. a. II, 3)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4. (s. a. II, 4)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5. (s. a. II, 5)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6. (s. a. II, 6)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7. (s. a. II, 7)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8. (s. a. II, 8)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IV th SPIRAL. 1. (same as II, 1)									
2. (s. a. II, 2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. (s. a. II, 3)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4. (s. a. II, 4)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5. (s. a. II, 5)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6. (s. a. II, 6)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7. (s. a. II, 7)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8. (s. a. II, 8)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
V th SPIRAL. 1. (same as II, 1)									
2. (s. a. II, 2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. (s. a. II, 3)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4. (s. a. II, 4)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5. (s. a. II, 5)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6. (s. a. II, 6)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7. (s. a. II, 7)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8. (s. a. II, 8)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VI th SPIRAL. 1. (same as II, 1)									
2. (s. a. II, 2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. (s. a. II, 3)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4. (s. a. II, 4)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5. (s. a. II, 5)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6. (s. a. II, 6)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7. (s. a. II, 7)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8. (s. a. II, 8)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

648	680	711	742	773
1,296	1,360	1,422	1,484	1,546
— 172	— 181	— 190	— 198	— 206
1,038	1,089	1,142	1,189	1,237
31,140	32,670	33,260	35,670	37,110
— 103,200	— 108,600	— 114,000	— 118,800	— 123,600
134,340	141,270	147,260	154,470	160,710
1,343,400	1,412,700	1,472,600	1,544,700	1,607,100
811	843	874	905	937
1,622	1,686	1,748	1,800	1,874
— 216	— 225	— 233	— 241	— 250
1,298	1,350	1,399	1,449	1,499
38,940	40,500	41,970	43,470	44,970
— 129,600	— 135,000	— 139,800	— 144,600	— 150,000
168,540	175,500	181,770	188,070	194,970
1,685,400	1,755,000	1,817,700	1,880,700	1,949,700
974	1,006	1,037	1,068	1,100
1,948	2,012	2,074	2,136	2,200
— 260	— 268	— 276	— 285	— 293
1,558	1,610	1,660	1,710	1,761
46,740	48,300	49,800	51,300	52,830
— 156,000	— 160,800	— 165,600	— 171,000	— 175,800
202,740	209,100	215,400	222,300	228,630
2,027,400	2,091,000	2,154,000	2,223,000	2,286,300
1,138	1,170	1,200	1,232	1,263
2,276	2,340	2,400	2,464	2,526
— 303	— 312	— 320	— 328	— 336
1,822	1,872	1,920	1,972	2,022
54,660	56,160	57,600	59,160	60,660
— 181,800	— 187,200	— 192,000	— 196,800	— 201,600
236,460	243,360	249,600	255,960	262,260
2,364,600	2,433,600	2,496,000	2,559,600	2,622,600

TOTALS:—1. Reading-room library	62,800	75,600	88,000	100,400	113,200
2. Outside of reading-room wall do.	51,000	60,300	69,900	79,200	88,500
3. Inside of 1 st spiral	96,600	105,900	115,200	124,800	134,100
4. Outside 1 st spiral	335,400	366,900	398,400	430,200	467,700
5. 2 nd spiral	1,007,100	1,039,800	1,132,500	1,202,100	1,265,100
6. 3 rd spiral	1,343,400	1,412,700	1,472,600	1,544,700	1,607,100
7. 4 th spiral	1,685,400	1,755,000	1,817,700	1,880,700	1,949,700
8. 5 th spiral	2,027,400	2,091,000	2,154,000	2,223,000	2,286,300
9. 6 th spiral	2,364,600	2,433,600	2,496,000	2,559,600	2,622,600
GRAND TOTAL	8,973,700	9,340,800	9,744,300	10,144,700	10,534,300

It is evident that a library built on this plan must be the most economic of all conceivable libraries. Internal order is secured from the beginning; the enormous waste of time and treasure now involved in perpetual alterations and changes will all be saved. And when an addition is wanted only a certain prolongation of one wall roofed to its parallel and fitted with its bookcases is needed. Calculating the length of the whole wall at, say, 7,000 feet, and allowing the library a period of 1,000 years to cover its space, it would have to pay, a year, the building cost of 7 feet of wall. One very great item of saving, as compared with existing libraries, is effected in both sides of each wall, except the bounding wall, being utilized for book storage, with no waste caused by window-space. Of course the expense of the ground will always be heavy to begin with, but, spread over the long lease of existence thereby secured to the library, it will always really form but an evanescent item in its expenditure. I cannot but think that any library built on this plan must, under sensible management, inaugurate a new era of order, system, and sound economy in the constitution of libraries throughout the world.

I subjoin Mr. Waterhouse's specifications, observing only that at the time they were made I had not decided on the close position to each other of the bookcases, which I now think is essential. At that time they were merely indicated as shown in the original design enclosed.

Want of leisure has unfortunately prevented my treating the subject as exhaustively as it deserves.

APPENDIX.

LONDON, 14 January, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—The accompanying drawings have been made with a view of working out your scheme for a spiral library, though Drawing No. 2 is a modification of your plan, and consists of a number of concentric circles or parts of circles round the central dome. Practically, it seems very much to answer the same purposes as the spiral plan, and to be somewhat less expensive.

Fig.1

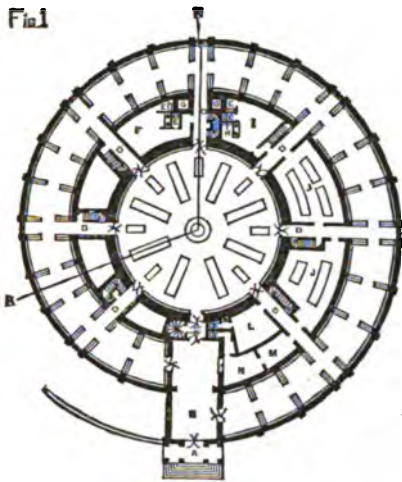


FIG. 1. GROUND FLOOR.

A, Porch. B, Vestibule. C, Lobby. D, Corridors. E, Water-closets. F, Ladies' cloak and retiring rooms. I, Gentlemen's retiring-rooms. J, Room for special research. L, Librarian's room. M, Spare room. N, Porter, and hats and coats. In the centre is an air-shaft.

Fig.2

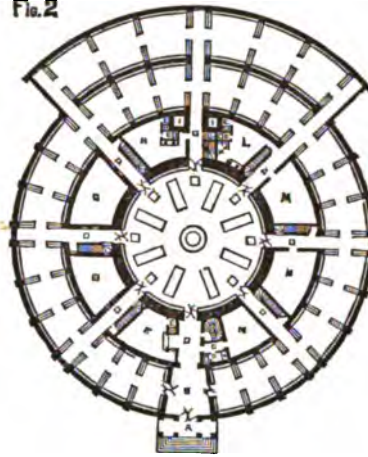


FIG. 2. CIRCULAR SCHEME.

Showing how extension is provided for. The central dome sixty feet in diameter. A, Porch. B, Vestibule. C, Lobby. D, Corridors. E, Water-closets and lavatory. F, Porter, and hats and coats. G, Areas. H, Cloak and retiring rooms for ladies. I, Smoke and ventilation. L, Retiring-rooms for gentlemen. M, Rooms for special research. N, Librarian's room.

Fig.3.

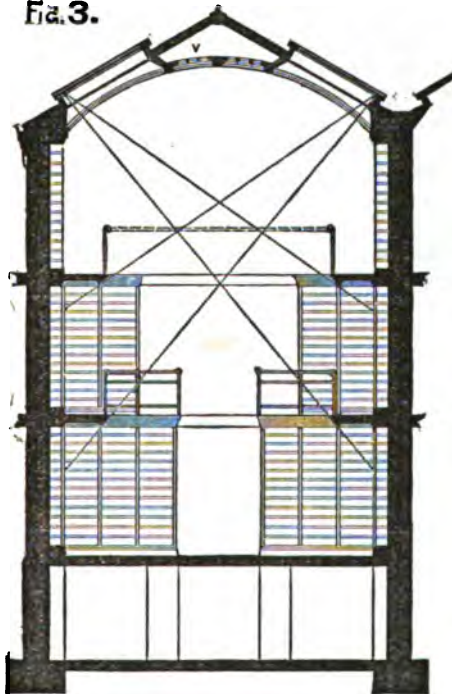


FIG. 3. BOOK-ZONE.

Twenty-four feet wide and thirty feet high, with a double gallery. V, Shaft for ventilation.

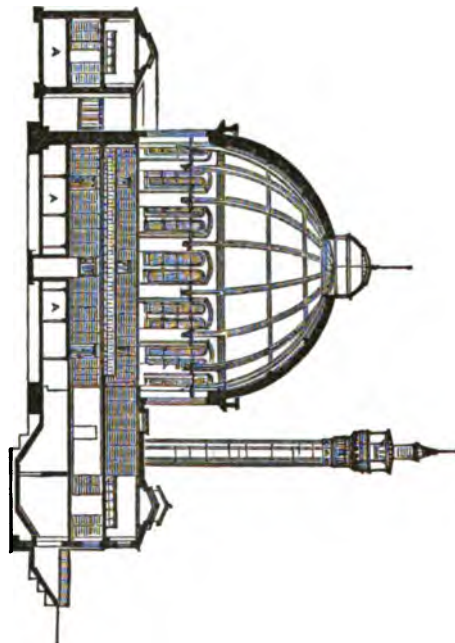


FIG. 4. SECTION ON LINE KK.

A, Warm air.

In the spiral plan, illustrated by Drawings 1, 3, 4, 5, I have shown a dome 70 feet in diameter (whereas in the concentric plan there is a dome 60 feet in diameter). It will be seen that the commencement of the spiral is devoted to three large areas for the supply of fresh air to the building, and then to retiring-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, which it is essential should be as near the reading-room as possible. If it were determined to have the heating apparatus below the building, the chimney or chimneys of the apparatus might pass up in the corners of these retiring-rooms, and so secure, by means of an outer casing around the smoke-flue, their perfect ventilation. Beyond the retiring-rooms, as the spiral widens, we get two rooms which might either be used as parts of the library proper, or as rooms for special research. On the plan I have shown them devoted to the latter purpose, and have not calculated that they hold any books. Again, beyond these rooms, between them and the main entrance, comes a room for the librarian, a spare room for his use or for the porter, whose room adjoins, where he can command the entrance and exit of every visitor.

On the left-hand side of the entrance, opposite the porter's room, the library proper begins where the spiral commences its uniform width of 20 feet between the walls.

Where each of the eight radial corridors starts from the central dome is situated a staircase leading to the gallery-floor, so that there should be no waste of time or energy in reaching any particular point in the gallery system.

The basement plan [omitted] shows the substructure which would be desirable, in my opinion, to keep the library thoroughly dry and well aired, and to supply its ever increasing coil with the necessary amount of fresh air, which must be brought from the internal areas into the substructure, and there warmed and distributed.¹ In the very centre of the dome I should propose a large fresh-air inlet, surrounded by a table, as at the Radcliffe in Oxford, only in this case it could be much more efficiently done.

With regard to the accommodation, it will be observed that Plan No. 2 has a dome 60 feet

in diameter, which would contain 25,739 volumes, in bookcases of two heights, against the walls, whereas the library proper, in the one ring shown upon the plan, and the portion of the ring on the side opposite the entrance, including the radial passages on the first floor, would contain 252,223 volumes, giving a total of 277,962 volumes, exclusive of any books in the rooms for special research. I suppose this building could be erected for £25,500, not including fittings.

The spiral No. 1, in its 70-foot dome, would contain 31,199 volumes against the walls. The spiral library (and the radial passages on the first floor) surrounding it would contain 198,727 volumes, giving a total of 229,926 volumes; the whole costing about £28,300.

It may be worthy of remark that if we were to occupy the two rooms for special research, with books round the four sides and a gallery, we should add accommodation for 33,280 volumes, making a total of 263,206; while, if the spiral were continued two twists more, it would give room for 538,824 additional volumes, at an extra cost of about £28,000.

This would give a library containing upwards of 800,000 volumes at a cost of about £56,000, on a plot of land measuring about 250 feet in one direction, and about 260 feet in another; that is, an acre and a half.

In conclusion, I have thought your scheme over very carefully, and I believe it to be thoroughly practical as well as very ingenious; and, for the accommodation it offers, very inexpensive.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED WATERHOUSE.

LONDON, 15th Feb., 1886.

MY DEAR SIR:—With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I send you two diagrams, one showing a section through the book-spiral or zone of the present width (20 feet) raised the height of an additional gallery to 30 feet; and the other shown as widened 4 feet, of the same height. You will see that the latter gives us a much better proportion.¹

If the zones or spirals were raised the extra

¹ The heating apparatus is put under the section outside of F (in Fig. 1), and the coal-cellar under the section outside of L.

¹ This is the only one here given.

height, and the additional gallery interposed, the cost of the spirals would be 25% less, in proportion to the number of books they contain, than in the first sketch, though it might involve the raising of the central dome to a certain ex-

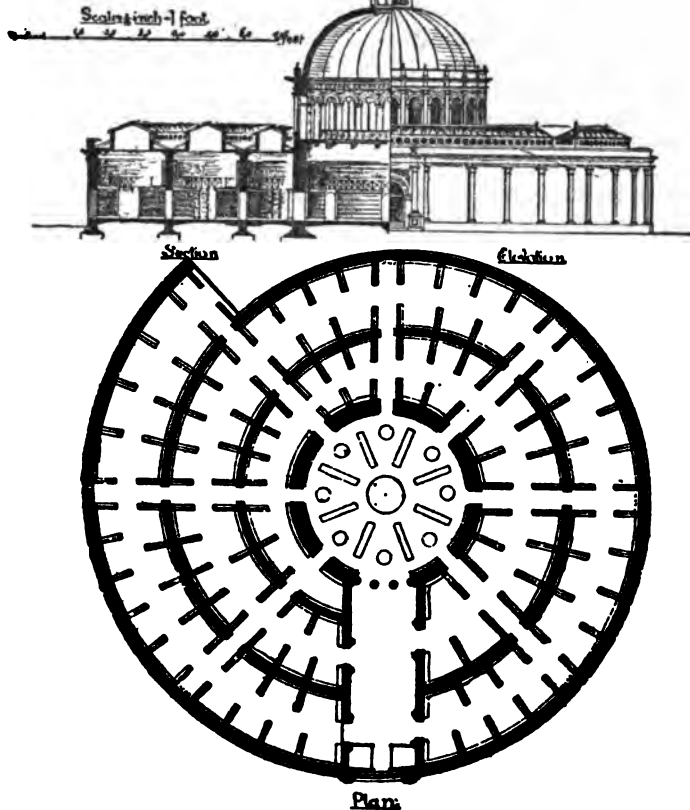
tent. The walls would be sufficiently stable if raised to 30 feet.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

ALFRED WATERHOUSE.

Design for a Library



¹ This design does not pretend to be more than a general indication of the general principle on which in future I maintain all large and rapidly increasing libraries must be built,—the principle of easy self-expansion. Thus the arrangement of the bookcases in the design does only vaguely represent what is calculated in the paper.

It will be observed that in the elevation of the design there is a radial cutting of the roof represented. By inadvertence I omitted in the paper to explain that I meant the roof to be cut through down to the wall at any convenient radial points, in order to allow accumulating snow to be easily carted over the wall.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

GERMANIA HALL, PUBLIC LIBRARY BLOCK, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, JULY 7-10.

FIRST SESSION.

(JULY 7, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.)

WILLIAM F. POOLE, LL.D., President, called the meeting to order at 2.50 P.M., and introduced Hon. EMIL WALLBER, Mayor of Milwaukee, who, in a few words, bade the librarians a cordial welcome to Milwaukee, assuring them of the hospitality and good-will of its citizens. The meeting, he said, could not compare in numbers with the coming musical festival, but its mission was fully as important.

Gen. H. C. HOBART, President of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, being introduced in behalf of the Board, extended a welcome. He said that Milwaukeeans considered their city one of the most beautiful in the country. The nature of the population is very complex, but is rapidly becoming American in its character. Yielding the palm of commercial enterprise to Chicago, Milwaukee is principally a manufacturing town. Objecting to the name "Cream City," which it derives from its cream-colored brick, he suggested that "Crescent City," would be a more appropriate name for this Constantinople of the West. "The charter of the Milwaukee Public Library," he said, "is one of the best in the country, as it removes the control of the institution beyond any political party. [Applause.] The common council cannot meddle with it. If there were no other librarians here I would say, too, that Mr. Linderfelt here is the best librarian in the country; and, if Mr. Linderfelt was not here, I would say that his assistant is superior to himself."

President POOLE, responding to the addresses of welcome, said:—

In behalf of the members of the Association I beg to thank Your Honor the Mayor, and General Hobart, for your very cordial addresses of welcome. On your invitation we come to this city to hold our annual conference in behalf of the library interests of the country. We have among our number representatives of this important interest from every Northern

State from Maine to Kansas, and also from the District of Columbia; but it is a strange fact, and one to be regretted, that no delegate appears from a State south of Mason and Dixon's line. Although, with most of us, this is our first visit to Milwaukee, we feel already assured that we are among friends who fully sympathize with us in the objects of our meeting. You will not find it necessary, Mr. Mayor, to increase your police force on account of our presence in your city. We are peaceable and inoffensive folk. We are neither communists nor anarchists; although we are all knights of labor in the sense that we find it healthful to labor nights. Most of us regard sixteen hours as an honest day's work; but we never boycott a man, or quarrel with him, if he wants to work eighteen hours. In the matter of hospitalities, which you so kindly tender us, you will find the librarians very receptive. Their capacities are large in that direction. In behalf of a goodly number of our Eastern members, who come from prohibition States, and have never fallen under temptations they are likely to meet with in Milwaukee, I beg that you will dispense this class of hospitalities to them with caution. With the Western delegates such a caution is not necessary. We are glad to hear the compliments you bestow upon your accomplished librarian, Mr. Linderfelt, whose worth we fully appreciate. There is a risk, however, on your part, in making this fact too widely known, as the services of such men are needed in other parts of the country on a larger salary than you are paying him. We shall keep in memory your words of welcome as a pleasant reminiscence of our Milwaukee meeting.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President POOLE then delivered the opening address.

(See p. 199.)

At the mention of Mr. Lloyd P. Smith's death, Dr. Poole, overcome with emotion, handed his ms. to Mr. Whitney, who read to the end.

Mr. WINSOR.—I move that so much of the President's address as relates to the late Lloyd P. Smith be referred to a committee, appointed by the chair, to draw up such resolutions as are therein recommended.

The motion was carried, and the President announced the committee later as Messrs. Winsor, Dewey, and Nolan.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. DEWEY, Secretary, reported:—

As I professed at our last meeting, the past year has been marked by a great increase in library interest; new libraries, new buildings, new endowments, and chiefly new and wider recognition of the importance of the library as the essential complement of the school and the church in promoting the welfare of the state. I have received more letters and personal inquiries than in any previous year, and on all sides are the signs of the times. Our second decade has started most auspiciously. I will note a few items of special interest among the many.

Coöperativ Cataloging.—In my last report I again urged that this matter was pressing for immediate attention. The Coöperation Committee had a meeting at Columbia a few weeks ago. All the members were present, some coming as far as from Amherst, Mass., and Washington, D.C., for this express purpose. An informal invitation to others to meet with the Committee on the first day gave an attendance of 20, all of whom recognized that the time had come for action. The second day's session resulted in a plan to be presented later at this meeting. At last, after ten years of preliminary talking, we are on the eve of the greatest work the A.L.A. has yet undertaken. I bespeak for every member earnest coöperation in making the new Publishing Section the success it deserves to be, and that our selfish as well as unselfish interests demand that we make it.

New York Library Club.—Another gratifying record comes from the first effort in this country to have a local organization. We expected to get 12 or 15 to attend these meetings, but have had 40 to 60, and the interest has been so great as to demand extra sessions. This practical success ought to lead similar clubs to meet three or four times a year in other centers.

New York Public Library.—Closely con-

nected with this has been the agitation for a suitable free library system in the metropolis. Much popular interest has been roused. The press has given a great deal of space to the discussion. Two public meetings have been held, and several wealthy gentlemen have become deeply interested. At last a wise bill authorizing aid from the public funds to some of the privately-supported libraries that are doing such excellent work has been passed.

National Sunday-School Library Association.—Another significant step has been this recent organization, with headquarters in New York. Mr. S. S. Green came down from Worcester and gave the opening address in Dr. Howard Crosby's church. From the force of habit I had a share in the meeting. This is now fairly started, officers and committees are elected, and meetings for active work have been held. It is in its infancy, but profiting by our experience of ten years, it can go forward more rapidly than could the A.L.A. Sunday School Libraries are so numerous that the field is simply enormous; few have as yet any adequate conception of their powers and duties. This new Association should be the means of a new awakening. In a recent address before the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, the oldest and largest in the country, I expressed the belief that the Sunday School, or perhaps I should say Church, Library of the future was to take its place as a main agency for church work. Examination shows that there is no protection against bad habits and vicious companions like a taste for reading. It is certainly, then, fitting work for the church to carefully develop that taste as part of its moral culture. The influence of reading, good or bad, on the lives of the readers is being more and more understood and recognized as a vital concern of those who would help their fellows to better lives. The church ought to, and by and by will, act on this knowledge. The library will be open, not for an hour each Sunday, but daily. There will be a church reading room, with a carefully selected list of the best religious magazines and papers, and perhaps with the best of those not classified as religious, but still of high moral tone. The church librarian will be the pastor's most valued and powerful aid, and appointed not because he is "goody goody" but because he is the ablest and most earnest worker in the parish.

I should like to talk for an hour on this theme, but must content myself with the profesy. It is no day-dream, but there is a glorious field here already white for the harvest. Since coming to this beautiful city, I have learned that the new Congregational church which my old friend, Rev. A. J. Titsworth, is about building, will be a "modern church," and that in this matter of the library it will set an example. Its Church Library will have as its motto, "And the gates thereof shall in no wise be shut by day."

Library Notes.—Some of you have already received the first hurriedly prepared number of what I hope will be one of the most powerful agencies in modern library work, the new quarterly **LIBRARY NOTES**. We of the A.L.A. are very proud of what we have done in ten years, and with good reason. But we must face the facts. Of the 5,000 public libraries in the U.S., how many are under our influence? How many have practical knowledge of the existence of the A.L.A. or its official organ, the **LIBRARY JOURNAL**? It is rather startling to realize that we have never succeeded in reaching directly over one-tenth of our home field. For several years this has been to me the most serious question before us. Except indirectly, as our work affects the general public, we can do nothing for the remaining nine-tenths till we can get them under our influence. We cannot afford to send out a traveling agent. The most skilful, loyal, and unselfish of publishers have exhausted their skill in inducing these libraries to take our **JOURNAL** at \$5.00 a year. They have tried reducing the price to \$3.00, and found it impossible to pay the bills for what we demand in the **JOURNAL** at less than \$5.00 per year; while even \$3.00 proved a prohibitive price to these little institutions that so much need its help. Without going further into details, I may add that some of us have studied this question closely for some years, and find but one solution. That we have undertaken. These 4,000 and more libraries must be reached at least once each quarter by printed matter, chosen wisely, as most helpful to them. With such an entering wedge, we may be able to develop members of the A.L.A., and subscribers to the **JOURNAL**. If we fail in reaching them at \$1.00 a year, we will do it at 50 cts.; if that is too much, we will make it 25 cts.; but we are bound to reach and influence every library

official who is even interested to read on the subject. I am thoroughly convinced that this is at present the most important thing to be done, and we want the help of every member. The **NOTES** should go not only to the librarian, but to trustees and committees, and to ladies and gentlemen specially interested in the library. We want it to build up our publishing section, to open a wider field for the A.L.A. Catalog, and for our printed cards. In fact, almost everything we undertake is handicapped, because we have no practical means of educating the very people who most need such help up to the point of sharing in the enterprise.

No one who has read the first number will make the blunder of thinking the **NOTES** a cheaper substitute for the **JOURNAL**. It is rather a necessity of the present time to carry forward our work, and will deserve the hearty support, sympathy, and coöperation of every believer in the modern library idea.

Libraries and Politics.—I wish to repeat my suggestion of last year, that the A.L.A. should make a distinct campaign to divorce library management wholly from politics. A little well-directed effort will, in many cases, shape the new or modify the existing laws, so that we shall not be disgraced by appointments dependent on skill as a saloon-keeper, or on questionable political zeal, or mere favoritism. After the question arises over any individual it is too late for it to be wise for the A.L.A. to exert its influence. We ought to guard against such possibilities.

Annual Meetings.—Last year we voted to hold regular annual meetings instead of as heretofore, when we have had seven meetings in ten years. It has been again suggested that the meetings be biennial. To this I am opposed, though no one could be more glad than the secretary to escape the onerous ante and post conference duties of an annual meeting. We voted last year to alternate between a city and a summer resort. We have also to consider the claims of various parts of the country. Once in three or five years we may make a special effort for a *great* meeting, but regular meetings enable those in the vicinity who cannot go longer distances to attend. They wake a local interest in libraries. They provide for many a vacation much needed, but not taken without the occasion which our meeting affords. And I wish again to emphasize the fact that a

conference means vastly more than the printed proceedings show. I have been gratified in noting in the cars and hotels and excursions how often the conversation is on some library topic of practical value, but which would never take place without just such opportunities. If there were only 20 who cared to attend, we ought still to have the annual meeting. If we held no formal session, but simply stayed at the same hotel for a week, it would pay. And we must not lose sight of the influence on the public. Hundreds of papers print more or less about our meetings. Every item helps to educate the public to a wider recognition and higher respect for our calling. We have abundant evidence of this in the recognition already won. A few years ago the bare suggestion of a special train of four cars of librarians on a thousand miles' excursion thru the North-west would have been that a huge joke. What was more unlikely? But next week it will be our privilege to share in just this improbable dream. I suppose we shall in some places add to our previous amusing experiences. At Lake George the natives called us first Siberians, and then settled down on Liberians. But yet it all counts in our favor.

At Niagara, the other day, I arranged with Mr. Gluck, the proprietor of both the International Hotel and the Spencer House, for permanent special rates to the A.L.A. members, so that in our annual going and coming we may make either house a stopping-place, at the lowest special rate, by showing our membership card for the year. At the International the rate is reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00 per day, or \$17.50 per week. At the Spencer House, open all the year, to \$2.50 and \$15.00. We are also invited to hold our meetings at Niagara, where the new Opera House, connected with the International, offers excellent rooms. A welcome waits us again at the beautiful Sagamore, which so delighted us all last September. Others suggest the Isle of Shoals, Mt. Desert, the Thousand Islands, White Mountains, and various sea-shore resorts.

Railroads.—We have at last won our proper place with the railroads. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the New York Central system, this year has personally interested himself in the A.L.A., and asked that we "be put on an equality with the most favored nations." Henry Monett, the courteous and popular G.P.A. of

the West Shore R.R., personally attended to this request, and showed unusual courtesies in many ways. Besides giving us very large reductions in fare, a private sleeping-car was supplied from New York to Niagara, where, at Mr. Monett's request, the agent of the Grand Trunk met us, and provided two private coaches thru to Chicago. Mr. Monett assures me that, now that they understand the claims of the A.L.A., we can depend on their roads giving us the best terms each year for our east and west travel. When recently I saw Mr. Vanderbilt's admirable plans for a library and reading-room for his railroad employees, only a stone's throw from my own library, and remembered the many other evidences of which I had heard, that proved that here, at least, was one railroad millionaire with a very large soul, I thought that now a ruler had arisen that did know Joseph, and that the librarians might have a fair chance. I am sure that the other members will share my feelings in giving the preference in our personal patronage to the roads that have treated us so handsomely, specially as they are, happily, the roads that have the greatest attractions in themselves.

As was stated on our circular, the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. also offered us the same liberal rates, and the option was given members of going that way; but, being less direct, and lacking the attractions of Niagara, the entire party chose the West Shore. The Fitchburg road, the Hoosac Tunnel line from Boston to Albany, shares the credit given the West Shore for rates and courtesies. And what can we say of the splendid hospitality of the Wisconsin roads, which have tendered us, entirely free, over a thousand miles of most delightful travel? I am sure that we shall not be so ungrateful as to neglect any fair opportunity of showing our appreciation of this unusual liberality, and of proving that we are not unmindful of what we have received.

Proceedings.—We propose at once to save the large expense of stenographers, and to secure such a report as only an experienced librarian can make. The assistant secretary, Mr. Richardson, undertakes this record, and to him papers should be promptly handed; and all remarks too long to be taken down on delivery should be written out while fresh in mind. He will notify each of you of what he needs. The credit of the much that will be good in our

printed proceedings this year will be his; the fault for any omissions will be yours. The burden is not a light one. Let us each do his part.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. JAS. L. WHITNEY, Treasurer, reported:—

JAMES L. WHITNEY, *Treasurer, in account with the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*:—

1885.	Dr.	
Sept. 2.	To balance on hand, at last report	\$679 22
1885-86.		
	Membership fees	353 50
	Extra Proceedings of 1885 Convention sold	9 67
	Interest to June 1, 1886	18 40
	R.R. Bowker, unexpended balance from Lake George Excursion	80
		<u>\$1,061 59</u>

1885-86.	Cr.	
	By Postage on Proceedings and correspondence, Expressage	\$28 75
	Telegraph	1 00
	Envelopes	2 57
		1 05
Sept. 11.	Expenses of stenographer at Lake George Convention	57 55
"	Excursion on Lake George, by direction of the Committee of Arrangements,	30 00
Nov. 7.	Heliotype Printing Co., bill	11 85
Oct. 1.	Burr Printing House, printing circulars	27 75
Dec. 22.	Publishers' Weekly, bill for paper for Proceedings, etc., 1885	*44 52
Dec. 12.	Rockwell and Churchill, bill printing list of members	3 00
		<u>\$100 00</u>
	Carried forward,	\$100 00

* Should read \$40.52. The difference will be credited in next year's account.—J. L. W.

Brought forward,	\$100 00
Dec. 12. Rockwell and Churchill, bill printing Proceedings of Convention at Lake George	431 47
Balance	<u>422 08</u>
	<u>\$1,061 59</u>

July 1, 1886.	Dr.	
	To balance on hand to new account	422 08

This sum is on deposit in the Middlesex Institution for Savings, Concord, Massachusetts.

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
Treasurer.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, July 1, 1886.

[The auditing committee subsequently reported on this account as follows:—

We have examined the statement of the Treasurer, and compared the same with his accounts and vouchers, and find it to be correct.

J. N. LARNED,
Of the Finance Committee.

SAMUEL S. GREEN,
WILLIAM E. FOSTER,
Special Committee appointed by Chair.
JULY 7, 1886.]

Mr. GREEN. — I move that the report be referred to the Finance Committee, for auditing. Carried.

Mr. GREEN. — I understand that it is impossible for the Executive Committee to get together to act on questions. This committee is now more scattered than ever, and this is my excuse for moving that the following be referred to the Finance Committee, instead of the Executive Committee. I move that this committee consider the question of what shall be done with money paid into the treasury for life-memberships, and also that it consider whether it is possible for them, from such sums as may be in the Treasury, to lay aside certain sums to represent life-memberships already paid.

Mr. LARNED. — It would not be any easier for the committee, as now constituted, to meet than for the Executive Committee. I suppose the *coming* committee is meant.

Mr. CRUNDEN seconded Mr. Green's motion.

Mr. GREEN. — I move that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to consider the question. The motion was accepted by Mr. Crunden, and carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Green, Merrill, and Crunden. The name of Mr. Whitney was substituted for that of Mr. Merrill at the request of the latter.

Mr. LARNED requested that the report of the Finance Committee be postponed until later in the meeting, since, on account of the unexpected absence of chairman Soule, the committee was not ready to report.

Mr. GREEN moved that a committee of two be appointed by the Chair to assist Mr. Larned on the Finance Committee, since Mr. Larned was the only member of the committee present. Carried.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Green and Foster to assist Mr. Larned.

Mr. DEWEY moved that, on account of the general fatigue of members from travelling, the evening (Wednesday) session be postponed until the next (Thursday) evening. The motion was seconded by Mr. Van Name, and carried.

Mr. FLETCHER asked to have the report of the Coöperation Committee postponed in order to give time to have a meeting of the committee. Granted.

A. L. A. CATALOG.

Mr. DEWEY. — I am sorry not to report greater progress, but glad that something has been done. I hoped that the past year might afford me a little time to devote to this work, but those of you who have re-organized a large library, made up the arrears of a century in catalogs, etc., will understand how impossible I have found it to make the time. Mrs. Dewey has come to our relief by working mornings a part of the year in getting material ready. She has transferred it to the standard postal size cards and made some real progress in the work. We have excused ourselves somewhat because the resignation of Commissioner Eaton, without the appointment of his successor, left it an open question whether our plan of publication could be carried through. Then the action of the Coöperation Committee gave great hope that at this meeting a Publishing Section would be organized

that would help on this work very materially. Another year's study confirms the wisdom of the plans already made and submitted, and the only change adopted is simply going farther on the line of doing a part without waiting for the whole. We decided to prepare and print as fast as practicable certain divisions and sections, thus getting the good of them without waiting for a complete catalog. This year's advance work has been on Geography, Description, and Travels.

We now purpose to print individual notes on cards of the standard size, which can be headed or numbered in ms., according to the scheme used in any given library, and then drop into place in the card catalog, thus getting directly so much of good without waiting for more. My plan for the ms. of these bibliographical cards is to have the coöperating libraries supplied with a blue tinted card with a printed line (after the space left for subject numbers or headings, or both) reading "The best popular work on this subject is," leaving space for one or two brief titles. Then "The best exhaustive treatise is" On these cards, as fast as we can get the titles and notes from specialists in various subjects, will be copied the most useful guidance carefully worded. These written cards we propose to have put in the regular catalogs for criticism and additions, and later to select the best for printing and distribution. The notes selected for individual books would be printed, with the title of the books, on regular white cards; but the blue cards are equally adapted to the most general and most specific topics. Such guidance may be wanted for the main class Sociology, or for the division Political Economy, or for the section Capital and Labor, or for the sub-section Laboring Classes, or for the topic Strikes. The principle applies equally well at any point and in any system. The best note obtainable will be printed clearly, and as such topics belong somewhere in every form of dictionary or class catalog, the library can write the words or numbers that locate it, and drop it in place.

Such notes on cards have the double advantage of being prepared promptly during special interest in any topic, and of being subject always to easy correction and addition. Each prominent library has certain subjects in which it is strong, or certain specialists whose

opinions would be highly valued by the rest of us. Our university libraries specially have great advantages in their professors. By a coöperativ effort we shall each of us get, in print, ready to be dropped into our catalogs in five minutes after taking from the mail, notes more carefully made, by better authorities, printed in clear type instead of written, more carefully worded and revised, and all at much less cost than we could make alone for ourselves. I anticipate a great field of usefulness for these blue bibliographical cards, the printing of which I hope may go into operation before the end of the year. Coöperation is earnestly asked for this simple but most practical plan, and libraries and individuals willing to assist in preparing and revising such notes are urged to send to me for sample cards.

Mr. GREEN.—Are there two things proposed? Are you working on the old material?

Mr. DEWEY.—We are working on old material and on the old plans. The only changes are in minor matters, such as the distribution in card-catalog form of which I spoke.

Mr. GREEN.—This, then, covers only a small part of the proposed work.

Mr. LINDERFELT, in behalf of the Committee on the Milwaukee Meeting, announced that, on the afternoon of the following day (Thursday), the members of the Association would be driven about the city, visiting places of interest, such as the Soldiers' Home, the Empire Brewery, and the Whitefish Bay Drive, and that on Friday evening a reception and summer-night festival would be held at Schlitz Park, both of these courtesies being extended by the citizens of Milwaukee. He sketched also the proposed post-Conference excursion to be given by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, & Omaha, the Wisconsin Central, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railways, and promised printed details later.

The detailed plan was as follows:—

ITINERARY OF THE PROPOSED POST-CONFERENCE EXCURSION.

Monday, July 12.—7:45 A.M., leave Milwaukee. Those who have spent Sunday at the summer resorts will leave there as follows: Waukesha, 7:20; Lakeside, 8:37; Oconomowoc, 9:07; 11:05 A.M., arrive Madison; dinner and

supper at Park Hotel; 6:55 P.M., leave Madison; 9:30 P.M., arrive Kilbourn City.

Tuesday, July 13.—9:00 A.M., the "Dell Queen" starts for trip through Upper Dells. Dinner at Witches' Gulch, trout fresh from the brook. Those who wish can take boats after dinner to Stand Rock and other places of interest across the river. By all means the pleasantest way of returning to Kilbourn City is by row-boat from the head of the Dells. The cost of a boat, capable of holding five persons, with guide to row, is \$3.00, but small parties of three or four persons, under the guidance of a gentleman who is skilled in rowing or knows how to float with the current, may hire a boat from the captain of the steamer for 50 cents. Those who are afraid to trust themselves to a small boat may choose, at 4:00 P.M., return trip by steamer; 8:00 P.M., steamboat excursion through the Lower Dells. Two nights, two breakfasts and supper at the Finch House.

Wednesday, July 14.—8:00 A.M., leave Kilbourn City; 11:30 A.M., arrive La Crosse; dinner at the Cameron House; 1:00 P.M., leave La Crosse; 5:30 P.M., arrive St. Paul.

Thursday, July 15.—12:00 M., leave St. Paul for Minneapolis by way of Fort Snelling and Minnehaha Falls; stop will be made at the latter place for lunch; 2:30 P.M., arrive Minneapolis; supper at the West Hotel; 8:00 P.M., leave Minneapolis for St. Paul by "Short Line"; 8:50 P.M., arrive St. Paul; 9:45 P.M., leave St. Paul by Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway; one night, supper and breakfast at the Windsor Hotel.

Friday, July 16.—6:15 A.M., arrive Ashland; 10:00 A.M., steamer "James Barker" leaves for Apostle Islands, and returns in the evening; dinner at the Island View, Bayfield; 6:50 P.M., return to Ashland.

Saturday, July 17.—10:00 A.M., Excursion to Gogebic iron mines by Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway; dinner at Bessemer; 4:00 P.M., return to Ashland; three nights, four breakfasts, one dinner, and three suppers at Chequamegon Hotel.

Monday, July 19.—10:30 A.M., return to Milwaukee by Wisconsin Central Railway; dinner at Fifield, supper at Stevens Point.

Tuesday, July 20.—2:30 A.M., arrive Milwaukee; 7:00 A.M., arrive Chicago.

The Secretary read the letters of the Librarian

and President of the Board of Trade of Denver, inviting the Association to meet at Denver next year:—

"DENVER, COLORADO, June 12, 1886.
"To the President and Members of the American Library Association:—

"GENTLEMEN,—The Mercantile Library Committee hereby extends to you an invitation to hold your next annual meeting in Denver. If you come, everything that can be done will be done to make your stay in the city pleasant.

"Yours very truly,

"CHAS. R. DUDLEY,
"Librarian."

"DENVER, COLORADO, June 11, 1886.
"To the President and Members of the American Library Association:—

"The Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, composed of four hundred and fifty of the leading business and professional men of Denver, very cordially indorses the invitation of the Mercantile Library Committee for your organization to hold its next annual meeting in the city of Denver, and will be glad to employ its time and influence in making your visit pleasant and profitable, should the invitation be accepted.

"Yours truly,

"R. W. WOODBURY,
"President."

It was voted that the customary committees be appointed by the Chair.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Van Name, Lane, and Davis, Committee on Nominations, and Messrs. Cutter, Merrill, and Foster, Committee on Resolutions.

POSTAGE ON LIBRARY BOOKS.

R. B. POOLE read an extract from the *N. Y. Evening Post*:—

"To the Editor of the Evening Post:—

"SIR,—Ought not incorporated circulating libraries, such, for example, as the Mercantile of New York, to be allowed to send out their books and to receive them again through the mails as second-class matter for one cent a pound,—the rate on newspapers sent directly from the office of publication? The argument for carrying periodicals at this low figure would be that it is for the interest of the nation to encourage the circulation of newspapers and

magazines as increasing popular intelligence. The same argument could be used regarding the wider circulation of books from libraries.

"Most of the books one wishes to read—including even the standard works—he does not care to read more than once. This being so, few feel able to buy many books out and out. But thousands upon thousands in villages and rural districts would become subscribers to the large city libraries if they could obtain books through the mail at a cost of but 2, 5 or 7 cents a volume, coming and going, instead of 15 or 20 cents, as at present postal rates. And a great increase in the number of readers would lead to a great increase in the number of books published.

"Again, when, as at present in our country, one must buy out and out each book he reads, the book must be issued at a low price, which again means an inferior style. If there could be a greater number of readers for each volume it could be issued on better paper and in better type. In Great Britain, where the population is so compact that the great circulating libraries can have depots in every hamlet, even ephemeral books, like works of fiction, can be issued in the best typography. The same would be the case in this country if the circulating libraries could reach all the people.

"The directors of a single library could appoint a committee to bring this matter before the postal committees of the two houses of Congress. Better still, perhaps, the American Library Association, which meets in Milwaukee, July 7th, could take up the subject. If the libraries, being less influential in "practical" politics than the newspapers, cannot secure as low rates of postage as are granted the latter, let them get what they can. Possibly the express companies might be induced to carry library books to and from country subscribers at special rates which the latter could afford to pay.

"If a library had a large number of out-of-town subscribers it might have to organize a special mail department, with perhaps some special style of wrappers. Experience might suggest several new methods. But all difficulties regarding details could be obviated by a little study.

"N. F.

"CORNING, N. Y., June 29."

Mr. R. B. POOLE offered resolutions suggesting that library books should be carried as second-class matter, and that a committee of five be appointed to secure such legislation.

(*See amendment, p. 356, and resolutions as passed, p. 356.*)

Mr. DEWEY seconded the resolutions, and they were hastily carried. On motion of Mr. Green the vote was reconsidered, and he moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. DEWEY.—The Committee on Resolutions is appointed to draft complimentary resolutions. They have enough to do, and we ought to relieve them as much as possible by appointing special committees.

Mr. GREEN.—I move, as a substitute for my motion, that a special committee of three be appointed to consider the resolutions.

After several points of order were decided Mr. Green's motion was passed.

The CHAIR appointed Mr. R. B. Poole, Dr. Pierce, and Mr. Crunden.

Motion to adjourn was carried.

SECOND SESSION.

(JULY 8, THURSDAY MORNING.)

President POOLE in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10:10 A.M.

The SECRETARY informed the Association that, on account of the various privileges to which members, as members, were admitted, a badge of identification was necessary, and moved that a committee of three ladies be appointed to select such badge. The motion was carried, and the Misses Coe, Burnell, and Stevens were appointed.

Mr. MERRILL.—I move that a committee of five be appointed to consider the time and place of the next meeting. This was seconded by Mr. Dewey, and carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Merrill, Utley, Peoples, Green, Durrie.

Mr. GREEN.—The Committee on Nominations reports Saturday morning. They should have the report of this committee in making their nominations. It would be better to have this committee report on Friday morning. I move that it report at the close of to-morrow morning's session. Carried.

Mr. LARNED gave the

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, saying that the accounts of the treasurer had been audited and found to be correct. (*See p. 344.*) The report was adopted.

Mr. GREEN read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIFE-MEMBERSHIP.

The committee appointed to consider what disposition should be made of the fees which have been and which shall be paid into the treasury of this Association by life-members, whether individuals or institutions, reports as follows, through its chairman:—

In regard to fees already paid into the treasury, that it is impracticable to fund them, as the annual income of the Association is only sufficient to pay the annual necessary expenditures.

All the members of the committee hope that the time will come when it shall prove practicable to fund those fees.

In respect to fees which shall be paid into the treasury in future, the committee proposes the following vote for action by the Convention:—

Voted, That the Finance Committee, in consultation with the treasurer, invest safely the money received hereafter from the life-membership fees of individuals and institutions, and that the income only of that investment shall be used to pay the current expenses of the Association.

Dr. PIERCE moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. BARTON, seconding the motion, called attention to the importance of the life-membership fund.

Mr. CRUNDEN.—While we are on the topic, let me say that I notice mention made of a library which has taken a life-membership for its librarian. This, I find, is a perpetual membership. Shouldn't we distinguish between life and perpetual memberships?

Mr. DEWEY.—Life-membership lasts during the life of an individual or an institution.

Mr. MERRILL.—Mr. Crunden's suggestion is very practical. We can't afford perpetual memberships at this rate. Libraries don't often die.

Mr. DEWEY.—I am in favor of making it

fifty or a hundred dollars for a perpetual membership. I move that it be fifty dollars.

Mr. R. B. POOLE. — I suppose the chief librarian will have the membership.

Mr. DEWEY. — The delegate who represents it at the convention.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — I second the motion, because the very ones who take life or perpetual memberships are the very ones on whom we can depend for annual fees.

Mr. DEWEY. — The matter might be settled by adopting resolutions to the following effect:—

That the by-law establishing life-memberships at \$25.00 each be suspended for one year.

That the following be adopted as a by-law of the A.L.A.:—

By the payment of \$25.00 at one time into the permanent invested fund, any member may become a life member entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership without further assessments.

By the similar payment of \$50.00, any person or institution elected to membership in this Association may receive a certificate of perpetual membership which shall forever entitle the holder, or one accredited delegate of the institution, to all the rights of membership without further assessment.

The matter was dropped to give Mr. Dewey time to write out the proposed resolutions on the subject.

Mr. LINDERFELT gave various details of arrangement, and suggested pleasant ways of spending the next Sunday.

Mr. RICHARDSON read his paper, —

WHY LIBRARIANS KNOW.

(See p. 204.)

Mr. CUTTER read a portion of his article on

CLOSE CLASSIFICATION,

published in the *Library Journal* for July, p. 180.

Mr. W. C. LANE gave a paper on

THE HARVARD COLLEGE CATALOG.

(See p. 208.)

Mr. WHITNEY. — We are all glad to hear that this work is going on, and that it is likely to bring nearer to perfection the catalogue begun

by Dr. Ezra Abbot. Few can realize the extent of our indebtedness to him. Those of us who were so fortunate as to come in contact with him, and receive his impulse and direction, regret that, in the addresses and editorial notices at the time of his death, so little mention was made of his work as a librarian. This we regard as the crowning work of his life, and that when, in the critical, formative period of American libraries, he turned aside to the field of textual criticism of the New Testament, the loss to librarians and to those who use libraries was irreparable.

Mr. DEWEY. — I wish to call special attention to the fullness and value to other libraries of this great index. I believe that it represents what every great dictionary catalog must sooner or later come to. It was a tradition about Cambridge that the big catalog was the cause of much of the local profanity. No one questioned its value or the great skill and profound scholarship which it represented, but they could not learn to use it readily. I have more than once vainly tried to find my own way among its wheels within wheels. The other day, with a few advance pages of this index in my hand, I tried again, and it was a delight to be able to take a simple Arabic number, and, without that of system or plan, turn directly to the right place. Americans certainly are too busy a people to be taught systems and methods. They never criticize because any plan is too easy or too quick, but are almost sure to complain if they must stop to reason out under what word or topic some one else has been likely to place the book they seek. I have long urged that the dictionary catalog alone was not simple enough, and that a brief, compact, numbered index similar to this, with the simplest numerical reference to the exact place among the cards, was the essential complement of every extensive subject card catalog, whether class or alphabetical. It is significant that leading advocates of various kinds of alphabetical catalogs now agree that such an index is a necessity for satisfactory work. The best and most costly catalogs we have, made by our most famous and scholarly catalogers, as they grow, are found to require extensive revisions. No man ever lived who could carry the universe in his mind in such a way that without a guide his work through a series of years would always be consistent with itself. I

therefore feel that this index, from the library that we may fairly look to as having the best opportunities to judge this question under the most favorable circumstances, means that this is the true solution. I need hardly add that as reference is just as quick and easy from the index to the class catalog as to the dictionary, that the obvious great advantages of a class catalog may as well be secured, leaving the obvious dictionary advantages to the simple index. In other words, while the dictionary plan is incomparably the best for author and title catalogs, and for subject indexes, I am convinced that it is not the proper form for a subject catalog, which experience proves must have a subject index. As the dictionary system reason for abandoning the great advantages of logical arrangement is that it thus avoids the need of an index, it is clear that when not only the makers but the users require an index the chief support of that system is gone, and reason and experience again agree in favor of the rational or logical system for subject catalogs. I have noticed of recent years a growing reaction from the idea that the dictionary plan was as matter of course the proper form for a subject catalog.

Mr. FLETCHER, after a brief criticism of the minuteness of the Harvard College list, read his paper on

CLOSE CLASSIFICATION *vs.* BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(See p. 209.)

Mr. DEWEY. — With much of Mr. Fletcher's admirable paper I am in the fullest sympathy, and hope to do my full part in carrying out the schemes for coöperativ bibliograpy. But does he forget that this very scheme is only another modern labor-saver that is tearing down his old idols?

With other parts of his paper I take direct issue, and as cordially and sincerely take my stand with the other side, which we must remember is the new and rapidly growing side, as against the old; but there are some good things that are new, and it is not sufficient cause for rejecting any plan that our grandmothers did not use it.

I noted, as he read, a few points on which I beg briefly to comment.

Dummies. With all my familiarity with this special topic I never heard till now of any such

application of the dummy system.¹ The only thing resembling this idea is our own plan of a reference card in our pamphlet-case at the end of each subject. This may hold 100 references on the one letter-size card, instead of requiring 100 separate wood dummies as implied. The space is one thickness of card for 100 references; the labor of writing, less than to write the same on smaller catalog-cards; the labor of preparation has been entirely done in the cataloging. You must reduce his estimate of the labor and expense involved here about one hundred fold to fit our facts. The "absurdity that needs only to be hinted at" is the supposition of the paper that any one would "dummy" topics. The thin wood dummy is used to represent an entire set, or a single book too large for the regular shelves, or, because of cost or rarity, kept in a special room. This reference-card on the shelves I have never heard of elsewhere, and we do not undertake to make it complete, but merely as a means of giving any help that seems to us worth giving in that way. Clearly we can as easily write any words of guidance or reference here as anywhere, and if we can have this guidance in satisfactory form, in catalog or bibliography, we should not waste time in repeating. The fallacy of the paper is the assumption that, because we find the close classing very useful for certain important purposes that we must use it always and alone for that purpose, and shut ourselves out from as full use of catalogs and bibliographies as other libraries enjoy. The premise of the paper, so far as my knowledge goes, is wrong.

Labor-saving. We confess to the grave charge against close classing that it is a device to save time and labor to searchers after knowledge. Exactly these same arguments were pressed against cyclopedias and all reference-books. "Poole's Index" is a flagrant type of such a labor-saving device that denies to the present generation the time-honored culture that came from handling musty tomes for a week in a mechanical way, in hopes of stumbling on something bearing on the topic. It is by sav-

¹ [At the Buffalo Conference I said (in answer to the question, how in my notation for the states, cities, etc., of the U.S., I should treat places that have changed their names), "If experience should show that it is necessary, I shall put on the shelf dummies referring from the abandoned name to the one chosen." Somewhere else, though I cannot now recall where, I have suggested the use of dummies in other parts of a classification, but I have not yet used them. — C. A. CUTLER.]

ing time and labor that there will be left in our busy lives enuf time for "culture," insted of being forced to the use of ponies for lack of time to dig out the originals, and even here as wise a man as Emerson, and most of the world ar with him to-day, says he would as soon think of swimming the Charles river, insted of crossing the neighboring bridge, as to read the classics in the original when there ar available good translations. There ar two schools on this question, one for progress, the other for stagnation. The young librarian must choose whether he wil adopt the time-saving, labor-saving methods, or stick to the time-honored ways in which our grandparents made their reputations.

We ar told that it is necessary to caution readers against the misleading tendencies of the only 1,000 heds used at Amherst. Is there any experienced librarian here who has not often to giv this caution against the same misleading tendency of the catalog? Must we not tell young readers that there are books in this world beside those in our catalogs or on our shelves?

I remember that ten years ago, when Mr. Cutter told me my Amherst skeme was not close enuf for his use, I felt that he was all wrong, and argued the matter without being convinced. I hav found that I was the one that was wrong. Long study of this question, with the desire to lern what was best, rather than simply to substantiate my own position, convinced me that the best library-work of the future must be bast on close classing; and I publicly acknowledge to Mr. Cutter to-day that in that discussion he was entirely right and I wrong. If I read the signs of the times there ar many others going thru just this experience. A few years ago we had our annual squabble over fixt *vs.* relativ location. That ghost seems to be laid, and now it is the un-wisdom of this newest absurdity, close classing, that must be thwackt into robust strength.

Cost. — It is charged that close classing is extravagant, but no facts or figures ar given in support. Now I am prepared to show any fair-minded man facts and figures in my own library to prove that our close classing is in the end a great economy. This is one of the strong claims of our system, and we ar ready to meet definite comparisons and figures. Bear in mind that it is no comparison to say

"this library of 50,000 volumes is run for \$5,000 per year, total expenses; the other of 100,000 volumes costs \$30,000 per year; one classes closely, the other not; hence close classing is three times as costly!" Comparisons must take into account all circumstances, the work done, privileges offered, hours open, reference librarians to assist readers, etc., etc. Close classing must be judged by what *it* costs, which would be saved if it were not followed; and, on the other hand, by what it does and saves that would be lost without it.

On such a fair test we wil show that close classing is much more economical. Til something more than a mere statement from those who hav not tried it is given, this statement from those who hav ought to be a full rejoinder.

Changes. — We ar told that doing this work once for all is a delusion, and that great changes ar sure to come. Is it not clear that these changes ar as necessary in the catalog system as in the close-classing system? An eraser works as quickly, and penmanship is as cheap on a blue shelf card as on a white catalog card. In our experience these changes ar by no means as necessary or frequent as is assumed, and it is easy to refer to a literature arranged on the old ideas.

No one makes for close or any other classing the claim that it does everything. We find in use that it is what our critic labels it, a modern time and labor saving device. We accept the title, — and the benefits. It does more than we ar able to do otherwise with the same money to make our library useful to our readers.

Incompleteness. — To add to the complete answer of others to the charge that "the absolutely fatal defect" of close classing is that it is not perfectly complete. Is that splendid aid, "Poole's Index," to the excellence of which Mr. Fletcher so largely contributed, complete? Is it a quite fatal defect that it attempts so small a part of the field? — that in that field it often indexes articles that no one dare claim to be as valuable as small fractions of other articles which ar entered only once? If the argument is good, then we may as well all go home and lock the doors of our libraries; for which one of them is complete, in the very sense that we ar attacked, — because our scheme is not complete? Or which of them is, in that sense, absolutely complete on any one topic of

importance? Are all our libraries therefore worthless being under the ban of this "absolutely fatal defect"?

Mr. SCHWARTZ was excused, on account of illness, from reading his paper, and the hope expressed that it might be given later in the meeting.

Pres. POOLE. — There are now just twenty minutes for the discussion of classification.

Mr. LARNED. — I can imagine Mr. Fletcher going into a well-stocked grocery-shop and looking about him at the display of tea, coffee, sugar, soap, candles, etc. Instead of being thankful, as most of us are, for what we can get in such a shop from the four quarters of the globe, he turns to the proprietor and says: "Now this illustrates to my mind the fatal defect of all attempts to organize a trade in such miscellaneous and varied commodities. There are more than forty thousand articles which minister to human wants in this department, and you cannot possibly get together a quarter of them. All attempts of the kind are foolish failures."

Mr. BISCOE. — I desire to point out a few places where the position of the advocates of classification is misrepresented. Mr. Fletcher appears to me to lay greater stress upon "all the resources" than is quite fair. I do not think any advocate of close classification has ever intended to claim that everything the library contains on a subject is brought together on the shelves by any system of arrangement. The absurdity of it is patent on the face, and would show at once that such a statement was not to be taken in its bald literalness, but with a common-sense interpretation, like almost all similar expressions. Every librarian knows that the encyclopædias, magazines, and transactions of societies contain articles on nearly every subject, and that books frequently treat of more than one topic, and knows also that these can be in only one place. This is recognized in all articles on classification, and it is only by taking an isolated expression and harping on this, to the exclusion of other equally strong statements upon the other side, that so erroneous a criticism can be maintained. The claim is made that classification brings together all the *books* (not parts of books) which the library possesses on the given topic, and facilitates their use by the reader, and often guides him to use them when

he would not do so if he had to hunt them out from a catalog and traverse the library from one end to the other in order to obtain them.

The second point in which the position of the classifier is misrepresented is in the antagonism which it is assumed that he has for catalogs. I do not know of a single person who advocates classification to the exclusion of catalogs. Every library which has adopted a classified system has taken with this, and as a part of it, a system of cataloging. But our critic goes on to say: "You cannot have both. It is impossible to have classification and bibliography supplement each other. The seeker cannot go *first* both to the shelves and the catalog," Very true! He cannot go *first* to both, but that will not prevent his using both. No library now thinks of incorporating "Poole's Index" into its catalog; but that does not prevent the reader from using "Poole's Index" *and* the catalogs. He cannot go first to both; but I fail to see that this is a "fatal defect" in "Poole's Index." Every investigator who is making a complete survey of his field goes not to one or two or half a dozen sources only, but frequently to many times that number, and gets profit from them all. But many of those who frequent our libraries are not making an exhaustive study of their subject, and the books which treat of it as their chief topic are all they want, and their convenience is greatly promoted by finding them grouped together on the shelves; but if they desire all the matter which treats of this topic in other books they must go to the catalogs, to "Poole's Index" and its supplements, to the new "Essay Index," to the Q. P. indexes, etc.; and every librarian expects that this will be done. If I go to the Athenæum or Peabody catalogs to find all the resources on a given topic, I must search not in one place alone but several, and then not be sure that I have all there is, but this does not prevent my using these dictionary catalogs and getting great help from them. And so classification and catalogs are not antagonistic or mutually exclusive, but capable of harmonious and profitable combination.

Mr. LANE. — My list does not pretend to be complete; no list can be; it is expected to grow; at present it represents all that has been needed so far in a library that carries close classification farther than any library I know

of, — almost to its extremest limit. I may add that I believe in close classification thoroughly.

Mr. WHITNEY. — At the Boston Public Library, in the preparation of a Scheme of subjects, to which I have given my attention for several years, I have confined myself to subjects actually represented in books contained in the library. It is intended to be an index to our own card catalogue, and not a universal key to knowledge. This is as far as the librarian can safely go.

Mr. BISCOE. — Mr. Fletcher has made confusion by not distinguishing in his paper between close classification on the shelves and the catalogue.

Mr. RICHARDSON. — I should like to bear a little testimony to the value of close classification as illustrated in the Athenæum Library. I have occasion to pass through Boston frequently, with very little time at my disposal, and a great many facts to look up. Again and again Mr. Cutter has directed me to the class I wanted to use, and I have gathered more in half an hour than I could have gotten in half a day by searching catalogues.

Miss COE. — Mr. Fletcher says that to combine the two methods "is a simple impossibility;" that it is attempting to ride two horses at once. Has he not furnished us the exact illustration we need, if we change a single word? We drive two horses at once with the gain that all the world finds over the one-horse method. (Laughter.)

Mr. DEWEY. — It is significant that the people who advocate close classing are the ones who have tried it, and its opponents are those who have not had actual experience. Has any one heard of a case where an intelligent librarian has found his classing too close, and adopted a coarser scheme? We can tell you of hundreds who have found it wise after experience to make it much closer. We can hardly believe that Harvard, the Boston Public and Athenæum, and the Buffalo libraries have not gone into all these objections thoroughly, or have blindly fallen into the same errors, and become victims together of this "absolutely fatal defect." At Columbia we save cataloging our pamphlets thus, by keeping them classified on the shelves.

Dr. POOLE. — But if pamphlets are worth saving they are worth cataloguing. We put

them on the shelves, and catalogue them too.

Mr. DEWEY. — You show precisely what I have said, — that we close classifiers are working in the interests of economy. We can't afford to catalog our pamphlets; so with hardly appreciable cost we preserve them in our close classification. If we find any pamphlet so important that it is often called for, we catalog it like a book. I go so far in the interests of economy as to propose the same treatment of books worth keeping, but hardly worth cataloging. I made this point at Lake George in discussing cost of cataloging. [See pp. 129, 130 of 1885 Proceedings.]

Mr. FLETCHER. — I do not raise a question so much of close classifying on the shelves *vs.* cataloging, as of close classifying, or any other elaborate process applied either to the shelves, or the catalogs of a single library, as opposed to bibliographical work, which, once done, serves for all libraries. When a good bibliography comes out all libraries stop close classification of that subject as unnecessary. The cost of close classification is enormous. I am pleading in the interests of coöperation.

Mr. DEWEY. — I am an enthusiast in reducing the cost of cataloging; but close classification tends to this by doing away with elaborate catalogs. We maintain, 1, that close classing will be almost equally important when we have our ideal bibliographies. 2, that those, to be most useful, must be made on some scheme of close classing. 3, that when a good bibliography comes out it leads to closer classing in that subject, instead of the reverse as stated. 4, that the good bibliography does take the place of the similar cataloging, and that, therefore, it is economy to do the close classing which is of permanent value rather than the cataloging which is temporary.

I am pleading, and have been for years, in the interests of coöperation, which is our leading modern time-saving and labor-saving method, and in those interests I insist that close classing is the wisest, and, in the end, cheapest plan. And remember that close classing for a small library is very coarse classing for a large one. We are talking of a principle, not of any given degree of closeness. Common-sense in choosing can never be eliminated from the problem.

Mr. SOLBERG gave a very brief abstract of, and received permission to print, his paper on

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT IN CONGRESS.

(See p. 250.)

The meeting was adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

(JULY 8, THURSDAY EVENING.)

President POOLE in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 8:05 P.M. The Assistant Secretary read letters from A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, Hon. E. W. Blatchford, Trustee of the Newberry Library Fund:—

“WASHINGTON, July 1, 1886.

“MY DEAR SIR:—At length I am able to send to your public library the new general catalogue of the library of Congress, volumes 1-2, which is all that I have been able to print. The vast increasing copyright business of the country absorbs continually more and more of my working library force, so that printing catalogues is, perforce, suspended.

“I have to regret that the prolonged session of Congress deprives me of the pleasure of joining in the labors and pleasant intercourse of the Milwaukee session of the American Library Association.

“Yours very respectfully,

“A. R. SPOFFORD.

“W. F. POOLE, Esq.,
Librarian.”

“CHICAGO, July 7, 1886.

“MY DEAR MR. POOLE:—I had hoped to leave for Milwaukee this evening or by the morning train; but find that an order of Court will keep me here during to-morrow, and I fear on Friday morning. I am quite disappointed at this fact; but the week has been filled with engagements beyond my own control.

“Gen. McClurg informs me of his heroic effort to save the day yesterday; but when Froude, with historic eye, only takes in ‘pig-killing,’ what impression of our city may be conveyed to book-readers and book-keepers! I know you will have a good meeting. I shall endeavor to

get copies of the Milwaukee papers, giving full proceedings.

“Truly and respectfully yours,

“E. W. BLATCHFORD.”

Mr. CUTTER read his paper on

GREEK AND LATIN NOTATION.

(See p. 280.)

Mr. LARNED gave his paper on

SOME NEW DEVICES, ETC.

(See p. 294.)

Mr. CRUNDEN. — Does the borrower have a card?

Mr. LARNED. — Only a card of identification. We don't pretend to help the borrower's memory.

Mr. GREEN. — How many borrowers have you?

Mr. LARNED. — We have 2,500 members. These represent about 10,000 people who borrow.

Miss COE. — Is there any need of dating borrower's card if you have your pigeon-hole card dated?

Mr. LARNED. — But this card represents twenty borrowers.

I want to ask one or two questions:—

1. As to use of papers in the reading-room. I have thought of introducing a sewing-machine, and, after running a stitch through, giving the paper out to the reader as you would a book.

Mr. PECK. — I find that the trouble with this is that the stitches pull out.

Mr. MERRILL. — You will find that the trouble about passing out papers is that the readers don't return them. They keep them out too long. Besides that, the public don't want them passed out, as we found when the Court-House was burned and we had to do it in that way.

Mr. HOOPER. — What is the objection to hand-files? Sewing would injure papers for binding.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — I have been trying an experiment. I have found, as Mr. Merrill, that the public object to the handing out of newspapers, and it requires besides the whole time of an attendant and the consequent expense. Recently, requiring space, I have had a double file with low benches so made that an attendant can overlook the whole room.

Mr. LARNED. — The other suggestion was as to newspaper clippings. I have, during the last year, made a good many pamphlets. I have the scraps cut out and pasted on manilla sheets, and these gathered into pamphlets.

Mr. DEWEY. — This skeme for clippings we think admirable, and destined to wide use. We prefer to use manilla sheets of full shelf size 20 X 25 cm. These go on the shelf even better, leaving less space for dust, and hold twice as much for a book of any thickness. By making class numbers on the corner each sheet goes in its pamphlet case, thus keeping up minutest classing.

Mr. LITTLE read a paper on

CHARGING SYSTEMS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES.

(See p. 212.)

The Assistant Secretary read extracts from a letter from Dr. Homes, of the N.Y. State Library, and from Mrs. Tenney, of the Michigan State Library, regretting their necessary absence.

Mrs. HARRIET A. TENNEY, State Librarian of Michigan, said that she had never been able to attend any of the meetings, although she had joined the Association the first year of its organization.

Mr. RICHARDSON read Dr. Homes' paper on

UNBOUND VOLUMES ON LIBRARY SHELVES.

(See p. 214.)

Mr. DEWEY gave a paper on

ECLECTIC SHELF-NUMBERS.

(See p. 296.)

Mr. MERRILL. — How do you mark duplicates?

Mr. DEWEY. — We always mark "Cop. 1," "Cop. 2," etc.

Mr. R. B. POOLE. — You might use the superior (*e.g.*, 328⁹).

SHELVES FOR HEAVY BOOKS.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — I should like to ask librarians how they manage with their large folios. I have been trying to put large books, not on shelves, but on rollers. I use gas-pipe rods covered with velveteen. I saw it first in Liverpool, and thought it a good thing. Have any of the librarians tried it?

Mr. LINDERFELT. — I advise Mr. Crunden not to speak of this plan too loudly here in Milwaukee, if he has been trying it, as there is a man here who has a patent on it.

Mr. HOOPER. — We have a device for heavy folios. We have a lattice-work frame which slips backward and forward, and by care is kept so easily running that it can be moved by a finger-touch.

Mr. R. B. POOLE. — My device is to cover the shelf with carpeting.

Mr. DEWEY. — The favorite device has been the Taylor sliding-drawer. The patent is now off, but the device is yet expensive. The advantage of it is that it affords also a rest. I have seen the rollers of which Mr. Crunden speaks, but not in gas-pipe form, — in pivot form. But they will wear the books still, I should think.

Mr. WINSOR. — Wasn't the Taylor patent renewed?

Mr. DEWEY. — I think not.

Mr. RICHARDSON read the paper of Mr. Vinton on

THE ASTOR LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

(See p. 215.)

LLOYD P. SMITH.

Mr. WINSOR read and moved the passage of resolutions on the death of Lloyd P. Smith: —

Whereas, in the death of Lloyd P. Smith, of the Philadelphia library, the American Library Association has lost one of its oldest members, who was endeared to us by many sympathies, and held in remembrance by traits singularly uniting repose of mind and response to personal contact, with an eagerness for knowledge and a love for the venerable:

Therefore Resolved, That we closely join with the family of our late associate in a sense of that bereavement which has deprived them of a husband and father, and left us only the remembrance of a kind and cordial spirit, and the associations of a friend constant in attachments and helpful in his beneficent promptings.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family.

JUSTIN WINSOR,
MELVIL DEWEY,
EDW. J. NOLAN,
Committee.

Mr. BARTON, seconding the motion, suggested that they be passed by rising vote. The resolutions were so passed.

Mr. DEWEY. — I move that the action of the Association be telegraphed to the family of Mr. Smith to-night. Carried.

POSTAGE AND LIBRARY BOOKS.

R. B. POOLE read the report of the committee on the resolutions introduced by him.

(See p. 347.)

They suggested as members of the committee of five: W. F. Poole, A. R. Spofford, Hon. Mellen Chamberlain.

Mr. DEWEY took exception to the word "incorporated" in the resolutions.

Pres. POOLE. — This is the term used in all public acts and laws.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — I think that the greatest use would be by small subscription libraries, and that it is very desirable for them.

The Secretary read, in this connection, a question from the box, bearing directly on this point: "Would not the system of reduced postage on library-books work the destruction of the smaller libraries? Would it not destroy the local pride which is so great a stimulus in the maintenance of these?"

Mr. LARNED. — It would be of help to those in small towns who desire to use books which their libraries could by no possibility furnish.

Mr. DEWEY. — This matter of the limitation to incorporated libraries can be left to the committee to get what they can.

Mr. PEOPLES. — I would say that we send books to all parts of the United States. I heartily approve the movement.

Mr. DEWEY moved, as an amendment, that the passage "all incorporated libraries to distribute books within the prescribed limit of weight as second-class matter, to non-residents of the city or town in which the library is located," read simply, "libraries to distribute books as second-class matter."

The amendment was adopted.

The report and resolutions were accepted and adopted, as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS ON POSTAGE ON LIBRARY BOOKS.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States provides by law for the carrying of newspapers and periodicals, from the office of publication,

as second-class matter, at one cent per pound, for the purpose of more widely diffusing knowledge and increasing intelligence; and

Whereas, the distribution of books through the mails at the same rate of postage would tend, in a still greater degree, to the cultivation of the people; therefore

Resolved, That this Association, representing the libraries of the country, would earnestly recommend such legislation by Congress as shall enable libraries to distribute books as second-class matter.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to secure such legislation.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Wm. F. Poole, A. R. Spofford, M. Chamberlain, W. T. Peoples, F. M. Crunden, as such committee.

Mr. LINDERFELT announced that copies of a new guide to Milwaukee had been sent by the publishers for the use of the Association.

The meeting was adjourned at 10.05 P.M.

FOURTH SESSION.

(JULY 9, FRIDAY MORNING.)

President POOLE in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10:10.

Voted, That, owing to the amount of unfinished business, an afternoon session be held from 2:30 to 5 o'clock.

The SECRETARY introduced

RESOLUTIONS ON LIFE-MEMBERSHIP.

Resolved, That the by-law authorizing the issue of life-membership be repealed, and that, pending the ratification of this vote, its action be suspended till the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the following by-laws be adopted:—

By the payment of \$25 at one time into the permanent invested fund of the A.L.A., any person duly elected a member may receive a certificate of life-membership, which shall entitle him for life to all the rights and privileges of membership without further assessment.

By the similar payment of \$50 any person or institution duly elected may receive a certificate of perpetual membership, which shall forever entitle the holder or one accredited delegate of the institution to all the rights of membership without further assessment.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to issue certificates of life and perpetual membership during the coming year pending final action. •

Mr. LARNED. — Will Mr. Dewey guarantee that money will always yield 4%?

Mr. WHITNEY. — The Association money now draws 5%.

Mr. FLETCHER read the

REPORT OF THE COÖPERATION COMMITTEE.

The report of this committee for the past year must be mainly the history of the effort we have been making for coöperative library bibliography. Early in the year, and repeatedly since, we have asked, more or less publicly, for suggestions as to matters which we might properly consider and refer to in this report; but we have received no such suggestions. The previous committee have reported that no unfinished business remained on their hands. The Library Bureau, which came into existence in connection with the Coöperation Committee of the A.L.A., has gone forward with success, — with a fine measure of success, — judged by what it has accomplished for the general good; but, we are sorry to believe, with only a limited measure of success as to its financial returns. Still, there is every reason to hope that, with each successive year, the libraries of the country will appreciate more and more highly the usefulness of the Bureau, and the excellence and public spirit of its present management, and will more generally lend it their patronage and support. During the year the Bureau has added a large number of articles to its list, and has issued an excellent illustrated catalog. It has just commenced the issue of a quarterly publication, *Library Notes*, of which a sufficient account was given in the report of our Secretary.

Recurring to the subject mentioned at first as constituting the main feature of this report, convenience will largely be served, while the proprieties of the case will perhaps not be seriously violated, if I drop for a time the plural pronoun, and speak for myself alone, with regard to the inception of this project for coöperative cataloging. Just as I was beginning to wonder, last fall, whether I was going to find any special work for the Coöperation Committee to do during the year, the cataloging of our

library reached a point where it became desirable to make some new plans for further work. I had an interview with President Seelye, and it was as a result of my talk with him, and of the readiness, the heartiness, even, with which he approved of the suggestions I made, — and made even more advanced suggestions of his own, — that I came to feel that something had been offered me which the Coöperation Committee might suitably and hopefully undertake to do.

Our catalog had reached this point: We had practically completed our alphabetical catalog under authors, and also under subjects, to the extent of treating books as individuals, but almost wholly without analytical subject-entries. The question raised was, should we proceed to run in analytical references, especially to essays and to scientific transactions and periodicals not included in "Poole's Index," or should we stop where we were without professing to have our catalog complete in any such sense? This question at once involved the other question of the probability of the publication, before very long, of works which should do for these fields what "Poole's Index" had done for that of general periodicals. We agreed with perfect readiness that the best policy to be pursued by any and by all libraries now coming to that point was to stop this sort of ms. work, and to combine in some practical effort to get the necessary work done, once for all, in print. As I have said, our new and special interest in this matter seemed to me to be a call on the Coöperation Committee to see what could be done. Addressing a letter to each of the other members of the committee, I found them heartily responsive to the suggestion, and the result was the meeting of the committee in New York in the spring, a report of which appeared in the *Library journal*.

At that meeting a circular was drawn up, which you have all seen, and later this circular was sent to about 400 leading libraries. Postal cards were enclosed for replies, and of these seventy-eight have been returned. Sixty-seven of these are favorable without reservation, six are favorable with reservation, and five are, on the whole, unfavorable. Four specially favor the printing of cards, six express special interest in the essay index, and three in the scientific index.

I should like to read a few of the more inter-

esting of these replies, which are not merely the blank sent out signed and returned.

[Here several letters were read.]

The committee feel that the number and character of these replies to their circular justify the assured belief that an organized effort for coöperative cataloging or bibliographical or indexing work, or all three combined, is entirely feasible, and that the interest in it is such that it will certainly be undertaken. The first question is this: Shall the A.L.A., as such, take steps for such an organization within itself, or shall it be left to those who are interested to organize an entirely separate association or company? The feeling of the committee is very strongly in favor of the first of these methods; and this after quite a free discussion of the matter at our New York meeting, at which some ten or twelve librarians were present, and expressed by vote their concurrence with this view.

The committee feel, however, that the importance of the movement, and its novelty (as far as the proposed financial basis of coöperation is concerned), demand its deliberate and careful consideration. They would deprecate a random discussion of the matter in open conference at its present stage. It has already been discussed by correspondence much more effectively.

The committee would, therefore, submit the following vote for action at this time:—

[For tent of vote, amendment, and vote as passed, see p. 364.]

For the Coöperative Committee,
WM. I. FLETCHER,
Chairman.

Mr. DEWEY. — Why is the action of the committee not sufficient? It always has been considered sufficient. I would like to have a committee of five appointed to organize and carry out the plan. I am anxious that what we have been waiting ten years for should not be put off for another year.

Mr. FLETCHER. — It is just here. I am afraid that my judgment may be influenced by my own interest in the matter. I don't want to take the responsibility of saying that I have rightly interpreted the spirit of the letters which I have received.

Mr. LARNED. — I understand that about eighty librarians are ready for work. I would like to have a committee inquire how much of

a subscription will be required from each in order to carry it out.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — Also to inquire what parts or kinds of indexing the various libraries may prefer.

Mr. FLETCHER. — I submit that these suggestions show that the discussion will be long, and that the shortest way to the end is that proposed by the committee.

Pres. POOLE. — I suggest that a committee of five be appointed to consider the matter.

Mr. GREEN. — Isn't this matter the most important of the meeting? We had better put off something else, if necessary, and give time to the discussion. I should like a committee of five to report definitely on cost, etc.

Mr. DEWEY moved the acceptance of the report. Carried.

The vote proposed by the committee was taken up later.

Mr. CRUNDEN read his

REPORT ON AIDS AND GUIDES.

(See p. 309.)

Mr. Whitney read Mr. MAGNÚSSON's paper on

LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

(See p. 331.)

Before the paper Mr. Whitney read some extracts from three letters of Mr. Magnússon:—

"MARCH 18, 1886.

"My library plan is having a good reception in England, and is likely, I think, to work its way; its originality strikes, and its cheapness and the perpetual economy it insures speak persuasively in its favor. It provides for everything appertaining to the business of a library on the premises, such as readers' retiring-rooms, offices, bindery, etc. My architects assure me that the plan provides amply for the supply of light."

"MAY 27, 1886.

"I should like very much to come over to the land of the world's modern wonders, and have a peep at its wonderful men and beautiful and clever women; but I fear the fates will be so effectively against it as to leave no room for hope at present. There are strong indications, in this country as well as on the continent, of my plan being viewed with increasing favor.

It only requires to be seriously examined in order to demonstrate by itself its own superiority to anything that has been in fashion hitherto. Of course, for old academicians whose life is of the past, and who imagine that the future must always be more or less a reproduction of what they have known of the past, — for such men my plan is something in the way of an historical blasphemy. But younger men see in it nothing but an effective guarantee of perpetual order and constant economy. I am quite willing to admit that the plan, when adopted, will revolutionize, to some extent, existing library habits. It will do away with local classification by subjects of the contents of a library, and enforce the adoption of a double set of catalogues, alphabetical by authors, chronological by subjects. But how perfect would not the administration of such a library be? And when once brought into system, how easy would not this double system of cataloguing be?"

"JUNE 19, 1886.

"My paper is very imperfect, having been written in the midst of ill-health, consequent upon an overwhelming family bereavement. However, I think it will represent the totality of my idea in a pretty complete form, which is the principal point. The calculations are of great value for any one who wants seriously to examine the question of relative economy. The table showing the capacity of the library can be used for any library by doubling or multiplying, *ad libitum*, the diameter and respective totals of each description of a library.

"My plan meets here, in Cambridge, with much admiration; but *men are old in the old world*, and slow. I fancy America will be the country in the end to have a pattern library."

After the paper was read Mr. MERRILL moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Magnússon.

It was seconded by Mr. HOOPER, and passed.

President POOLE. — We are under obligation to our English friend for his contribution of the paper which has just been read. The subject of library construction is, as he remarks, one of the highest importance, and I am always interested in its discussion, whether the views presented are in harmony with my own or not. Mr. Magnússon, in February last, contributed to the London *Athenæum* a brief outline of

what he has now more fully developed in this paper. The scheme has attracted some attention in England, and the inventor seems to be confident that he has "established on a thoroughly sound basis" this important branch of library economics. It is natural that the inventor of a new and valuable scheme or device should seek the views of his professional brethren on the merits or demerits of his invention; and this was probably the motive of the writer in contributing his paper to this conference. He has doubtless observed, in the printed proceedings of our Association, the freedom and fairness with which papers on every class of topics are discussed by the American librarians. He seeks, and is entitled to, the judgment of our members on the merits of his invention.

I will therefore remark, in opening the discussion, that the scheme, in its essential features, has not the merit of novelty. It is an old and discarded American device. In the spring of 1873 the Congress of the United States appointed a commission for making plans and constructing a building for the Library of Congress, with an appropriation of \$5,000 to be expended in premiums to architects. A circular issued to the competing architects prescribed the conditions on which the plans were to be based, which were in substance as follows: Around a circular building surmounted by a dome were to be constructed a series of concentric walls. The central building was to be used as a general reading-room, and its inner and outer walls, as well as the passages between the concentric walls, were to be furnished with alcoves and galleries for the storing of books. The central room was to be lighted from its dome; and the passages between the concentric walls, from their roofs. Passage-ways radiating from the centre were to be cut through the walls of the reading-room and the concentric walls, except the outer one, in order to give convenient access to every part of the library. An outline of this scheme was given in the annual report of the Librarian of Congress made in December, 1872.¹ In the autumn of 1873 twenty-eight sets of competitive plans embodying the above conditions had been sent in, and one of these was furnished by a London architect. A premium of \$1,500 was awarded

¹ Senate Misc. Doc. No. 13, 42d Cong., 3d Sess., p. 7.

to a plan thought to be the best, \$1,000 to the next best, and smaller sums to others.¹ I was consulted at the time by several of the competing architects, and saw their drawings, as well as the circular issued by the commission.

It will be seen that every essential feature of Mr. Magnússon's invention was contained in the Congress plans of 1873, — the plan of concentric walls taking the place of his spiral arrangement. For the merit of his spiral, if it can be classed as an invention, he will doubtless never have a contestant. No one, I think, except himself, will claim that the spiral arrangement has any advantage over the concentric. His own architect, Mr. Waterhouse, prefers the latter. Besides claiming as his the spiral device, he enters a caveat on concentric and polygonic walls, and includes them both in his invention. The Congress plans of 1873, whatever might be their merits or demerits, were never used at Washington or elsewhere, and in the later designs which have been adopted for that building were wholly discarded.

My second comment on the plans before us is that the spiral passages as here described are not adapted for library uses, on account of the insufficiency of light which they will afford. They are 24 feet wide and 30 feet high. The bookcases, 6 feet apart, extend at right angles 10 feet from the walls on both sides, leaving a central opening, or slit, 4 feet wide for the admission of light from the roof. Ten and 20 feet from the ground-floor are "light, *horizontal* galleries," which, as the alcoves are only 6 feet wide, must be a continuous flooring, without an opening for light, which is usual in wider alcoves. There should, by the way, have been three galleries instead of two, which would have given to each of the four tiers of alcoves a height of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and made the use of ladders unnecessary. His method of taking in light is by "vertical skylights introduced under [into?] the roof." With such an arrangement it needs no prophet's ken to foretell that the books shelved in the spiral passages will be in Egyptian darkness. If light had been taken in by horizontal skylights in the roof above the 4-foot slit, some light would

have reached the floor; but the alcoves and books would have been in shadow made by the floors of the galleries. Taking light, however, from a clear-story above the roof, no light of any account would even reach the ground-floor. It is not possible to conceive a more ill-devised scheme for lighting than this. If there be a deficiency of light in the spiral passages, there will be a superfluity of heat during the summer months. The temperature under the roof, either with a clear-story or horizontal skylights, will be fearful.

A comparison of the drawings before us, with the description in the text, leaves us in doubt as to what specific form of construction was intended. It also indicates that the inventor is in conflict with his architect who has evidently better judgment in these matters than his client. The drawing showing the dome has only one gallery in the spiral passages, and walls 20 feet high. Another drawing, showing a section of a spiral passage, has two galleries, and walls 30 feet high. The latter drawing agrees, in these particulars, with the description; but in the arrangement of the bookcases and the mode of lighting it varies essentially from the description. The clear-story has disappeared, skylights at an angle of 45° are introduced, the 4-foot passage widened, and the upper gallery has lost its alcoves. These changes, which are improvements, have been made by the architect without the inventor's concurrence.

The spiral form of construction has, up to this time, been monopolized by one of the lower orders of the animal kingdom, — by the mollusk, the nautilus, the snail, and other invertebrates. Now that it is brought into architecture, it needs a name, and, for the want of a better, may be termed the "cephalopodic" style. It is to be regretted that the inventor omitted from his series of drawings one showing us a perspective view of his library building after the spiral had taken several turns. It would have depicted a circular, blank wall 30 feet high and a corrugated roof surmounted by a dome. The walls would have no windows nor ornamented elevations; for whatever was spent in decoration would be covered and lost when the spiral next came round. The nautilus, and even the common snail, manage this style more artistically. Every convolution of their spirals is symmetrical, striated, and streaked with delicate colors. A library building constructed in

¹ Senate Misc. Doc. No. 20, 43d Cong., 1st Sess., p. 3.

the "cephalopodic" style would have the appearance of a mammoth gas-holder.

This scheme of construction is open to objections more radical than any which I have mentioned. It leaves wholly out of consideration the new and higher wants which the library will necessarily develop in the progress of its growth. The single expansive feature in it is an ample capacity for storing its accession of books by the extension of its spiral passages. Nothing else has been considered. The theory of the writer is that a library should "be once for all established on a plan by which it may with uninterrupted order receive its accessions through a period amounting to an endless future." We have before us the scheme by which, "with uninterrupted order," a library may grow, as he says, for a thousand years, cover four acres of ground, and store ten million volumes. Receiving and storing accessions are not the only functions of a library. It must have facilities for using its accessions. Let us briefly trace the experience of a library housed in this manner. It starts out with its domed reading-room large enough for present use, and for some years to come, and with enough spiral passages to shelve its books. Time goes on, and the library is prosperous. Its size has doubled, tripled, quadrupled; perhaps it has increased tenfold, and its readers have increased in the same proportion. The reading-room, however, has been left out of view in this process of expansion; it is of the same dimensions as when the library started, and is hedged about with spiral passages. If the writer of this paper were present, I would like to ask him how he proposes, in the emergency I have stated, to enlarge his reading-room, or otherwise provide accommodations for his readers? He may, if the library can afford the expense, pull down the old reading-room, demolish several convolutions of the spiral passages, and erect a new and larger structure; but how will this heroic treatment comport with his claim that he has for the first time "established *library economics* on a thoroughly sound basis," and that his scheme maintains "uninterrupted order through a period amounting to an endless future?"

A small library has few wants, and very simple arrangements will provide for them. A large library has many wants, and as it grows larger, they become more numerous, more exacting in their demands, and more difficult to

fill. A large library attracts to itself special collections of books which must have separate rooms for their storage and consultation. This is often the condition on which such collections come to the library. The treasures of a large library, also, under judicious management, segregate in special collections, and require separate rooms where they may be placed in charge of persons who have special knowledge in these departments. Did a large library ever have enough of such rooms? The fine-art books, collections of engravings, galleries, elegantly illustrated books, and all the works which relate to the study of art, will make a library in themselves, and will eventually be brought together in a separate room, shelved and fitted up for their especial accommodation, and furnished with all the conveniences by which students of art can there consult them. These fine books suffer more injury by the rough handling of runners, and by transportation on trucks through the narrow passages of a large library, to and from the general reading-room, than in their legitimate use by students. The patent publications of many nations become, in the aggregate, very numerous and bulky, and they must have a separate room in which they can be shelved and consulted. Many other specialties I might mention which will require similar accommodations. The space needed for the administrative work of a growing library is constantly increasing. The older and larger the library becomes, the more will these unforeseen requirements appear. Has Mr. Magnússon, in this scheme, made any provision for, or given any consideration to, these requirements? How and where does he propose to meet these new wants when they arise? The only space in his control is the spiral passages, which may be increased *ad libitum*. We have seen how ill-adapted they are for the storing of books. Will he use these pits for the higher purposes I have indicated, where there is no ventilation, and no ray of sunlight enters except through a skylight in the roof?

I have had occasion, at former meetings of our Association, to express my objections to the conventional style of library architecture which has come down to us from the middle ages:¹ a gothic church, the open nave of which is

¹ *Library journal*, vol. vi, p. 60; vol. vii, p. 130; vol. viii, p. 270; vol. x, p. 250, 328.

used as a reading-room, and the aisles, with several tiers of galleries, for the storing of books. Every objectionable feature in that style, which I have previously commented on, is repeated in the scheme before us; and it has other objectionable features of which the conventional style is free. Its galleries are not easier to climb than those of the old structures. The inequalities of temperature and the destruction of bindings by heat in the upper galleries are here in all their hideous proportions. There is the same insecurity from fire, which, if once started, would range without a barrier through the whole building. The difficulty, if not the impossibility, of expansion and enlargement where they are the most needed, we have already considered. It is a style of construction which has no æsthetic qualities. There is a stately grandeur in the mediæval style which is wholly wanting in this reproduction of an Esquimaux hut. Such a structure is not, in my opinion, the library building of the future.

It is evident that Mr. Magnússon's reading on this class of topics has been very limited. In his opening sentence he says: "So far as I know, no special attention has as yet been drawn to what I consider the most important subject connected with library management, namely *library economics*, established on a thoroughly sound basis." The general subject, and even this special topic of library construction, are discussed in Mr. Tedder's able article on "Libraries" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Not to speak further of English authorities, is it possible that the writer has not seen the United States "Report on Public Libraries," 1876, and the ten completed volumes of the *Library journal*, which are filled with papers and discussions on library economics? As I am constantly in receipt of letters from England and continental Europe on the subject of library construction, growing out of my several contributions on the matter, it is a little remarkable that the writer of this paper has never heard that the attention of Americans "had been drawn to library economics." Mr. Tedder's article would have given him this information.

It would have given me pleasure to speak of this scheme in complimentary terms, if it had been possible; and to speak of it as I have has been an unpleasant duty. I thought, however, as the paper was read, that it was a duty we

owed to ourselves and to the profession that it should not go forth in our proceedings without a frank and fearless discussion of its merits. Perhaps I misinterpreted the spirit of the paper; but I thought I detected in it a *claim* that without the need of further discussion, the author had devised the library building of the future; that an important question was now settled once for all; and that, if we did not accept his view of the matter, we were challenged to state the grounds of our dissent.

I feel obliged, as I have already stated, to our English friend for the contribution of his paper; and if these remarks should ever reach him through the columns of the *Library journal*, I indulge the hope that he will discuss my views with as much freedom as I have discussed his.

Mr. WHITNEY. — As Mr. Magnússon is not here to reply to any criticism made on his paper I will say that I questioned him especially in regard to the matter of the supply of light for his proposed building, thinking that this might be an objection to his plan. He replied, that this being a matter of detail, and capable of various methods of solution, it could never form any difficulty approaching to anything like a fatal obstacle to the whole scheme, and that from the sections of the design it may be seen that this objection is, presumably, satisfactorily disposed of. A portion of the roof is run up, on either side of each passage, before the skylights are introduced, which is done with a view to distancing the skylights of any two parallel passages so far from each other as never to impair each other's lights. In a design only one mode of arrangement can be adopted, but details have, of course, the privilege of a variety of application and arrangement.

In general I may say that Mr. Magnússon has devoted much time and thought to the development of his plans, and has submitted them to English librarians, and to architects of established reputation, whose favorable views are worthy of due consideration.

I do not understand that Mr. Magnússon in the opening of his paper intends to disparage what has been accomplished in the direction of library architecture, but mainly to question whether those who plan libraries have sufficiently in mind the needs of the far future. In the examination of the plans of many libraries recently it has seemed to me that but few have

been built with reference to the enlargements which will be needed after many years. Books accumulate with great rapidity, and fifty years from now our successors may wonder why libraries have been built with so little thought of future growth.

Considered from this point of view, the plan here presented, when cleared of any imperfections it may have, may offer valuable ideas to those who wish to build libraries adapted to successive future enlargements.

I don't see but wings will carry books just as far from the centre as the spirals.

Dr. POOLE. — But I don't believe in a central reading-room anyway. I believe in a great many special libraries. He can get light enough, but it is all skylight. We believe in side-light.

Mr. CUTTER. — I should like to know how, under this scheme, they are to get any light after a three-foot snow-storm.

Mr. WHITNEY. — Mr. Magnússon thinks that snow would not encumber the building or obscure the light. He states that the vertical skylights would be at least one-half yard, probably a yard, in diameter, raised to some extent above the walls. The snow would therefore have to fall very heavily if it was to materially interfere with the light. As to the weight upon the roof it would, he says, be well to have it noted that, in the original plan, as shown in the elevation, radial divisions are made in the roof for the purpose of carting the snow over the outer wall.

Mr. CUTTER. — The snow will fall upon the skylights as well as in the valleys between them, and the cost of clearing skylights and valleys would be considerable.

Mr. HOOPER. — I suppose it is acknowledged that the circle is the most convenient form. The objections in respect of light and heat are serious; but I think this is not true in respect to classification. You know that if the snail does live in the mud the nautilus builds chambers in his shell. The real objection to the scheme is the hundreds of feet of wall with continual breaks. It will be very hard to make such a wall strong enough.

COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF COÖPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. DEWEY read his amendment to the vote as proposed by the Coöperation Committee, striking out after the word conference, in the

second resolution, the words " but that the whole matter remain in their hands until they can make a final report at some future time," and adding " as definite a plan, etc.," *ad fin.*

The amendment was accepted by the committee, and the vote, as amended, passed as follows:—

Voted, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to consider so much of the report of the Coöperation Committee as refers to a proposed organization for coöperation in cataloging, and that to this committee be referred the correspondence on this subject submitted by the Coöperation Committee.

Voted, That this committee report before the close of the present conference as definite a plan as practicable for the organization of an A.L.A. publishing section, not involving the A.L.A. in any financial responsibility.

The Chair announced as committee on the the report of the Coöperation Committee: Mr. W. I. Fletcher, Miss Coe, and Messrs. W. S. Biscoe, W. C. Lane, and J. N. Larned.

Mr. DEWEY. — It is understood that this committee is to report to-morrow, at latest.

Dr. POOLE. — I like to go into Mr. Dewey's library and see the devices, and there is nothing that I admire more than his electric light arrangements. And now he will tell us about them.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN LIBRARIES.

Mr. DEWEY. — At Lake George I gave some account of our electric lights, which is printed on pages 139-141 of last year's proceedings, and so need not be repeated here. We like very much our student lamps, — one on each table. The wire is taken to the table by burrowing, *i.e.*, cutting a channel large enuf for the wire lengthwise of the floor-board, laying the wire in the bottom of this and stopping it with a strip of wood to match the floor. As soon as soiled by wear it is hard to detect where the wire was laid. The place of the table is fixt, and an elbow of iron or brass screwed on the bottom of two diagonally opposite legs. This leaves a bit of metal with a screw-hole, projecting from the leg, and two screws anchor the table in this position. Of course it can be moved at any time by simply turning out these two screws and breaking the electric connection. One of the two unscrewed legs is bored with a long bit and the wire

carried from the floor, thru the leg to the under side of the table, where, with wire staples, it is carried to the receptacle. The main wire ends in a metal fixture, flush with the floor. In this the end of the wire coming down from the table-leg is inserted and the connection is made.

Insted of boring the legs a narrow channel can be cut on the inside and the wire carried in this, covered with staples, without perceptibly injuring the appearance of the table. Our original plan was to bore a small hole, with rounded edges, that would not wear the silk-covered electric cord which runs from the receptacle to the lamp. The lamp in the center of the table is as movable as any table lamp, the length of the cord allowing it to be placed anywhere on the top. We intended to put a small pulley and weight under the table to take up the slack when the lamp was standing near the center, but the loop of cord is so seldom in the way that it has not yet been done. In the same way, disliking to bore the center hole in our new oak tables, we carried the wire over the edge, and this has workt very well, tho not as neat a form as the center hole, for the reader now has a loose cord running over the edge of the table before him.

Here, as everywhere, we found the paper shade, white inside and green outside, much better than the more costly and fragil porcelain, which, however, is much handsomer. This is not because of the economy, but to protect the eyes. I think Dr. Poole will, after trial, change his handsome glass shades for this light, cheap paper form which gives the eye absolute protection.

The best student lamp is adjustable in hight by a slide and thumb screw, like a German student lamp, but is patented and costly. If the simple lamp without this slide is used, care should be taken not to hav it too high from the table so that a short reader's eyes will not be protected. We prefer the large-size paper shade 30cm. in diameter at the bottom, and 20cm. on the sloping side, and a lamp high enuf so the bottom of this shade shall be only 25cm. from the table top.

Insted of this form of student lamp on the table, it is easy, where the ceiling can be reacht without expensiv scaffolding in case repairs are needed, to hang a wire over the place wanted, and attach the lamp to the end. This we saw

in Mr. Poole's elevated reading-room on Tuesday. This really requires the tables to be kept in one place as much as the other, and does not allow the light to be moved to different parts of the table. It also vibrates in a very slight current of air, to the annoyance of readers, but it is cheaper, and the tables can be removed without unscrewing, &c., in case the room has to be cleared for an audience. We were afraid to risk this swinging in our reading-room, tho we use just this form on our fourth floor, where the reading-room is only 3 m. [10 ft.] in hight, and where we use these flexible lamps also to light the shelves, by turning them so that the shade with its white lining acts as a reflector, and throws the light where it is pointed.

Our most ingenious device is the ball and pulley for these hanging lamps. To adjust the hight, a sliding chandelier was used, which was costly and dangerous to the lamp and the reader's head if when the light was drawn down he rose suddenly, leaning over his table. As those interested may see in several of the pictures in the volume of Columbia College views on the table with the other Literary Bureau publications, we met this difficulty by loading, with shot, a hollow brass ball with a pulley on top, so as to balance exactly the weight of lamp and shade. The cord runs thru this pulley and over another, screwed in the ceiling wherever wanted. From this pulley (which can be moved redily to any point under which the lamp is wanted without making any other changes), the lamp hangs on one cord and the ball on the other, thus getting the action of a balanced window-shade. The lamp hangs at any point where it is put. When in use for the table it is pulled down near the book. To light the room, or get it out of the way, it is pusht up to the highest point. The device is very effectiv and cheap, and as it is my own and not a patent, you are more than welcom to it.

We light our shelves in the reading-room gallery by fixt lights on standards at the outer edge of the gallery and below by brass pendants under these. The quarter-egg-shape tin shade throws the light on the backs of the books and wholly shields the reader's eyes. Had we not wisht these to giv the general light to our main reading-room we should hav used the long cord like Mr. Poole's attacht near the center of the face of shelves which it is to

light. Maximum convenience will be served by putting the hook on which the lamp hangs about four feet from the floor, where the hand reaches it most readily, and it is most central to the books above and below. Here, as in so many other cases, attention to some old-maidish details will make a great difference in practical working. By using a small, round tin shade and reflector at the bottom of the lamp, like the guard to a sword, the eyes are protected, the shelves better lighted, and chiefly the lamp is protected from breaking. It may be caught on the hook hastily and allowed to fall from the hand, the edge of the tin shade keeping the lamp from striking. Then by hanging all the hooks, opening the same way, the left hand in grasping the lamp has the thumb and finger just on the key in such a way that the light can be turned on or off by simple pressure. Thus the right hand is entirely free to carry or replace books, and the left hand will mechanically take the lamp from the hook, turn on the light, and hold it before any shelf within reach of the long cord, all so quickly that it seems to do itself. Hang the same fixtures awkwardly, and watch the man who "does not believe in fussing with little wrinkles," and see him lay down his books, take down the lamp with one hand, turn on the light with the other, pick up his books and replace them, and then lay down again those he is carrying farther, to get his hand free to turn the key again.

We spent some months examining this question by experts, and our longer experience simply confirms our belief that we have the most perfect artificial light yet known to science. We prize its great convenience, but much more its eye-saving qualities; and that it neither heats nor renders unfit to breathe the air of our crowded rooms. We have readers who work freely in our library who cannot read at home, and if it cost us much more than it does we should still esteem it the wisest investment we have yet made. For these reasons I recommend it strongly to libraries even of limited means.

A MEMBER. — Do you take in the expense of the ruin of books by gas?

Dr. POOLE. — I don't believe it is gas that ruins books. It is heat.

Mr. GREEN. — Doesn't gas heat?

Mr. CRUNDEN. — We have introduced incandescent light as a matter of economy. Whether gas damages books or not, it cer-

tainly damages ceilings, and I think there is a good deal of damage from gas.

Mr. DEWEY. — There is a great advantage in our cut-off, in that we need burn only the lights we are actually using at any moment.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — Before we introduced the electric light we had to light an alcohol torch in going between the shelves.

President POOLE introduced Mr. J. W. SPONABLE, of Paola, Kansas, who said:—

I didn't come here to talk, but to listen. I have learned many things for my people. In respect of heat or light we are better off than most. We use natural gas for both, and all we have to do is to dig a hole in the ground and get plenty of good light and heat without smoke, odor, or expense, except for the plant, *i.e.*, the expense of digging a well of say 300 feet.

Mr. DEWEY. — Can you always find it as you can water, if you dig deep enough?

Mr. SPONABLE. — Almost as certainly as water.

Mr. FLETCHER. — Over how large a section does this gas region extend?

Mr. SPONABLE. — About ten miles.

Dr. POOLE. — Is there much interest in public libraries in Kansas?

Mr. SPONABLE. — I think more than anywhere else.

Dr. POOLE. — Are they mostly public or proprietary libraries?

Mr. SPONABLE. — Public. We have a very good law. First, we vote to have a free library; then twelve trustees are appointed.

Dr. POOLE. — Is there ever any opposition?

Mr. SPONABLE. — It is always unanimous when there is a chance for a library. There is no opposition. We would like to have you meet with us. We will entertain you as cordially as anywhere.

Mr. LARNED. — I would like to know if any one has tried the Weston system.

Mr. CUTTER. — We have been using it for a couple of months. We find it costs about twenty per cent. more than gas.

Mr. BERRY. — We have been scared out of it in our city, on account of the danger from fire.

HEAT REGULATION.

Mr. CUTTER. — We have had for some months the Johnson heat regulator, and like it. The action is this: A tongue made of two sub-

stances that have a different sensibility to heat is suspended so that as the room becomes warm it curves to one side, and, making a connection with the end of an electric wire, sends off a message; when the room cools it makes connection with the opposite point and sends off its message on the other wire. These wires run to a metal globe in which a magnet plays in a groove. When one message comes the magnet is attracted round till it covers a vent into the outer air, and at the same time uncovers the end of a pipe filled with compressed air; the air fills the globe, and, inflating an India-rubber ball attached to one side, moves a piston, which closes the window or ventilator, or hot-air register, or steam-pipe to which it is attached. The opposite contact attracts the magnet to shut the compressed air-pipe, and open the vent so that the air escapes, the ball collapses and lets the piston down, when a spring opens the window or register. The apparatus is so arranged that when the ventilators in a room are opened the registers are closed, or *vice versa*. By this device we have kept our rooms within a degree of 70 all this spring. The cost was \$523.60 for nine large rooms.

Dr. LINDERFELT. — We used the Johnson regulator all winter with most complete satisfaction. We have four of the regulators in the two rooms. One room we kept at a temperature of 68°, and the other at 70°. We are very much exposed on the west, and before we introduced this system we had constant trouble; but now it is perfectly satisfactory. The saving of coal is very remarkable. We never used less than eighty to eighty-four tons before. Last year we had a considerable additional space to heat, but used less than seventy tons, and were very much better heated than we had ever been before. The cost of the whole apparatus was about \$300. I don't believe the cost can be more than \$50 or \$60 for each thermostat. It can be used in the same way for a ventilator. The larger part of the cost is for the automatic pump.

Some one having said that the economy of fuel seemed inconsiderable, as last winter was mild, Mr. CUTTER said, I did not put the apparatus in to save fuel but to save or at least to lengthen life. Our reading-room was often very uncomfortable, and in the evening was unfit to stay in more than half an hour at a

time. Since we have had the regulator the air there has been as good as it ever is in a city. The windows are not let down as ordinarily, but are allowed to fall in from the top, so that the cold air striking against an inclined plane is given a direction upward and then along the ceiling, and diffuses itself gradually through the room instead of falling in a cataract on somebody's head. Our readers, many of them old men, and sensitive to draughts, are much pleased with the change.

Dr. POOLE. — I have had this put into my house. It works perfectly. And a good point about it is, if you want to change the temperature all you have to do is to move a little switch.

Prof. DAVIS read his paper on

TEACHING BIBLIOGRAPHY IN COLLEGES.

(See p. 289.)

Mr. BARTON said, before reading his paper on

THE FIRST LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION, 1853

(see p. 217),

we have in our library specimens of the Mud catalog which Mr. Poole mentioned, with plates from which they were printed, and the correspondence between Messrs. Jewett and Haven upon the subject.

I would heartily second the suggestion already made, that biographical sketches of such early leaders in our profession as Jewett, Haven, and Cogswell may find a place in the published proceedings.

Our President, in his admirable opening address, so fittingly, and, it is proper that I should add, so unexpectedly trenched upon my preserves — the subject-matter of the Convention of 1853 and its members — that little remains but to thank him for his reminiscences, and to add for our printed record some of the resolutions there so wisely adopted.

After the reading Mr. FLETCHER said, "It seems to fall to my lot to point out 'fatal defects.' I suggest that the fatal defect of the Association of 1853 was too much unanimity."

Mr. VAN NAME read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Mr. DEWEY moved the election of the nominees. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. CUTTER. — I had extra copies struck off of the Report of the Transliteration Committee made at the Lake George Conference, and shall do the same with Notation of Greek and Latin authors. I will gladly send them to any one who will send me his address.

Mr. MERRILL. — And stamps for the postage.

Mr. DEWEY read an invitation from Carl Doerflinger, Custodian and Secretary of the Milwaukee Museum, to visit the museum.

"In case the regular hours should not be found convenient, any other time of day can be chosen upon previous notification. I shall deem it an honor and a pleasure to receive your colleagues at this younger sister-institution of the Public Library."

Mr. DEWEY read the letter accompanying the exhibit of the Leipzig binders, and called attention to their work, which had provoked favorable comment from the librarians present¹: —

"LEIPZIG, June, 1886.

"DEAR SIR, — The unfavorable opinion about *Leipzig bindings* pronounced at the Lake George Conference by several members of the A.L.A., has induced the undersigned bookbinders and booksellers of Leipzig to ask the permission for exhibiting at the next meeting, to be held July 7, at Milwaukee, a few specimens of bindings; this permission being gracefully granted by the President of the A.L.A., they have the honor to solicit your inspection and examination of the bindings exhibited. They beg to remark that it is their intention to exhibit nothing else but *plain library bindings*, — employing for them the best materials but avoiding all superfluous luxury, — and that, of course, binding can be executed in every other style or color wanted.

"Trusting that the present small exhibition which, of course, could not contain but a very limited number of volumes, will suffice to change advantageously the opinions regarding Leipzig bindings, the undersigned have the honor to be, dear sir,

"Yours very respectfully,

GUSTAV FRITZSCHE, }
JULIUS HAGER, } *Bookbinders.*
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, }
K. F. KOEHLER, } *Booksellers."*

Mr. DEWEY read various minor notices.

Mr. FLETCHER called attention to the sheets of a catalog of the Nevins Library, of Methuen, Mass., and also to the admirable new catalog of the Milwaukee Library.

Mr. DEWEY called attention to the catalogue of the Fitchburg Public Library, and to various book-rests and other devices exhibited.

Mr. LINDERFELT. — The type we have used in our catalogue was prepared with a good deal of care. If any one would like to use type from our matrices, I should be glad to furnish it for the mere cost of founding.

The new catalog

of the Milwaukee public library

is printed in brevier and nonpareil type, manufactured by Barnhart Bros. & Spindler of Chicago. For the body type their "Roman, Series No. 7" is used, and for authors' names their "Caledonian".

For both kinds of type in each size special matrices for producing the so-called accented letters were made, owned by the library, none of which can be procured from the type-founders of the country. These letters are as follows:

Brevier.

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Nonpareil.

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ù ú û ü ý þ ß

For the convenience of other libraries intending to print catalogs, the Milwaukee public library will give the use of its matrices free of charge and furnish on application the required accented letters in any quantity for the cost of the type merely. As the faces have purposely been selected among those in current use, there should be no difficulty in procuring type to match these special letters in any part of the country.

Other matrices of accented letters to complete the series, including italics, will be made in the near future.

(This paragraph contains samples of all the type employed except italics, and headings.)

Mr. LARNED. — If any one has not examined the Catalog of the Milwaukee Library, it will be to his advantage to do so. I don't know any catalog so complete and admirable. It is such fine work that it deserves a vote of thanks.

Mr. CUTTER. — I say ditto to Mr. Larned,

¹ See *Library journal*, 11: 75, 76.

and also to Mr. Linderfelt. I shall be glad to extend to librarians the same offer that he has made in respect of the use of matrices. Those made for the catalog of the Boston Athenæum are at their service.

The catalog of the Boston Athenæum was printed in brevier and nonpareil type made by the Boston Type Foundry. The special letters cast for the Athenæum were:—

Brevier.

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catalog (heavy-faced) type: À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ù

Nonpareil.

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ù
Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã
catalog (heavy-faced) type: À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ù

Mr. DEWEY read a telegram from Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education: "Library data now collecting; likely to occupy one hundred and ten pages of annual report, and cannot probably be completed before last of August. Impossible to be with you."

Mr. FLETCHER.—I move that we request that, if possible, the statistics on libraries be printed in a separate edition. Carried.

Mr. WHITNEY.—This will form a convenient supplement to the Report of The Bureau of Education, for 1876.

The motion was carried. Meeting adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION.

(JULY 9, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.)

President POOLE in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 2:45 P.M.

Mr. DEWEY read a letter from Mr. Yates, of the Leeds (Eng.) Public Library:—

"JUNE 11, 1886.

"I very much regret that, through family sickness, I am unable to attend the American meeting of Librarians, to be held at Milwaukee on the 7th of next month.

"I think it may interest you, however, if I give a brief epitome of the work done here during the last decade.

"In the first place, I would draw your attention to the meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom in 1877, when I

broached the question of distributing to the provincial libraries the duplicate, and, in some cases, the triplicate copies of the books contained in the British Museum. The answer made on laying the matter before the meeting was to the effect that they found it useful to have duplicate copies in case of one being in use or at the binder's. I was afterwards informed by a member of the staff of the Museum that the duplicate copies were not classified or catalogued, but were stored away in a lumber-room, monopolizing the space required for the current stock.

"I am glad to see, after all these years, that the trustees are about to make some concessions in the above matter.

"In 1879 a deputation from this committee waited upon the late Lord Frederick Cavendish at the Treasury offices, with the object of petitioning government to grant to the libraries of provincial towns copies of government publications which were being sold as waste,—such as historical records, ordnance and geological surveys, Challenger Expedition Reports, etc. His Lordship remarked, at the close of the interview, that he would submit the proposition to the Lords of the Treasury; but he feared that the petition would not be acceded to, and he himself was of the opinion that Mechanics' Institutes, and other public institutions, had equal claims upon them. I ventured to call his Lordship's attention, in the first place, to the fact that Leeds had spent £40,000 on its town library during the last ten years, which sum was more than all the Mechanics' Institutes in the Kingdom had spent upon their book-shelves during the same period, and that if their Lordships would grant our request I could guarantee that the visitors to the Mechanics' Institutes, etc., would be the first to appreciate and utilize the public documents entrusted to us. Again, the space at the disposal of the Mechanics' Institutes was very limited, they being only able to find accommodation for the most popular books. The outcome of this interview was the appointment of a commission of inquiry. The ultimate result was that we received a set of the record publications, consisting of 450 volumes.

"I understand that the publications named above have been distributed indiscriminately. Sets have been presented to small libraries where accommodation is deficient, and in other

cases have been presented to libraries not supported by rates, and to which the public have no access. If the Treasury authorities had taken the advice of the Library Association, and presented the records to such libraries as the Association should have named, the above mistake would have been avoided.

"In August, 1885, a deputation consisting of members of our committee, and also of the Library Association, waited upon Lord Iddlesleigh, with the same object in view as the previous one. The result of this interview was, that, on and after the 1st of January, 1887, all government publications should be supplied to the accredited agents of public libraries, less 25 per cent. discount of the published price. At present 10 per cent. is allowed to the trade only. This will enable us to procure them at 15 per cent. cheaper than the booksellers supply them at. The above percentage (10 per cent.) explains the difficulty of the student in having orders executed through booksellers, who, not receiving what they deem a sufficient percentage, often describe them as o. p. (out of print).

"I now come to what I may call the 'backwash' of our progress. At the American meeting of librarians, in 1876, at Philadelphia, the first question discussed was on the subject of the name given to our town libraries. I regret to find that I omitted to make mention of the discussion in the *Library journal*. Unfortunately for us, our committee have thought fit to attach to our title the word 'free,' after having for twelve years worked the library successfully under the old one. Though obliged to have the word 'free' attached to our title, I have pointed out to newly-appointed librarians the evil consequences arising from the use of the word, and am pleased to say that at Newcastle, Halifax, Cheltenham, and Oldham, the word has not been adopted.

"Formerly it was the custom to allow any Leeds rate-payer to be guarantor for a person not residing in the borough. This boon was well appreciated, many intelligent farmers, etc., availing themselves of the privilege thus afforded on their visits to the Leeds markets. Our committee have, however, passed a resolution to the effect that no person not residing within the borough shall be entitled to borrow books. I find my idea has been properly expressed in the conclusion, and must say that

many indirect rate-payers have gone to Bradford, etc., to exchange their books and make purchases.

"I hope you will have a pleasant and useful meeting, and regret inability to be with you.

"With very kind regards for all,

"I remain yours fraternally,

"JAMES YATES,

"*P. M. 304 and 3d princip. chapter 304.*"

Mr. DEWEY read a letter from Mr. Horace P. Smith, and a slip giving a sketch of the life of the late Lloyd P. Smith: —

"GERMANTOWN, July 3, 1886.

"MR. MELVILLE DEWEY: —

"MY DEAR SIR, — I have the sad duty of informing you of the death of my brother Lloyd P. Smith, which occurred yesterday. A cold, as he thought, settled some months ago on the bladder, and the difficulty and pain steadily increased till at last the suffering was intense, with acute paroxysms at decreasing intervals. This agony reduced his strength and emaciated him, so that at last he passed away most unexpectedly and suddenly in what his physicians said was comparable to a spell of fainting.

"My dear sir, you are about to meet other gentlemen of his and your guild, and I cannot, after witnessing so recently his sufferings, but give a word of warning to you and through you to the other Librarians of the dangers of a too sedentary life. In doing so I also express the feelings of his wife, now widowed, as the physician assures her, from a cause perhaps preventable. I call to mind one literary gentleman who pursued his avocation by writing at a desk breast high, so as to avoid the congestion incident to the pressure upon and heating of these delicate parts from prolonged sitting. During my brother's sickness a friend counselled him that if he must sit he should have an open-work or ventilating seat to his chair rather than a stuffed one.

"I am sure the wives and friends of the Librarians would say I am justified in giving my warning in such plain terms if they knew the desolation of my brother's house, which comes all too soon by one or two decades.

"Neither need I excuse myself for enclosing a little newspaper slip telling some of the incidents of his life, nor even for copying an extract from a letter (received as I write this)

which gives most felicitous expression to his worth and work.

"Without other excuse than that you appreciated my brother,

"I am your friend,

"HORACE J. SMITH."

The extract from the letter was:—

"He was a hereditary librarian, but he justified his birthright.

"He found himself, by the fact of his birth, the custodian of the city's treasure-house; he left it richer and richer every year of his existence, so his life-work was nobly done.

"Within its walls his memory will live on from generation to generation."

The obituary from a newspaper was:—

"Lloyd P. Smith, Librarian and Treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, died at his home, No. 4703 Germantown avenue, yesterday morning, aged 64 years. His health had been unusually good until a few months ago. He was born February 6, 1822. His father, John Jay Smith, his immediate predecessor as Librarian of the Philadelphia Company, placed him in Haverford College, from which he graduated at the age of 14 years. He received a business training in the dry-goods house of Leaming & Co., and, while yet a very young man, began the publication of law-books. This he followed up by publishing 'Smith's Weekly Volume,' a magazine which was credited with being 'a select circulating library for town and country, containing the best popular literature.' The publication began in 1845, and took the place of 'Waldie's Select Circulating Library,' which started, with John Jay Smith as editor, in 1832. In 1849 Lloyd P. Smith became assistant to his father as Librarian of the Philadelphia Company, and upon the resignation of the latter, in 1851, after twenty-two years of service in the position, he succeeded to the office of Librarian. The library was then, and since 1799 had been, located at Fifth and Library streets. By the conditions of the will of James Logan, which were validated by an act of the Legislature, approved March 31, 1792, Mr. Smith, who was a direct descendant, in the fourth generation, of that distinguished Quaker and Deputy Gov-

ernor of the Province, became the eighth hereditary librarian of the Loganian Library, then and now held by the Philadelphia Company in trust. He also had supervision of the Ridgway Library, of which the Philadelphia Company is trustee. During his long stewardship he translated many works. As a compiler and classifier he also rendered valuable and efficient service. For several years he was the editor of 'Lippincott's Magazine.' He frequently contributed to periodicals, and many of his literary productions are now registered at the library. Among others of these are 'Remarks on the Existing Materials for Forming a Just Estimate of the Character of Napoleon the First,' and 'Remarks on the Apology for Imperial Usurpation Contained in Napoleon's Life of Cæsar.' He prepared a paper on 'The Classification of Books' in 1882, and compiled an elaborate 'Bibliography of that Ancient and Honorable Order, the Society of the Cincinnati,' in 1885. A speech at the inauguration of the new hall of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of which he was a member, and a paper on 'Symbolism and Science,' are also among his works.

"During the war Mr. Smith took an active part with James M. Thomas, Frederic Collins, and others, in collecting money for the relief of the loyal people of Eastern Tennessee, and went in person to distribute the funds. He also enlisted as a three months' volunteer, and assisted in the defence of the nation during the Gettysburg campaign.

"He married Hannah E., daughter of Isaac C. Jones, an East India merchant, and lived for many years on the estate of the latter at Rockland, now in Fairmount Park. He was a leading member of the National Association of Librarians, a trustee of old Laurel Hill Cemetery, and one of the originators and formerly treasurer of the West Laurel Hill Company. He was also a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Germantown."

Dr. PEIRCE. — I move that the Secretary be requested to reply to this letter of Mr. Smith, and express to him our sympathy in his loss.

Mr. MERRILL, for the Committee on

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING, reported in favor of the Thousand Islands, and the second week in September, and moved that

the Secretary be instructed to thank the people of Denver for their invitation.

Mr. CRUNDEN moved acceptance of the report. It was adopted.

Mr. WINSOR, for the Executive Committee, reported the following

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

William F. Poole, Librarian Chicago Public Library.

Vice-Presidents.

A. R. Spofford, Ln. of Congress, Washington.
M. Chamberlain, Ln. Boston Public Library.
Charles A. Cutter, Ln. Boston Athenæum.
William E. Foster, Ln. Providence Public Library.

Secretary.

Melvil Dewey, Chief Librarian Columbia College, New York.

Asst. Secretary.

E. C. Richardson, Librarian Hartford Theol. Seminary.

Treasurer.

H. T. Carr, Ln. Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

Finance Committee.

James L. Whitney, Asst. Ln. Public Library, Boston.

C. W. Merrill, Librarian Cincinnati Library.

George W. Harris, Acting Librarian Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Coöperation Committee.

William I. Fletcher, Librarian Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

W. S. Biscoe, Catalog Librarian, Columbia College, N.Y.

Miss E. M. Coe, Librarian New York Free Circulating Library.

Standing Committee.

R: R. Bowker, of the *Library journal*, 31 Park Row, New York.

William T. Peoples, Librarian Mercantile Library, New York.

R. B. Poole, Librarian Y.M.C.A., New York.

Councillors.

Justin Winsor, Librarian Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., President A.L.A., 1876-85.

H. A. Homes, Librarian N. Y. State Library, Albany.

E. M. Barton, Librarian American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

Miss T. H. West, Deputy Librarian Public Library, Milwaukee.

John S. Billings, Librarian National Medical Library, Washington.

John Eaton, U.S. Commissioner of Education, Washington.

John Edmands, Librarian Mercantile Library, Philadelphia.

Daniel C. Gilman, President Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Samuel S. Green, Librarian Worcester Free Public Library.

R. A. Guild, Librarian Brown University, Providence, R.I.

Miss C. M. Hewins, Librarian Hartford Library, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Hannah P. James, Librarian Free Public Library, Newton, Mass.

K. August Linderfelt, Milwaukee Public Library.

Addison Van Name, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

R. C. Davis, Librarian of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

J. N. Larned, Superintendent Buffalo Library.

W. H. Brett, Librarian Public Library, Cleveland.

F. M. Crunden, Librarian Public Library, St. Louis.

The point was raised that Messrs. Winsor and Larned were not on the Executive Committee. The article of the constitution was read, and showed that the Executive Committee included, as a matter of course, the five original appointees. After some discussion the matter was laid on the table.

Mr. MERRILL. — I move that it is the sense of the meeting that the President shall not be reëlected twice in succession.

It was so expressed.

Mr. WOODRUFF read his paper on

RELATION OF UNIVERSITY SEMINARIES TO UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

(See p. 219.)

Mr. FLETCHER called for Mr. Winsor to tell what he had been doing in this line. (Applause.)

Mr. WINSOR. — We have been carrying on this method at Harvard for some time with excellent results. In history especially, the papers of three of the members read before the American Historical Association show what has been done.

Mr. FOSTER. — I do not know whether any one is present to speak for the Boston Public Library; but I was struck by the reference of Mr. Woodruff, in his very interesting paper, to the manner in which the principles he has discussed may be carried into effect in a public library, as well as in connection with a university library. If not, I should be glad to call attention to the way in which these principles actually have been, for some time past, carried into effect in that library. As you enter the Lower Hall of the Boston Public Library you observe on the extreme left a desk at which is an officer who, it is true, has other work to occupy his hands in case he should for a moment be disengaged, but the real purpose of whose presence there is to assist readers. Not in any perfunctory manner, nor in any unwilling or grudging spirit, is this assistance rendered; but it is rather the studied attempt of a sympathetic, cultivated mind to find out just what assistance is needed, and then to render it in the most perfect manner. It is exceedingly interesting to stand, as I have done, for fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, by the side of this officer, and to observe the wide variety of questions, the great difference in the classes of readers applying, the extraordinary scope which this assistance takes. This is only one instance in which the ideas so admirably advocated in this paper have been put in practice. I wish to express, also, Mr. President, the very great interest with which I have listened to the paper which has been read.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — I have quoted, in my report on aids and guides, largely from Mr. Whitney and Miss James. Mr. Whitney says they have five "steerers" in Bates Hall.

Mr. WHITNEY. — We have done a great deal, to be sure; but, for a wealthy library, I feel that it is our weakness not to be able to do more. I have felt the advantage which university libraries have over all public libraries, *e.g.*,

in working up special bibliographies. Such works as Prof. Adams's "Manual of historical literature," it would almost be impossible to compile amid the drive of a public library.

Mr. GREEN. — In my library there are six whom every one is at liberty to call on at all times.

Mr. GREEN. — I have often thought it would be a great advantage for you to have a man to meet any one coming into Bates Hall, and direct him.

Dr. PEIRCE. — I don't see how this relates to the subject of the paper. The library with which I am connected stands in just this relation suggested in the paper. The work is under the direction of an officer in the institution. I have never seen so intelligent an interest in reading as there is at Wellesley College. Each teacher goes with her classes, and aids them to find what they want. The result is that the young ladies not only become familiar with the curriculum, but familiar with bibliography and the carrying out of a broader culture.

Mr. DEWEY. — We have also at Wellesley a system of topic-books which might be used elsewhere to advantage. They are like shelf-sheets in binders, and the professor in each department notes the advice to be given on reading books, articles, references, and notes. This topic-book remains in the library except when removed for revision or additions, and gives to all interested full and valuable notes on each topic treated. At Columbia we have on each side of the main entrance a reference librarian, whose duty is to aid readers. In their absence others occupy their desks, and as far as possible perform their duties. We esteem this reference work second to none in importance, and it is growing in extent and appreciation constantly.

Mr. FLETCHER reported in behalf of the

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE COÖPERATION COMMITTEE.

The special committee to whom was referred so much of the report of the Coöperation Committee as refers to a proposed organization for coöperation in cataloging respectfully report the following resolution: —

Voted, That a section of the American Library Association be organized for the purpose

of securing the preparation and printing of coöperative indexes, catalogs, and bibliographical guides:

If this vote be passed, the committee are prepared with a further recommendation, that all those here present, who have signed the postal-card blank issued by the Coöperation Committee, or who are prepared to signify their acceptance of its general tenor, meet in this hall at 9 o'clock, promptly, to-morrow morning, at which time the committee hope to offer a plan of organization with as definite indication as can be given of what it is hoped may be attempted by the organization at once.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. FLETCHER announced a special meeting of those interested at 9 A.M. on Saturday.¹

To give time for this meeting, it was moved by Mr. Fletcher, and carried, that the Saturday morning session begin at 10 o'clock.

Mr. UTLEY read his paper on

RELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(See p. 301.)

Dr. PEIRCE, rising to read Miss James' paper, said:—

The criticism has been made on the Boston schools that scholars go forth into life without *breadth* of cultivation. In our schools, at Newton, we propose, by a method which is embodied in the paper of Miss James, which I am about to read, to bridge over the gulf between the schools and life. Miss James visited every school and met the teachers, and it is wonderful to see how much enthusiasm has been aroused.

Dr. Peirce then read Miss JAMES' paper on

COÖPERATION OF THE NEWTON FREE LIBRARY WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1885-6.

(See p. 224.)

Mr. HOOPER, with a brief apology for the nature of the paper, read his paper on

HOBBIES IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

(See p. 225.)

BINDING.

Mr. WHITNEY. — Will Mr. Hooper tell us something about the sample of binding from his library, which I see on the table, and give us an account of how that bindery is conducted?

Mr. HOOPER. — The circumstances under which we inaugurated our bindery were so exceptional that some preliminary explanation is necessary. All our binding was done by contract until Jan. 1, 1885. The contract prices were, I think, as low as any, and the work fully as good.

A young binder, who had been employed for four or five years by our contractor, and who had been trained especially on the library work, bought out a small bindery, and started in business for himself. Times were dull, and we arranged with him to move his machinery and tools into the library, and take care of all our work, we supplying him with all necessary material and help, and paying him a regular monthly salary; he having the privilege of doing what extra work he could after six o'clock. This agreement was for six months, — as an experiment, — from Jan. 1, 1885, and has proved so satisfactory to both parties that no change has been made or desired, on either side. We have been able to make a fair test, for eighteen months, of what a library can do by running its own bindery, and were able to try the experiment without any outlay at first for plant. The bindery was established in the repair-room at the back of the book-room, easily accessible to the shelves, and was no additional expense for rent or fuel, and but very little for light. By this arrangement, having the work done under our own eyes, we were able to dispense with one attendant whose whole time was occupied in preparing work for the bindery, collating, making schedules of instructions, checking off work, etc. Here was a direct saving of a \$500 salary to begin with.

With the assistance of a sewing-girl (\$5 a week) and a small boy (\$1.50 to \$2) to tear books apart, cut paper and corners, shove and twist strings, and other odd time-saving little jobs for the binder, we have had no trouble in keeping up with the work; occasionally, — about twice a year, — when there is a rush of magazines for binding, calling in extra sewing help for a week or two.

¹ For proceedings of this meeting see Appendix I.

Next, as to material. We find it better to use "bock" for ordinary books, for several reasons. It is cheap, costing from \$9 to \$11 per dozen skins, and we have found by experience that it generally wears out the book; *i.e.*, we can keep on tearing apart and resewing a book, putting it back into the same cover, until the paper will hold together no longer, and still the leather will be firm and good. Any leather as tough as this is good enough for ordinary books, and to use a more durable and expensive material would be sheer waste.

A MEMBER. — What is bock, and what is morocco?

Mr. HOOPER. — Bock is an imitation morocco made of sheep-skin. Genuine moroccos are goat-skins. But few of the so-called genuine moroccos are anything but sheep-skins, prepared in different ways; the care and time taken in their preparation, and the materials (especially the various manures) used in their tanning, making the difference in quality. I think that all the "French moroccos" are sheep-skins.

A MEMBER. — What is the relative cost?

Mr. HOOPER. — Bock averages from \$9 to \$11 per dozen skins. The leather on this sample in my hand—a Russia red bock—I bought in a job lot of several dozens at \$7.50 per dozen,—an exceptional bargain, perhaps. Imitation and French moroccos cost from \$13 to \$17 per dozen, and genuine moroccos from \$20 to \$35 per dozen. The bock skins are a little smaller, on an average, than the moroccos. We have discarded leather corners for general bindings, and use parchment. When it is thoroughly dry it is hard as iron, and will, as you see, easily dent the wood in this table without hurting itself. These corners are much more durable than the leather. We buy the parchment at the tannery, where they save the thin scraps for us, for about 75 cts. per pound, and four or five pounds will last us a year. Five cents' worth will supply corners for a large number of books.

You will be surprised, perhaps, to see how little it has cost to bind the sample in my hand. It is a 16mo, bound in Russia red bock, parchment corners, and paper sides, title, author, shelf-mark, and imprint on back in gilt, back blind-tooled, sewed on three strings, and laced. Let us estimate:—

Boy tears apart 30 to 50 per day, \$2 per week	1 cent.
Girl sews 25 to 30 per day, \$5 per week	3 cents.
Stock, leather, 25 backs per skin, at \$7.50 per doz., parchment, thread, boards, and paper	3½ "
Binder, \$60 per month (\$2.30 per day), and boy (33 cts.), will finish from 20 to 25 per day, say	11 "
	18½ "

This is what this book has actually cost us to bind; but it must be remembered that this includes no estimate for rent, fuel, taxes, light, interest on investment (we have none), nor the master's profit on workman's wages and labor, and all other incidental items which every man carrying on a business has to meet, and must make his living out of.

Mr. POOLE. — It seems to me that there must be some mistake. We pay 36 cents for binding such a book as this, and the work is not nearly as well done as this sample.

Mr. HOOPER. — This is not a "show" sample, gotten up expressly for exhibition, like some Leipzig bindings I see on the table. I picked it out from quite a large number finished just the evening I left home, as an average sample, not noticing that it had a gilt top,—probably to match a set. We always sprinkle edges and top, except for special work.

A MEMBER. — Are not your wages very low?

Mr. HOOPER. — I think they are, as compared with other places. \$15 a week is the regular pay of a binder or finisher in Indianapolis, and almost any sewing-girl is glad to get steady work at \$5. Our wages are quite up to the mark as compared with other establishments in the city.

A MEMBER. — Do you use other leathers besides bock and morocco?

Mr. HOOPER. — Yes. Sheep, calf, russia (or rather American cowhide), without the "smell," which can be easily supplied by rubbing the flesh-side of the leather with a mixture of fish-oil and birch-bark oil (about ten parts to one). We seldom use roan,—a poor skin generally,—at least we have not found it as durable as the "bock."

Mr. DEWEY. — I agree with Dr. Poole that there must be some mistake in Mr. Hooper's

estimates. Binders in New York cannot be hired for less than \$75 to \$80 a month. This is a matter that nearly all of us have experimented upon, with about the same conclusion, — that it does not pay most libraries to run their own binderies.

Mr. WHITNEY. — I don't see why it should not. We had our catalogue cards printed by outside contract at an average cost of about 30 cents per title. We employed a printer within the building with the result that they cost us about half that sum. I think that a large library may be able to save money by a bindery within the building. We have such a bindery.

Mr. HOOPER. — I wish to repeat and emphasize the fact that this book, in the first place, is a small one, the actual material was cheap, — cheaper than it can be bought usually, — and my figures do not include heat, rent, light, interest on investment, profit on the materials and work, and many other things. If these were included, with an allowance for such of my own time spent in personal supervision and direction, the result would, of course, be much higher. We have an exceptionally good and faithful man, as much interested in the success of the work as I myself am. Besides, we have been working under exceptionally favorable circumstances.

Under our old contract our work last year would have cost us about . . . \$1,800 00
Add salary of one attendant saved . . . 500 00
\$2,300 00

The actual cost to us for wages and material was about . . . 1,300 00

And we saved about . . . \$1,000 00

besides the important fact that we were able to get our books back upon the shelves in from one to three weeks instead of the same number of months. It is right to say, however, that under the old contract a higher-priced leather would have been used for some of the work.¹

¹ I give a balance-sheet of the library work for year ending June 30, 1886:—

Wages	\$1,065 38
Stock, — On hand July 1, 1885	\$50 00
Invoices for year	317 06
	<u>\$367 06</u>
Stock on hand July 1, 1886	110 00
	<u>257 06</u>
Total cost for year	\$1,322 44

We are abundantly satisfied with our experiment, and the extra care and trouble devolving upon the librarian have been amply repaid.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — The secret lies in the young man at \$2 a day. I don't believe you will keep him at that.

Mr. DEWEY. — I advise you to keep the Proceedings of this meeting away from your young man. We pay our finisher \$4 a day, and occasionally he runs away because he can get \$5 a day at a bindery.

Mr. FLETCHER. — Mr. Stetson suggests a coöperation of libraries in binding. I advise that we employ Mr. Hooper's man.

A good deal of surprise was expressed at the cheapness of Mr. Hooper's binding, and it was said there must be some mistake; but in question and answer Mr. Hooper maintained his statement, and furnished figures.

Mr. BERRY. — I would like to hear what others pay by contract.

Dr. POOLE. — We pay 36 cts. for the same thing, and have a contract of \$4,000.

Mr. DEWEY. — There is some fallacy here; for if it were possible to do this work at these prices there is a great fortune awaiting him who will take the contracts from our leading publishers. Leather and labor have well-known market values, and beyond certain variations we cannot go without new factors. We shall find later some explanation of these figures, for a score of us here know from experience that it is impossible to do good work so low with ordinary workmen. If one buys a job lot of

WORK DONE.		
	Bound.	Repaired, Reserved, etc.
Folios (Newspaper size)	119	49
Quartos (Sat. Reviews, etc.)	128	63
8vos (magazine size)	306	167
12mos and less	1,505	1,480
	<u>2,058</u>	<u>1,759</u>
Numbered and lettered (gilt)		3,376
Besides many odds and ends of work and repairs not specified.		
During same period attendants made minor repairs, 3,244, and covered (with paper) 2,722.		
Under old contract prices the binding work would have cost		\$1,832 08
Attendant (1 salary saved)		500 00
		<u>\$2,332 08</u>
Cost of bindery		<u>1,322 44</u>
Saving for the year		\$1,009 64

leather and materials at auction, finds a genius who does two days' work in one, and accepts a half day's pay for that, does part of the work by library assistants charged to another fund, makes no account of rent, heat, gas, etc., then I can understand how a large saving can be made on our lowest figures. But, under ordinary circumstances, I must maintain that without the invention of labor-saving machinery as yet unreported, binding cannot be done at these prices and pay its own bills. We shall all be under great obligations to Mr. Hooper if this bombshell thrown into our estimates results in our finding a way to save even one-third as much as he reports.

Mr. BARTON. — My hobby is distribution. I wish to submit

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Resolved, That the effort to collect and redistribute United States public documents, so successfully inaugurated by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, through Mr. John G. Ames, superintendent of the document-room, meets our hearty approval, and that we recommend a trial of the same plan to State municipalities and institutions.

Mr. CUTTER reported on behalf of the Committee on the

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY.

Last spring, at the request of Mr. Dewey, a meeting of this committee was called at the Boston Athenæum, to confer with him on the time when the school should be opened, the character of the instruction that should be given, the fee to be charged, etc. The results of an afternoon's discussion are embodied in the "Circular of information" issued a few days ago. The committee has nothing to add to them. I will only say for myself that, on looking over the circular and seeing what opportunities are offered to the student, and all the courses of study laid out, the lectures, the course of reading, the problems, the object-teaching, the visits to book-houses, the library-work, the seminar, I was reminded of a story that was told this year at our class-supper. I have no doubt it is an old, old story, — most stories are; but to me it was new, and it may be to some of you. At any rate, as my almost namesake says, "The bearing of this observa-

tion lays in the application on it." A boy applied to one of the great dry-goods houses in Boston for employment. "What are your qualifications?" said the head of the house. "I don't drink, I don't smoke, I don't chew tobacco." — "What else?" — "I'm strictly honest, you could trust me with untold gold." — "Well?" — "I never tell a lie." — "Well?" — "I go to church twice a Sunday; I never missed Sunday school." And so on with other virtues. "I should be very glad if you could give me something to do." "Mr. Blank," said the merchant, calling his chief clerk, "take this boy upstairs, and see if there isn't a vacancy for him among the angels. He's too good for us down here." So I feared for a moment that the young men who are exposed to all the influences of the School of Library Economy will be thought fitted for another world, and allowed to find employment there. But the young women who feel attracted by library-work, judging by those who are already in the profession, will not need the training of such a school, — they are angels already.

Mr. DEWEY. — The committee is very anxious to shape the school so as to further the library interests of the country. I ask you to read the circular, and send me any suggestions. The plan there set forth is the result of much conference and correspondence with librarians, library officers, and those wishing to become librarians. It represents what seems the best plan for next year. Criticisms will be gratefully received and fairly considered. We wish the A.L.A. to feel that this school is its school, and that it is its right, privilege, and duty to help form it so as to promote the highest good of American libraries.

The meeting was adjourned.

SIXTH SESSION.

(JULY 10, SATURDAY MORNING.)

President POOLE in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10:20.

Mr. R. B. POOLE read his paper on

THE LIBRARIAN AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

(See p. 229.)

Mr. MERRILL called attention to photographs and description of the Billings library.

Mr. MERRILL. — I move that the Standing

Committee and the Secretary be the Committee of Arrangements for next year. Carried.

Mr. GREEN reported for the Committee on

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

At one of the meetings of this Association, held at Lake George last autumn, the following votes were passed:—

Voted, That it is the opinion of the American Library Association that a copy of every government publication, including all documents printed by the departments and bureaus of the United States government, should be sent to every depository designated by law, and that, in the case of government publications printed by departments and bureaus without order from Congress, a sufficient number to supply one copy to every depository should be printed in addition, at the expense of Congress, and distributed to the depositories.

Voted, That a selection of government publications of the greatest general interest should be sent to a large number of such of the smaller libraries of the country as in the opinion of the distributing officer would preserve them carefully and make them accessible to the public.

A committee, consisting of Samuel S. Green, of Worcester, Mass., Chester W. Merrill, of Cincinnati, and R. R. Bowker, of New York, was appointed to carry out the wishes of the Association. The committee met at Lake George, and empowered its chairman to try to get Congress to pass a resolution covering the desires of the Association as expressed in the first vote, the committee being unanimous in the opinion that it was best to try to seek to obtain only one concession at a time.

In accordance with the determination of the committee, the following bill was prepared after consultation with Mr. Ames, the Superintendent of Public Documents:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:—

That the Public Printer shall deliver to the Interior Department a sufficient number of copies of every government publication printed at the Government Printing Office (including the publications of all bureaus and offices of the government), to enable said department

to supply a copy to every depository of public documents designated according to law.

This bill was introduced into the United States Senate at the opening of the present session of Congress by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Library Association has learned to expect very little aid from that committee, and your representatives were, therefore, pleased to soon learn that another committee was about to give consideration to the wishes of the Association.

Some legislation having been requested by a member of the Senate in respect to the distribution of certain documents, the bill or resolution introduced by him was referred to the Committee on the Library.

This committee referred the matter to Senator Hoar, as a sub-committee, and adopted a recommendation made by him, that our bill be reported to the Senate as a substitute for the legislation asked for.

Mr. Hoar then introduced our bill into the Senate. After he had reported it he called it up when an opportunity offered, fully convinced that it would pass the Senate at once. A brisk discussion sprang up, however, and, although it was bravely and strenuously defended and advocated by Mr. Hoar, the bill was not passed, but referred to the Committee on Printing for further consideration. There it now lies, apparently buried.

The chairman of your committee read carefully the discussion on our bill in the Senate, and then wrote to a friend of one of its principal opponents to inquire of him the grounds of his opposition. A reply was received from the senator, and sent to the chairman of this committee.

A new resolution was prepared, in which scrupulous care was taken to meet all the expressed objections of the opposing senator. It was worded as follows:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Printer shall deliver to the Interior Department a sufficient number of copies of the *Congressional Record* (bound) "Statutes-at-Large," and of every other government publication, not already supplied for this purpose, printed at the

Government Printing Office (including the publications of all bureaus and offices of the government), excepting bills, resolutions, documents printed for the special use of committees of Congress, and circulars designed not for communicating information to the public, but for use within the several executive departments and offices of the government, to enable said department to supply a copy to every depository of public documents designated according to law.

This joint resolution was at once sent to Mr. Hoar, who called the attention of the gentleman whose views were embodied in it to the matter. This gentleman is an influential member of the Committee on Printing, and Mr. Hoar hoped that committee would give early attention to the resolution. It has not yet presented it to the Senate, however, and the bill slumbers in the committee as have other bills and resolutions introduced to further the interests of libraries in respect to the distribution of documents.

The thanks of the Association are due to Senator Hoar for his earnest efforts to secure for us the concessions asked of Congress. Ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts had agreed to look after our bill if it reached the House, and is deserving of remembrance for his readiness to help us.

The recommendations of the committee are that the thanks of this Association be presented to Senator Hoar, and that we renew our efforts to secure the passage of the resolution now presumably under consideration by the Committee on Printing, or another resolution similar in purport.

For the committee,
SAMUEL S. GREEN,
Chairman.

Mr. MERRILL seconded the motion to adopt the resolutions, saying that he had received a cordial, even enthusiastic, letter from Senator Sherman, approving the idea.

The report was accepted.

Mr. GREEN moved a vote of thanks to Senator Hoar:—

Resolved, That the Secretary present the thanks of the Association to the Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts, for his earnest efforts to secure from Congress legislation regarding the distribution

of Public Documents, considered necessary by the members for supplying information to the committee regarding the doing of the legislative and executive departments of the government."

The motion was seconded by Dr. PEIRCE and carried.

Dr. PEIRCE. — I move that the committee be continued for the year to come.

Mr. GREEN. — I move that Mr. Fletcher be added to the Committee on Public Documents.
Carried.

Mr. SOLBERG. — I went to the bottom of the laws on public documents. Many are absolutely contradictory. I believe that the resolution calls for a law which cannot be passed; e.g., the statutes are published under the State Department. They, as is the case with other documents in other departments, are paid for out of the department appropriations. You make no provision for expense.

R. B. POOLE. — There is great need of promptness in distribution.

Mr. GREEN. — We tried to remedy this. We put the matter in Dr. Billings' hands; but Dr. Billings is a very busy man, and nothing really came of it. I have no doubt the whole matter needs revision; but you cannot hope for that. You must find what you, as librarians, need most, and get it through a little at a time.

Mr. SOLBERG. — The question is, whether, by the "Smith" resolution, you don't get all Congress can give.

Mr. GREEN. — As to legality, if it has passed the lawyers in Congress it must be constitutional.

Dr. POOLE. — Mr. Sponable suggests that a printed statement be sent to various librarians, who will urge the matter with their various representatives.

Mr. SPONABLE. — Nearly every one has a friend in Congress, and if each will press the matter it will undoubtedly be passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON read Mr. Schwartz's paper on

KING AQUILA'S LIBRARY.

(See p. 232.)

Mr. DAVIS. — I perceive that my paper was defective in one respect. It contained no allusion to any project of our Secretary's. I wish to remedy the defect now, if it can be done by a brief remark. What I have to say, however,

will be of a personal nature, and will be addressed directly to the gentleman. Mr. Dewey, I admire greatly your equanimity; or, for it is more than that, your philosophical, your *Christian* good-temper.

LIBRARY OF THE U.S. AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.

Mr. RICHARDSON read part of a letter from Mr. B. P. Mann, dated July 5, and expressing regret at his inability to attend:—

"I wish the Association might be drawn to Washington at its next meeting. There is sad need of some library reform here, although the prospects of the erection of the building for the Library of Congress are now so bright. The whole appropriation for the purchase of periodicals, and for entomological, botanical, veterinary, chemical, forestry, statistical, and other works for the library of the agricultural department this year is \$1,500. The card catalog of that library is of very little use, and there is no other, old or new. The principal dependence for the finding of any works in that library is upon the memory of the librarian and such other persons as have been obliged to make a personal acquaintance with the shelves. The space allotted to books is so restricted that the ground-floor and gallery are encumbered with piles of them, and the shelves are packed."

Mr. RICHARDSON read Mr. Mann's paper on

SOME THOUGHTS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL, AND ESPECIALLY ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE LITERATURE OF SCIENCE, AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF "PSYCHE."

(See p. 245.)

Mr. FLETCHER read Miss Hewins' paper on

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF A SMALL
LIBRARY.

(See p. 305.)

Mr. WHITNEY. — I didn't say yesterday, in the discussion on aids and guides, that in giving aid to readers a sharp distinction should be made between those who come for some worthy purpose and those who do not.

I regard it as the duty and the highest privilege of a librarian to help readers; and no work brings such satisfactory returns. But the reader must come with a serious purpose, and

not, as sometimes happens, ask silly questions, or such as he should look up for himself.

I remember being called to meet a person who asked if I could tell him the Greek words for *health* and *beauty*. After giving them to him, with a special care as to the accents, he asked if there was any objection to "hitching them together." I said, "Certainly not; why?" He replied that he had just got up a hair-wash, and would like to use these words for its name.

Another person asked me to tell him the meaning of the word *chalphoratom*. After running over several dictionaries of the lesser known languages, I asked him where he had seen the word. He replied, that he had never seen it, but that he woke up the night before and this word "popped into his head," and he thought it would be a good name for a tooth-powder he was about to put upon the market. He wished to make sure that the word didn't mean something disagreeable or destructive.

I have grave doubts whether it pays the librarian to turn aside from his work to look up quotations, as he is often asked to do. The quotation is not always correctly given, and, especially if poetry, is not always of the best. Sometimes, indeed, it is quite unworthy of any parentage. Happily the visitor can generally be quieted with the index volumes of "Notes and queries," and similar publications, or by an armful of books on quotations.

Mr. GREEN. — I was asked once if "Miss Sappho was a poet."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary called attention to various matters, asking the librarians to "spare Linderfelt," who, in his overflowing good-nature and kindness, was working day and night for our comfort. One more question each from the 130 in attendance might cost him his last chance for a meal or nap during our stay. It is folly to kill him off before the eight-day excursion.

Mr. DEWEY read a letter of regret from Mrs. Maxwell, of the Iowa State Library; a letter from Mr. J. C. Stockbridge, of Providence, calling attention to an annotated catalogue of the Harris collection of American poetry; and the following from Mr. Wm. Cushing:—

"CAMBRIDGE, June 28, 1886.

"At the last meeting of the Library Association a letter was read from me in relation to

a book of 'Anonyms' that I had been for some time preparing. It will be ready for publication in September. It will not be a work of any general interest, but will be of great value to bibliographers, saving cataloguers in libraries a vast amount of time. If it is published it must be by myself, with the aid of the librarians. I think it will rise to nearly, if not quite, 12,000 titles, and make about 500 pages like my 'Initials and pseudonyms.' I would make this proposition to those who are interested in such a work: to issue it in two parts, with paper cover, like 'Sabin,' at \$5 a part. This, I know, is a high price; but the sale will be very small, and I think no publisher would undertake the work, even at that price. I should like, of course, to get something for my labor, but will bring it out if I can sell enough copies to pay the cost of publication. I wish your Association would take the subject into consideration, and make any other proposition that may be more acceptable to them. I should be glad to have them commence a subscription. If they will insure me a sale of 100 copies, that number, with what I can obtain by sending out circulars will enable me to commence the publication. Please be kind enough to bring this before your Association, and oblige

"Yours truly,

"WM. CUSHING."

Mr. MERRILL. — I wonder if every one here couldn't take a volume of Mr. Cushing's "Anonyms."

Mr. DEWEY. — I suggest that Mr. Cushing's letter be referred to the publishing section of the A.L.A.

Voted.

Mr. WHITNEY. — Our list of historical novels is out of print. I am now preparing another enlarged edition.

Mr. Cushing's letter was referred to the publishing section.

Mr. DEWEY read a letter from Mr. Barber, dated National Home, Wis., July 5:—

"I have received your notice of the meeting of the American Library Association in Milwaukee, on 7th inst. I have always desired to attend these meetings, but lack of means has always kept me at home. But I have always said, if it ever came to the North-west, I would surely attend; but now it is to meet in our

own city, and I am unable to do so by reason of illness.

"I cordially invite the Association to visit, during their session here, the Soldiers' Home, and the Soldiers' Home library, and inspect the catalogue of the books."

Mr. DEWEY offered the following resolution, which was passed:—

That the Association has accepted with pleasure the invitation of Mr. Barber to visit the library of the National Soldiers' Home, and wishes to express its sympathy and regrets that his illness has denied us the pleasure of his company at our Milwaukee meetings.

Mr. CUTTER, as Chairman, introduced the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Library Association are hereby tendered to the Hoosac Tunnel line, the West Shore line, and the Grand Trunk, for their care to make our journey to Milwaukee and home comfortable; to the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. for proffered, though unused, favors; to Mr. Bernard Callahan, President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Public Library; to Mayor Harrison, and to Mr. George F. Stone, Secretary of the Board of Trade, for our kind reception in that city; to our President, Dr. Poole, and to Mr. Z. S. Holbrook, for the most delightful entertainment at Evanston; to Mr. William Plankinton and his associates on the Milwaukee reception committee for their kind and successful efforts to render our visit pleasant; to Mr. Linderfelt for his constant and unwearied labor in our behalf; to the Germania Society for the use of its hall; to the Public Museum of Milwaukee for the invitation to visit it; to the citizens of Milwaukee for the variety of courtesies shown the Association, in the enjoyable drive about the city, in an agreeable reception and concert, and in many other ways; to the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha R.R.; the Wisconsin Central, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western R.R., for their exceedingly generous gift of free transportation with special cars on an eight days' excursion; and to these four railways and the Chicago & North-western R.R. for reducing their rates on the return of members to their homes; to the press of Milwaukee for its very complete reports of the

proceedings of the Association, and to our friends at Madison and St. Paul for the kind invitations to their cities, by which we are about to profit.

The report was adopted and the resolutions passed by a rising vote.

SPELLING.

Mr. MERRILL. — I move that the Secretary be permitted to print the reports in the English language.

Dr. POOLE. — Do you make this seriously?

Mr. DEWEY. — The rule used to be that a man might spell in his paper as he pleased; but, for the sake of uniformity, we adopted in the reports the usual *Library journal* spelling.

Dr. POOLE. — The trouble is that I have never been able to get my papers printed as I wanted. I wanted the old-fashioned way, *e.g.*, one *l* in traveler, and one *p* in worshiper, *er* in theater and center, *s* in defense, offense, and the like.

Mr. DEWEY. — Every one of the words quoted by President Poole are the forms that we spelling reformers advocate. It is the compositor who puts in the objectionable letters, following the style of his office. I will endeavor to keep them out hereafter.

Some years ago there was a discussion of this matter of spelling, and we agreed that neither side had any right to dictate how the other should spell. An act of toleration was therefore tacitly passed. If any one wishes to spell *program* as *program-my* we let him; but he must not try to make others adopt forms that all our leading scholars now agree are as repugnant to scholarship as to hard common-sense.

Mr. SOLBERG. — Mr. Poore's Catalogue of Government Publications can be obtained by sending \$1.92 by money order payable to Mr. Codet Taylor, chief clerk Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Dr. POOLE. — All of you ought to have it.

Mr. DEWEY mentioned various devices, and moved as a

BY-LAW:

The name of any member who has not paid the annual fee for three years shall be dropt from the list of members.

Carried.

Mr. DEWEY. — It has been suggested that no officer be reflected more than once. I propose, also, the following

AMENDMENT TO CONST., ART. 4, SECT. 1.

SECT. 1. The Association shall annually elect, by written ballot, a President and an Executive Board, four members beside the President, who shall choose from the Association Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, Finance and Coöperation Committees of three each, and any other needed officers or standing committees.

BINDING MAGAZINES.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — I put a question into the question-box which I should like answered.

Mr. DEWEY read the questions: —

How many copies of magazines are bound by libraries?

(a) Popular magazines, Harper, Century, etc.

(b) Other magazines.

Where there is only one copy of magazine bound, is it allowed to circulate?

Dr. POOLE. — We bind all the copies we have. We put one of them into our regular set, and circulate the rest. Where we have only one copy it is not allowed to circulate.

Mr. MERRILL. — We allow the single copy to circulate on permission of the librarian.

Mr. PEOPLES. — I let every copy go out.

Mr. CUTTER moved adjournment.

The meeting was adjourned.

APPENDIX 1.

THE PUBLISHING SECTION.

PROCEEDINGS.

MILWAUKEE, July 10, 1886.

A meeting of members of the American Library Association was held this day to listen to a report, from the Committee on Coöperation in Cataloguing, on a plan for the organization of a section of the Association for the purpose of securing the preparation and printing of coöperative indices, catalogues, and bibliographical guides.

Justin Winsor was appointed Chairman, and James L. Whitney, Secretary.

Mr. William I. Fletcher presented the draft prepared by the committee of a constitution for the proposed organization. After discussion this constitution was adopted.

CONSTITUTION OF THE A.L.A. PUBLISHING SECTION.

ARTICLE 1. — NAME.

This organization shall be called the American Library Association Publishing Section.

ARTICLE 2. — OBJECT.

Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publication of such catalogs, indexes, and other bibliographical helps as may best be produced by coöperation.

ARTICLE 3. — MEMBERS.

Any library, institution, or individual elected by the Executive Board may become a member on payment of a fee of \$10 for each calendar year. Membership shall continue till resigned by the holder, or withdrawn by the Board.

ARTICLE 4. — OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this section shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Board of five members, of whom the Secretary shall be one. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall be regarded as the manager of the section, subject to the approval of the entire Board.

SECT. 2. These officers shall be chosen at the regular meetings of the section in connection with the annual meetings of the American Library Association, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

SECT. 3. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all meetings of the section and of the Executive Board; shall give due notice of such meetings, and of any election or other business requiring the personal attention of any member, and shall have charge of the books, papers, and correspondence.

SECT. 4. The Treasurer shall keep a full and accurate record of all receipts and disbursements, and of the membership of the section; and shall pay no money without the written order of a majority of the Executive Board, and shall make an annual report.

SECT. 5. The Executive Board shall be charged with the direction and control of the work of the section, and shall endeavor, in every way in their power, to further its objects. They shall make a full report in writing at each regular meeting of the section, and this report, with the other proceedings of the section, shall be submitted to the American Library Association for publication with its proceedings.

ARTICLE 5. — AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present at any regular meeting of the section, provided that the proposed amendments shall have been specifically set forth in the call for such meeting.

It was voted that the name of the section be The A.L.A. Publishing Section.

It was voted that a provisional membership for the remainder of the current year be constituted by the payment of one dollar.

A nominating committee was appointed to present a list of officers. On their nomination the following were chosen:—

President: James L. Whitney.

Treasurer: W. C. Lane.
Executive Board: W. I. Fletcher, Melvil
Dewey, R. R. Bowker, C. A. Cutter, S. S.
Green, Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

Attest:

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX 2.

THE A.L.A. EXCURSION, JULY 12-20, 1886.

BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The features of an A.L.A. meeting which do not find a place in the official proceedings are not, therefore, the least valuable. The exchange of experiences and views in private conversation, for which the social excursions afford opportunity, forms a sort of free dispensary for bibliothecal advice, of which the enterprising librarian is not slow to avail himself.

A register of private conversations and observations held and made during the A.L.A. excursion of 1886 would form as large and interesting a volume as the Proceedings of the formal meetings.

But, even excluding this unrecorded, and, of course, untold wealth of utilitarian comfort, the excursion of 1886 was as profitable as it was extended and varied.

The gathering of librarians was at Chicago, Tuesday, July the 6th, the head-quarters being at the Clifton House.

The Eastern librarians, who, coming in two parties, from Boston and New York, met at Rotterdam Junction, and passed a pleasant Sunday together at Niagara Falls, after a hot and dusty day's journey, arrived at Chicago late Monday evening, to spend a warm night and awake to a hot day.

There was an evident inflection of enjoyment as the Bostonian read aloud from the morning papers, "Temperature, Boston, 64; Chicago, 85;" and the Chicagoan, after futile hints of lake breezes and cool nights, must fain fall back on the statement that Chicago was a "big city, and everything she furnished was a big thing—even heat."

After breakfast President Poole took the party in hand, and proceeded to show that our six-foot President was not the only big thing in Chicago. Big buildings, big banks, the big

Board of Trade, the big City Hall, and the big, but still too little, new quarters of the Public Library, were passed in review; and all these, together with the politeness of Secretary Stone of the Board of Trade, and Mayor Harrison, contributed to raise Chicago in the estimation of all,—especially of inexperienced Easterners unused to "big things."

At noon the librarians were received at the rooms of the Board of Education. An address of welcome by the President of the Library Board was followed by a brief address from the Mayor, whose remarks, and especially his assurance of interest in the Public Library, were thoroughly appreciated by the visitors, even if Bostonians did look a little incredulous over the prophecy that Chicago was to be the Athens of America, rivalling even Athens of old. After this a number of brief speeches were made by members of the Association and others.

The afternoon was spent as cheerfully as the weather permitted and individual ingenuity was able to devise, and in the evening the party was taken by special car to Evanston, where its members were very delightfully entertained at the houses of President Poole and his son-in-law, Mr. Holbrooke, returning to Chicago at some unrecorded time before midnight.

At 8 o'clock, Wednesday morning, the party left Chicago for Milwaukee, with confused notions of heat, bigness, and social entertainment, to be classified and labelled during the three hours' leisure of railroad riding.

There was a change in weather at the same time with the change in place, and Milwaukee was found to be very comfortable.

The head-quarters here were at the Plankinton House, which proved itself as good a hotel as it has been our good fortune to select.

The regular meetings of the Association were held at the Public Library building, and began at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, with brief and felicitous addresses of welcome by Mayor Wallber and Gen. Hobart, and an appropriate response by President Poole. The hard work done during six sessions, from Wednesday to Saturday noon, is recorded in the "Proceedings." More than one hundred and thirty members were in attendance, first and last.

Between the working sessions time was found for seeing the city, and a very home-like city it was seen to be.

The hospitality shown was, in respect of quality and quantity, generous in the extreme. On Thursday afternoon the members of the Association were taken in carriages about the city, out to the beautifully situated Soldiers' Home, and back to the city by the five-mile drive. At the end of the hot and dusty drive a visit was made to the Empire brewery, where, after seeing the establishment from bottom to top and top to bottom, viewing the city from the roof, seeing its fire-brigade put a stream of water on to the top of the building within a minute and a half after the alarm was sounded, and admiring with genuine enthusiasm the \$250,000 ice-making apparatus the members sampled the product and entered the carriages again.

The visit gave occasion to one of the members to remark that at Lake George we had been called "liberians," and here we might be called "zweibierians."

During the drive the Mayor made three exceedingly interesting and satisfactory exhibitions of the fire and police departments, bringing to his side by telephone signal the police patrol-wagons and the engines and hook-and-ladder companies in time which seemed almost incredibly brief. At the general alarm, when engines came from all directions with a crowd sure of a big fire, a young man, seeing it was a "show" alarm, remarked to Prof. Davis, "Yer having lots of fun, aint yer? Be ye all aldermans?"

The ride concluded with a glimpse of the east side of the city, along the Whitefish Bay drive, and back to the Plankinton House.

Friday evening the party attended a "Reception and Summer-night Festival," held at Schlitz Park, and the admirable Bach-Luening concert.

At the close of the Saturday morning session

the party broke up, some going to Waukesha and Oconomowoc, and other resorts, to spend the Sunday; others remaining at Milwaukee for the rest, and a few returning to their homes, but all having a lively sense of satisfaction in the successful meeting, with its accessories, and in the city itself.

Monday morning the party, to the number of nearly ninety, reunited for an eight-day trip over the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, & Omaha; the Wisconsin Central, and the Milwaukee, West Shore, and Western railways, most generously given by these railroads. Some familiar faces were missing and much missed, but it was a good company.

The first place visited was Madison.

The program of the reception by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and by the public libraries was: 11 A.M., carriages to capitol grounds, Washburn Observatory, and the University Drive; 2 P.M., the guests will be received by the governor in the Executive chamber; 2 to 2.45, visit to the Historical Library, State Library, City Library, and Capitol; 3 to 5, excursion on steamer around Lake Mendota. Committee of Arrangements: Prof. J. C. Freeman, W. A. P. Morris, Esq., J. R. Berryman, Esq., Major W. F. Oakley, F. K. Conover, Esq. Special Committee of Reception: His Excellency Governor Rusk, His Honor Mayor Keyes, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Gen. David Atwood, Adj. Gen. C. P. Chapman, Judge J. B. Cassoday, Judge H. S.orton, Dr. Jos. Hobbins, Prof. W. F. Allen, Prof. J. B. Parkinson, Prof. W. H. Rosenstengel, Prof. A. D. Conover, Hon. B. J. Stevens, Hon. Geo. Raymer, Mr. Geo. L. Storer, Mr. R. G. Thwaites.

Here a committee of the citizens met the librarians with carriages, and the party was driven about the beautiful city, with its delightful lake views at every street and turn, to the University grounds, library, and observatory, and back to the hotel. After dinner the capitol, with its historical library and portrait gallery, was visited. The visitors were received by Governor Rusk, and by Mayor Keyes of Madison, and at three o'clock were entertained with a steamboat excursion on the lake. This was followed by a visit to the public library. Some of the party will not forget that, in the thoroughness of hospitality, even the drug-stores would not accept payment for soda-water; as to the beer saloons deponent

saith not. After supper the party took train for Kilbourn City, where the members spent the night at the Finch House, the "Institute," and the various "cottages."

Eight o'clock next morning saw all on board the "Dell Queen" for the trip up the Dells, and all available row-boats let, some of them twice over by the too sharp western gamins, for the return trip. "A most enjoyable day" was the universal verdict. The high, rough walls of water-worn sandstone on either side, and gulches and dells, caves and rocks, furnished an unending delight of continually fresh and varying scenery.

An admirable brook-trout dinner at Witches' Gulch, for which the party had to thank the prevision of its indefatigable leader, Dr. Linderefelt, afforded a good occasion for giving a hearty vote of appreciation and thanks to Dr. L. for "unremitting attention to our comfort during the excursion." After dinner an excellent group-picture of the party was taken by H. H. Bennett, the photographer of the Dells.¹

After dinner many visited Stand Rock. The party was about equally divided between those who wouldn't have missed it for anything, and those who were "so glad" they didn't go.

One after another the row-boats floated down the river, visiting the various caves and gulches, and arriving at about the same time with the steamer.

In the evening the lower Dells were visited by moonlight in the steamboat, or by those who wished to see the caves in row-boats.

Even the most unimpressible felt the atmosphere of romance as, sailing by moonlight, through the beautiful scenery, past the "deserted village," and weird rocks and caves, the singers grouped themselves and added music to the charm.

The next morning the party was off on its special train for St. Paul, stopping at La Crosse for dinner, which proved excellent, and a slight glimpse of the city. The mayor, the well-known "White Beaver," expressed regret that he had not known of the coming of the party, that he might have made arrangements to show the beauties of this growing city. La Crosse will be remembered by the librarians as the only city which offered as one of its chief attractions its fine graveyard.

¹ Copies may be obtained, at sixty cents each, by addressing H. H. Bennett, Kilbourn City, Wis.

The afternoon ride up the bank of the Mississippi was a constant panorama of beautiful scenes, — such scenes as linger in the memory and recur.

St. Paul was reached before supper. The party was too big a problem for the Windsor House, and a portion drifted over to the Ryan.

The next morning (Thursday) a committee of citizens provided carriages for a drive about the city, and were rewarded by the admiration expressed for the surprising number of beautiful residences.

At noon the party started for Minneapolis, stopping at Fort Snelling, where the garrison band (colored) entertained us with excellent music, and the librarian showed his well-kept library with genuine enthusiasm. Thence our train went on and stopped for an out-of-door dinner at Minnehaha Falls.

At Minneapolis the party was again entertained with a drive, during which the numerous handsome residences were admired, and a visit was made to the Pillsbury Flour Mills, said to be the largest in the world. Ex-Governor Pillsbury, with a staff of assistants, escorted the party in small groups, explaining the various machines and processes. The day closed with an A.L.A. supper at the famous West Hotel, of which the city is justly proud.

Returning to St. Paul the party, classified according to a new natural method into three divisions, took its three private Pullman sleepers for Ashland, arriving early next morning at the Chequamegon Hotel.

At St. Paul the party was reduced by the return home of Dr. Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Hagar, and Andrus, Messrs. Merrill and Peck.

The day was spent in an excursion to the Apostle Islands. At La Pointe, or Madeleine, so full of interest for the history of the Northwest, the old church with the painting which may have been brought over by Marquette, was visited; the graves of the man who was "accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother," and the man who was killed by a "stroke of thunder," sought out, a slight gift deposited in the offertory, and the return to the boat made.

Stopping at Bayfield for dinner, some of the party were tempted to go to the observatory, said to be three-quarters of a mile distant. It proved to be a "pinery mile."

Dinner was followed by a most delightful

excursion in and out among the islands. The return passage was quite rough. Some enjoyed this more, some less.

Ashland is a "booming" place. Two or three years ago it had only a couple of thousand people, now there are five times as many.

At this point the impromptu and volunteer "palæographic section" of the A.L.A. reported the following inscriptions:—

1. Bessemer store: "IN GOD WE TRUST—ALL OTHERS CASH."
2. Bessemer fruit store: "GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES, BUT GOD HELP THE MAN FOUND HELPING HIMSELF HERE."
3. Roadside: "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE."
4. Ashland Theatre poster: "MISS TILLY RUSSELL, WHO HAS APPEARED IN ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AND HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL."
5. Poster at the other theatre: "INSPECTION INVITED AND COMPETITION DEFIED."
6. Ashland Theatre poster: "ADMISSION 15, 25 CENTS, INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS AT THE BAR."
7. Poster at the other theatre: "NO FREE DRINKS."

On Saturday a visit was made to the Colby iron mine, on the Gogebic range, and librarians saw miners shovelling out dirt, 65% of which was iron, and contractors doing nothing at a thousand dollars a day, and wouldn't have exchanged places for long with either.

Every one was glad to have Sunday come. The day was variously spent in church-going, rowing, and walking or sleeping, and all the possible variations and combinations of these. Church-goers had the choice of Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, the tent of the State Y.M.C.A., and the Chippewa Indian service twelve miles away. Ten or a

dozen chose the Chippewa, presumably to show what linguists librarians are.

Most of the party spent the evening as they had the evening previous, singing in the parlors of the Chequamegon, where it was shown that we had an available A.L.A. choir of nearly forty voices.

Monday morning the few who had not seen the buzz-saw which sliced up five hundred big logs a day, or the ore dock, or the \$500,000 (?) dock, performed these various duties, and all gathered at the train. Varying the classification, the members were distributed into two classes, those who were to stop at Milwaukee and those who were not.

All were in admirable spirits, and the young man who at the Dells pronounced it "the most solemn picnic" he had ever attended must have revised his judgment, or else he is a very gay young man. The members gathered in one of the cars and spent the evening in singing and merriment. At a late hour the party broke up, ten stopping at Oshkosh, on their way to Green Lake for a Post-Conference rest, and the remainder retiring, to wake, some at Milwaukee and some at Chicago.

To the railroads we were laid under great obligations. Our private baggage-car was sent everywhere with us, always open for use. Two hammocks, swung by local enterprise, gave an unusually comfortable air. Special coaches everywhere, and a special train wherever more convenient, enabled us to stop and sample mineral springs, pick berries, etc., whenever we so elected. The railroad officials vied with each other in making us comfortable and happy.

The western meeting of 1886 was a decided success, socially as well as officially, and the thanks of the members were heartily accorded to Mr. Wm. Plankinton, for planning, and to Dr. Linderfelt for managing, the most delightful excursion.

PERSONS PRESENT AT MILWAUKEE MEETINGS.

A considerable number of those present failed to register, and the Secretary has supplied a part of the omissions.

ABBREVIATIONS. — F., Free; L., Library; Ln., Librarian; P., Public.

The x before the name indicates participation in the Post-Conference Excursion, July 12-20, 1886.

- x Allan, Miss Jessie, P.Ln., Omaha, Neb.
- x Allan, Mrs. J. T., Omaha, Neb.
- x Andruss, A. A., care of Apprentices' L., New York.
- x Andruss, Mrs. A. A., care of Apprentices' L., New York.
- x Baker, G. Hall, Reference Ln., Columbia College, New York.
- Balis, Miss E. M., P.L., Milwaukee.
- x Barton, E. M., Ln. Am. Antiq. Soc., Worcester, Mass.
- Berry, S. H., Ln. Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.
- x Berryman, J. R., State Ln., Madison, Wis.
- Best, Miss Louise L., P.Ln., Janesville, Wis.
- x Biscoe, Walter S., Catalog. Ln., Columbia College, New York.
- Brett, W. H., P.Ln., Cleveland, O.
- Brice, L. R., P.L., Milwaukee.
- x Brooks, Mrs. M. S., Ln. Madison (Ind.) L. Assoc.
- Buck, J. S., Milwaukee.
- Burnell, Miss Kittie, Curator Official Card Catalog, P.L., Boston.
- x Carr, H. J., P.Ln., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- x Carr, Mrs. Edith Wallbridge, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Clement, Prof. Ernest W., Wayland Acad., Beaver Dam, Wis.
- Coe, Miss Ellen M., Ln. F. Circulating L., New York.
- Cooke, H. H., McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Crafts, Miss Lettie M., 1st Asst. Ln. Univ. of Minneapolis, Minn.
- x Crunden, F. M., P.Ln., St. Louis, Mo.
- x Cutler, Miss Mary S., Cataloger, Columbia College, New York.
- x Cutler, Miss Louisa S., Florence, Mass.
- x Cutter, C. A., Ln. Boston Athenæum.
- x Daniels, Prof. Joseph L., Ln. Olivet College, Mich.
- x Daniels, Wm. B., Olivet, Mich.
- x Davidson, H. E., Library Bureau, 32 Hawley Street, Boston.
- Davis, Prof. R. C., Ln. Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor.
- x Dewey, Melvil, Chief Ln., Columbia College, New York.
- x Dewey, Mrs. Annie 48 West 59th Street, New York, Ex-Ln. Wellesley College, Mass.
- x Donahoe, J. F., Trustee P. L., Paola, Kansas.
- Dullea, M. J., Trustee P.L., Milwaukee.
- Durrie, Daniel S., Ln. State Historical Soc., Madison, Wis.
- x Emig, G. C., Asst., P.L., Cincinnati, O.
- x Fifield, Albert B., Principal P. School, New Haven, Conn.
- x Fifield, Mrs. Annie C., New Haven, Conn.
- Fletcher, W. I., Ln. Amherst College, Mass.
- x Foster, W. E., P.Ln., Providence, R.I.
- x Foster, Mrs. W. E., Providence, R.I.
- Gale, Miss Ellen, P.Ln., Rock Island, Ill.
- x Galliner, Mrs. H. R., Ln. Bloomington L. Assoc., Ill.
- Gardner, J. Leslie, P.L., Milwaukee.
- Ginn, F. B., of Ginn & Co., Publishers, Chicago.
- x Green, S. S., Free P.Ln., Worcester, Mass.
- x Green, Mrs. James, Worcester, Mass.
- Greenbank, Miss Daisy, Asst. P.Ln., Madison, Wis.
- x Hagar, Miss Sarah C., Ln. Fletcher F.L., Burlington, Vt.
- x Hagar, Miss Mary L., Burlington, Vt.
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- x Hager, Mrs. Rose F., Asst. Ln., Historical Soc., Chicago.
- x Hild, F. H., Asst. P.L., Chicago.
- x Hitchcock, Miss A. C., Springfield, Mass.
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- Jermain, Mrs. Fanny D., P.Ln., Toledo, O.
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 x Judd, E. P., Bookseller, New Haven, Conn.
 x Judd, Miss Sarah H., New Haven, Conn.
 Judd, Reginald E., New Haven, Conn.
 x Kelso, Miss Tessa L., Cor. *Illus. News*, Cincinnati.
 Klephart, Horace, Asst. Yale College Lib.
 Lagrand, J., Trustee P.L., Milwaukee.
 x Lane, W. C., Asst. in charge of catalog, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
 Langland, James, *The Sentinel*, Milwaukee.
 Larned, J. N., Ln. Buffalo L., N.Y.
 x Linderfelt, K. A., P.Ln., Milwaukee.
 x Linderfelt, Mrs. M. E., Milwaukee.
 Linfield, G. F., Prin. Wayland Acad., Beaver Dam, Wis.
 x Little, G. T., Ln. Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
 McRae, Hamilton S., Supt. Schools, Marion, Ind.
 Matson, Oliver, Asst. Ln., De Pauw Univ., Greencastle, Ind.
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 x Nolan, E. J., Ln. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia.
 North, Mrs. Ada E., Ln. Iowa State Univ., Iowa City.
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 x Page, Miss Nellie F., Cataloger, Columbia College L., New York.
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 Patton, Normand S., Architect, Chicago.
 x Peck, A. L., Ln. Levi Parsons L., Gloversville, N.Y.
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 x Sponable, J. W., Paola, Kansas.
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 x Stevens, Miss Lucy, Asst. State Ln., Des Moines, Ia.
 x Sweetser, Miss Abbie L., Greek dept., Mt. Holyoke Sem., So. Hadley, Mass.
 Titworth, Rev. A. J., Plymouth Church, Milwaukee.
 x Todd, Prof. D. P., College Observatory, Amherst, Mass.
 x Todd, Mrs. Mabel Loomis, Amherst, Mass.
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 x West, Miss Theresa H., Deputy P.Ln., Milwaukee.
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 x Whitney, Prof. Henry M., Beloit College, Wis.
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Of the above 131 in attendance, 47 were chief librarians, 32 assistant librarians and catalogers, 8 trustees or other officers, 5 publishers or booksellers, and 39 ex-librarians and wives or friends of librarians.

The attendance by States was as follows:—

Wisconsin,	28	Iowa,	2
New York,	22	Kansas,	2
Massachusetts,	20	Rhode Island,	2
Illinois,	12	Vermont,	2
Connecticut,	10	Maine,	1
Michigan,	7	Missouri,	1
Ohio,	7	New Jersey,	1
Indiana,	5	Pennsylvania,	1
Nebraska,	4	Dist. of Columbia,	1
Minnesota,	3		—
Total,			131

On A.L.A. Post-Conference Excursion, July 12-20, '86, in addition to those marked x on preceding list.

Bates, Walter G., Fellow of Columbia College, New York.

Boutelle, L. H., Evanston, Ill.

Boutelle, Mrs. L. H., Evanston, Ill.

Frackelton, Mrs. S. S., Milwaukee.

Henderson, Mrs. A. C., Pittsburg, Pa.

Hickey, Miss Julia, Pittsburg, Pa.

Kendrick, C. M., St. Louis.

Linderfelt, Anna Margaret, Milwaukee.

McCullough, Miss Minnie, Supt. P. Kindergartens.

Mason, E. G., Chicago.

Mason, H. E., Chicago.

Merrill, Bessie, Cincinnati.

Merrill, Julia, Cincinnati.

Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Ed. *Am. Antiquarian*, Clinton, Wis.

Plankinton, W., Trustee P.L., and Chairman Reception Com., Milwaukee, Wis.

Plankinton, Mrs. W., Milwaukee.

Poole, Clarence C., Evanston, Ill.

Poole, Mrs. W. F., Evanston, Ill.

Poole, W. F., jr., Evanston, Ill.

Richardson, Rev. E. G., Rector St. James Church, Milwaukee.

Stayner, Miss Cornelia T., Asst. Milwaukee School of Music.

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Who have joined or have changed their address since the issue of the last list (*Library Journal*, 10:351-354; and *Proceedings*, 1885).

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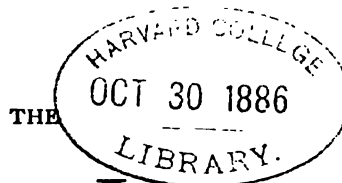
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Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. II. No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1886.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 11.

OCTOBER, 1886.

No. 10.

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The editor is not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalisation, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style.

In the three months since our last regular issue (the Conference number, with its two hundred pages, of course accounting for the gap) there have been some interesting events in the library world. The Tilden bequest practically solves the long-mooted question of a free public library of adequate proportions for New York, and it is memorable as an example of how great fortunes may wisely be returned by private owners to the public good. Under the premium offered by the N.Y. Free Library Act, adopted in the interest of the existing free public library, the Apprentices' Library has been made absolutely free. In Brooklyn, it is rumored, a public-spirited citizen proposes not to wait his death, but to assure himself that his money is rightly spent by founding and endowing during his life a new free public library especially meeting the needs of the industrial classes.

THE statistical portion of the general library work is showing great progress. The new Bureau of Education list is now passing through the printer's hands, and, although it cannot be expected till next year, we hope to announce in the next LIBRARY JOURNAL the advance issue of the whole or a part of this list, with the names of librarians (which the Government Report will not include) added. The statistical report on libraries in Illinois, which reaches us from the State authorities too late for entry under "Library economy," is the most thorough piece of work that has been done in this direction. The tables of 50 leading libraries, and the comparison of expenses for books in 20 leading libraries, given in Mr. Dewey's Columbia College report, are also exceedingly valuable.

A WEAKNESS of the anti-close-classification position is exhibited in the recourse to the argument of *reductio ad absurdum*, that each section cannot "represent *all* the resources of the library on its subject, and the system is nothing if not all-inclusive." There is a good old saying that "Half a loaf is better than no bread," and there are a great many situations in life where one does not want a whole loaf. For the *thuro* study of a subject, we are all agreed that one needs not merely to go to the shelves in the largest and best arranged library, but to consult catalogs (much fuller catalogs than most libraries possess) and bibliographies (much more complete and more modern bibliographies than are now to be found on most subjects). But the *thuro* study of a subject is often out of the question. Business men, professional men, writers, students even, are nowadays on the drive; they are not Methuselahs in the length nor cats in the number of their lives, and they must economize time. Certain subjects they may study; but in others they must content themselves with what can be readily found; and some people have learnt that it is often as great a help to have a *thuro* shelf-classifier do part of their finding for them as it is to have had a good cataloger or a patient bibliographer search out the literature of their subject. The skilful inquirer uses all the aids he can get, each in the way in which it will best serve him. He does not say that shelf arrangement is useless because it does not collect all the resources of the library on its subject any more than he despises the catalog because its use is slow, or the bibliography because its use is slower still, and because it is never brought up to date.

THE supplementary card catalogue of the Brooklyn Library, mentioned elsewhere, will suggest to the many librarians who use and profit by Mr. Noyes' admirable catalogue, inquiry as to what progress has been made in keeping up additional material for that work. We are glad to learn that the private card catalogue, from which the new public one is re-copied by type-writer, has been kept on a plan which practically makes it "copy" for a

printed supplement to Mr. Noyes' master-work, whenever the library sees fit and has the funds to attempt such a publication. It is only fair to note that all this and much other good work has been done, under many disadvantages, by the same staff which Mr. Noyes had, under the leadership of his first assistant, Mr. Bardwell, who, though he has so far declined to be a candidate for the succession, ought to have at least the public credit such capable work deserves.

American Library Association.

PUBLISHING SECTION.

As a result of the movement in that direction made by the coöperation committee last spring, an organization for coöperative catalog and index work was effected at the conference in Milwaukee, in July, under the name of the A. L. A. Publishing Section.

Membership in the section is to reside in libraries as such, or in individuals, and is to be constituted by a subscription of \$10 annually, the first year to begin with Jan. 1, 1887. Before that time a circular will be issued with definite plans for the first year's work, and calling for the annual subscription.

But in order to facilitate the preliminary work of the section and to be prepared for its prompt and efficient action in 1887, a provisional membership to cover the remainder of the current year, by a subscription of \$1, was agreed upon.

All those interested, who have not done so already, are requested to send that amount, with their names, to W: C. Lane, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Should the number of provisional subscribers be large, it is hoped that some small publication of immediate value may be issued by the section as an offset to this subscription, and as an earnest of what it will do when fairly at work.

In anticipation of the definite plans for the work of the section in 1887, the following outline may be presented:—

1. Printing of catalog cards of leading new publications. Assurances have been received justifying the expectation that publishers of new books will bear a considerable share of the expense of this work if it be undertaken, so that its cost to the libraries receiving the cards will be small.

2. The "Essay Index." Preliminary work on this important undertaking can be com-

menced at once, and liberal offers of coöperation have been received.

3. Indexing of scientific serials, transactions, and monographs. No call is more urgent than the one for some index, kept up by a periodical issue, to the enormous mass of scientific monographs constantly being issued; and this work, extensive as it is, can be accomplished by organized coöperation. Much assistance in it may be hoped for from the librarians of the technical libraries connected with educational institutions, scientific societies, and the government departments.

4. Index to bibliographical lists. Such an index based on that contained in the Reader's Handbook of the Boston Public Library would be extremely useful everywhere, and if kept within a reasonably limited scope can be prepared without great expense of time or money.

5. One of the most important functions of the Publishing Section will be the establishing of an understanding between the many librarians who are engaged on one or another bibliographical undertaking, often covering the same ground, or at least overlapping, where a mutual understanding would lead to an equitable division of the field. And it is believed that more of this special work would be intelligently done in one and another library if there were some central agency through which a proper division of labor could be arranged.

As intimated before, this is but a hasty glance at the possibilities before the Publishing Section. The certainty and the promptness with which they can be made actualities will depend on the heartiness of the support we now receive from the librarians of the country.

No annual subscription will be called for until the financial details of the scheme can be more definitely given. But it is hoped that a large number of the provisional subscriptions at \$1 will be sent immediately.

WM. I. FLETCHER,

Chairman of the Executive Board.

As usual there were a number of accounts of the meeting of the Association in the papers. Of course the Milwaukee reporters were on hand. Some members wrote to the newspapers in their own city; Providence and Grand Rapids occur to us among these. The *N. Y. Evening Post* has its letter, and the *Nation* a different account, and Prof. David P. Todd occupied two or three pages of *Science*.

MEMORIES AMONG ENGLISH LIBRARIANS. I.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

MORE than once I have been asked to write out my remembrances of the two and a half years I spent in England, because the people whom I knew best were in great part the people of whom readers like best to know. I have not liked to do this, because it seemed too much like a public use of private friendship. The other day, however, a note from Mr. Prothero, asking what I could tell him of dear Henry Bradshaw, whose life he is to write, set me to thinking how many librarians and devotees of bibliography who were living six years ago have since gone from among men,—Winter Jones, and Dr. Coxe, and Henry Bradshaw, heads of the three great libraries of the Kingdom; Henry Stevens and Cornelius Walford, Sampson Low, Nicholas Trübner, and Charles Welford,—and to jotting down memories of them and of others whose lives were or are lived among books, and who were or are “kin across sea” of the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

When I first crossed, in July, 1880, my refuge in the great unknown world of London was Henry R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum Club. The circumstances were somewhat peculiar. I had come as the representative of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, with the special mission of establishing *Harper's Magazine* in England. The resident agent of the house in London was the veteran Sampson Low, then 83 years of age, and practically retired from the great firm which still bears his name. The Harper house, with the wholesome loyalty to the original brothers which has caused their sons and grandsons to stand by any one who had relations with the first generation, did not wish to seem to supersede an old and tried friend like Mr. Low, or in any way to hurt his feelings, and so I went over simply to help him. He did not, however, take kindly to the idea of help, and meant it to be understood that he would go out if and when that young man came in. I was therefore somewhat doubtful of my reception, and trespassed on the hospitality of Mr. Tedder, then the English editor of the JOURNAL, for my home letters. The dear old gentleman in Fleet street, nevertheless, after the first five minutes, received me very kindly, and ever after treated me like a grandson. We had a funny little den together in

one corner of the Fleet-street establishment, and it was often his pleasure and my delight to go back to the good old days when Lamb's Conduit street, where he first set up shop, had an open conduit of water in its centre, and when such men as Macaulay were numbered among his near friends. He had a presentation copy of the first volume of the History, and well remembered its “run.” When a portrait of the rising author was demanded, Mr. Low went with him to the daguerreotypers, and he recalled how, when the artist suggested some rearrangement of dress or countenance, Macaulay broke out with, “If you can't take me as it is, leave it alone.” His house in Mecklenburg square was as pleasantly old-fashioned as he, with its solid mahogany and its treasures of books; and there he and his wife—“Darby and Joan,” he used to say—celebrated their sixtieth wedding-day. He had the firm set mouth and commanding presence of the traditional old Roman, but there was much sweetness underneath. He was very proud of having issued the thousandth number of the (fortnightly) *Publishers' Circular*, which he had founded, and which was the first of the English bibliographical periodicals; only one other member of the original trade committee, Mr. Robert Seeley, survived with him. The “booksellers' column” (advertising) of the London *Times* was provided by him under a long-standing contract, and of this part of the Thunderer he was the autocrat. His English Catalogue every librarian knows. The first volume was published in 1864, covering the period 1835-62, and combining the work of the British Catalogue, started by him and including 1837-1861, and the London Catalogues of Thos. Hodgson, 1814-1851. Most of the practical work had by this time passed to younger hands, chiefly those of Mr. Blackburn, under the general supervision of Mr. Edward Marston, the active head of the firm, whom strangers sometimes took for Mr. “Sampson” and sometimes for Mr. Low.

The library where Mr. Tedder reigned—I will not talk about him; long may he live, with his modest, pleasant ways, and his quiet play of wit, to make every American visitor his friend!—is one of the most interesting, for literary history, in London. The Athenæum

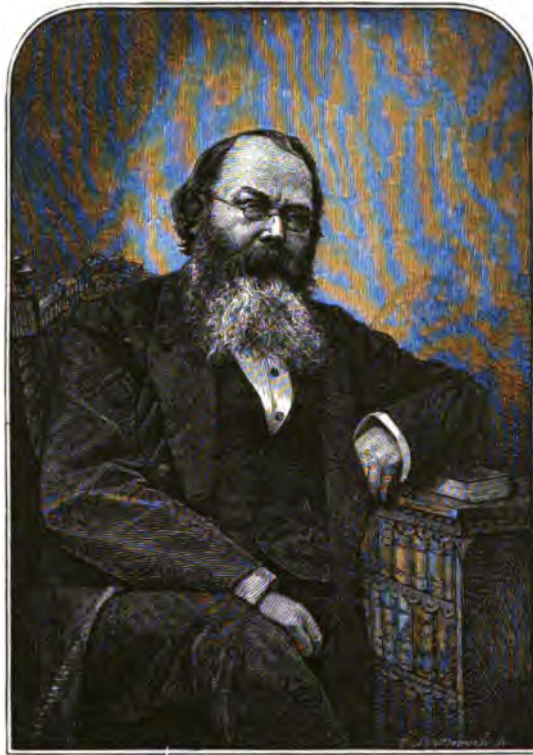
Club, membership in which is the "blue ribbon" of literary distinction, is looked upon as a sort of mausoleum of departing genius; for few men can nowadays hope to enter until they are nearly ready for their exit from life and work. But a great deal of good work has been done in its library. There are three great rooms, besides other smaller ones, rich in full sets, superbly bound, and containing over 30,000 volumes. They are shelved from floor to ceiling, the shelves lettered from above downward A-U, and the doors are concealed by imitation backings of books, in which De Bry and Cicero elbow each other in a curious hodge-podge of titles. "In this corner Macaulay used to do his writing;" Thackeray was a great frequenter for this purpose; and Matthew Arnold, Sir Henry Maine, and others of the present generation, make much use of the library. Mr. Frederick Locker took the trouble to show me about, and I remember noting with half-surprise that Father Time had dared to gray the locks of a poet whose bright *vers de société* seem associated with perennial youth. Except for such special visits strangers were not admitted to the Club beyond the precincts of the great entrance room, where I had occasion several times afterward for talks with the always genial Anthony Trollope, the only forehanded man of letters I ever knew, with his two completed novels always locked safely away in his desk.

Of course one of the earliest pilgrimages in London is to the great British Museum, practically the centre of the English-speaking library world, with its enormous collections and catalogues. The immense columniated building, with its Grecian porticos at the centre and at each wing, is always impressive, and one passes through into the domed rotunda, the reading-room and central ganglion, with increasing respect. The great circular room, the walls lined with nearly a hundred thousand reference-books at the service of any reader, the desk accommodations for a hundred of them, and in the centre the two concentric circles of low shelving holding the great volumes of catalogues, which in turn enclose the desk of the superintendent and his busy assistants, — is certainly one of the great sights of the world. The desks are filled with a motley company, — the great scholars of the world digging out learning from dusty tomes, the penny-a-line magazinists collecting pieces for their literary patchwork, and economical

tradesmen addressing circulars from the directories which are among its scholastic treasures. At the centre of all, the head spider in this great web used to sit, — Mr. Richard Garnett, who always impressed me as the most good-natured man in the world. However absurd the questions brought him by foolish people, or however difficult the inquiries made to him by the wise ones, he was always ready with a cordial smile to do the best he could, and to take any amount of trouble for any one who asked. As a publisher I came to know also his kind helpfulness to young authors who were seeking a start in life, and I think the greatest man in England could have no more cordiality from this model official than he gave to the humblest. When I visited England the last time Mr. Garnett had been relieved of his reading-room work, so that he might give his exclusive attention to the printing of the great catalogue, which will be the chief monument he will leave behind him. How he should ever find time to pursue the scholarly research and do the graceful writing which have introduced so many books of other authors to the world, was always a mystery to me.

The chief of the Museum I never happened to meet; but Mr. George Bullen, at the head of the King's Library, the most important of the collections of printed books, was another of the men I used to see, both in the library and in the Council meetings. Sir Edward Reed was then the head of the print-room, and a great deal of good work was done in classifying and rearrangement in his day. One of his assistants was Mr. Louis Fagan, the biographer of Panizzi, whose correspondence was certainly enough to test the patience of the most enterprising biographer. Mr. Fagan, I remember, told me that Panizzi's correspondence, as the confidential and unofficial diplomatic agent for some of the leading people of his day, included such stacks of letters as four hundred from Prosper Mérimée, and eight hundred from Gladstone, not to speak of hosts of others.

Henry Stevens, though not officially connected with the British Museum, was, I believe, its buyer for American books, and was looked upon as one of its authorities. As a fellow-countryman I came to know him well, and he was always one of the most delightful of companions. His patriotism was always emphatic, and his letters in the *Athenæum* were almost invariably signed "Henry Stevens of Vermont." His knowledge of books was something ex-



Yours faithfully
Henry Stevens
of Vermont

traordinary. Mr. Sabin used to tell a story of how a stranger came into his bookshop in New York in old days, and, after nosing out an old volume, asked certain questions which showed an unexpectedly specific knowledge of the value of the book and the ear-marks of the edition. "Excuse me, but aren't you Henry Stevens?" said Mr. Sabin. Mr. Stevens owned to his identity, and asked how Mr. Sabin knew him. "Why," said he, "there is not another man in the United States who would ask that question."

Mr. Stevens was always hale and hearty in his manner, and made friends everywhere. At the conferences he occupied much the same position as the late lamented Lloyd P. Smith did at those of our own Association; but he always had a specific duty, which he was never allowed to escape. This was in presiding at the grand, but very informal, celebrations which always followed the deliberations of the Conferences of the L.A.U.K. I have forgotten at the moment the curious name with which Mr. Stevens dubbed this side organization, which held its sessions as regularly as the L.A.U.K. held its own. All the dons or dignitaries of Oxford, or Cambridge, or wherever it might be, were expected to be present, and usually were. Mr. Overall, of the Guildhall Library, London, always sung his song of "Good St. Anthony," and the hilarity was unbounded, both in quantity and quality.

Mr. Stevens lived in a cosey cottage in the St. John's Wood region, and I remember making my first visit there through a London fog, in which I got lost on the way, though I had the guidance of a Londoner who knew the streets perfectly, and though we started not far from Mr. Stevens' own house. He had there many literary treasures, and on one of them hangs a story of Gen. Grant, which, I think, has never seen print. Mr. Stevens' brother was the secretary of the class at West Point in which Gen. Grant graduated, and after his brother's death Henry Stevens found among his possessions a document which he saw quickly enough was of historic interest. When Gen. Grant was in London, Lord Houghton gave him a dinner, and Henry Stevens happened to mention to Houghton that he had something of interest to the General which he would loan him for the dinner-party. Accordingly, after dinner, Houghton took the General up to one of those remarkable engravings of the Declaration of Independence which was

taken as a triumph of steel engraving a generation ago, and which usually occupied a place of honor in Mr. Stevens' hall, and then turned him about to what he said was another Declaration of Independence which would interest the General quite as much. This was the document which Mr. Stevens prized so highly. It contained the signatures of Gen. Grant and of his classmates, done in crayon, charcoal, and all sorts of things, to another declaration of independence arising from the revolt of the class against the professor of drawing at West Point. "Where on earth did you get that?" said the General, and then he went on to tell over, half to himself and half to his host, the names of his classmates and the after-happenings to them. Mr. Stevens always used to delight to tell this story, as well he might. What has become of the document since his death I do not know; but it certainly ought to be preserved among the trophies somewhere in this country.

In the same part of London lived Mr. Cornelius Walford, who had one of the finest private collections of books in London, and who was always on hand and promiscuous at meetings of the library people. Mr. Walford, who died only last year, much regretted, was well known as one of the chief insurance authorities of the world and the editor of the great Insurance Cyclopædia. His library occupied a continuous suite of five rooms, along one side and the back of his house, shelving over 20,000 volumes. One room contained the insurance library, which was said to be the most extensive of any, public or private, in existence. Being an insurance man he lived in mortal dread of fire, and I remember going over his library in the evening by the aid of one solitary candle, which he himself held. He allowed no lights at all in any of his rooms; but, nevertheless, one Christmas Day the library caught fire from a flue, and just escaped serious damage. His insurance researches made him a specialist also on food, famines, weather, and other matters affecting the duration of life, and his library contained, chronologically arranged, shelves of books on interest and usury, church properties (held always by mortmain or life duration), and the annuities of the guilds, from which three threads were woven the scientific beginnings of life insurance. Every pamphlet which he received bearing on these subjects he bound separately by itself, inserting cardboard to give thickness, and so

obtaining space for a proper lettering on the back, at an average cost, he told me, of about 32 cents for 12mos. Beside this he kept collections of scraps in lettered boxes, and the labels were, indeed, most alarming. I remember the story of a young fellow who, through my introduction, went to him as a private secretary, and who was ushered into the library containing these direfully labelled boxes. When he cast his eye around the place and read on one box "pestilence," on another "famine," on another "murder," on another "suicide," he told me he began to suspect that he was in the presence of an ogre who had been tempting him, through my intervention, into his den as material for a mid-day meal.

Mr. Walford, with his enormous appetite for work, kept two or three private secretaries always busy; but his great failing was that the magnitude of his conceptions prevented his finishing one great enterprise before he took another up. For this reason he left his *Insurance Cyclopædia* unfinished at his death, although he had several years before commenced an enormous *Cyclopædia of Journalism*, which was to catalogue all the periodicals that had ever been published in England, or for that matter, as he planned it, anywhere else in the world. Even the most modest sheet, if it were periodically published, was to find place in this enormous project.

Mr. Walford's house was most hospitable and delightful, and his dinner-parties usually included some interesting literary and library people. Mr. Bernard Quaritch was one guest whom I met at his table, and his egoism was delightful. He invariably spoke of himself as the Bismarck of booksellers, and considered the entry of an author's name in his catalogues as by far the best means of attaining immortality. He said that when he took to the book-trade the greatest statesman in Europe was spoiled to make the greatest bookseller, and he delighted to bring to mind his first call on Henry G. Bohn, in whose service he began his apprenticeship. Mr. Bohn did not then want an assistant; but Mr. Quaritch assured him that he intended to enter his service, and to become the Napoleon of booksellers. He has, indeed, accomplished wonderful things, and has reason to be proud of his achievements.

Another of the bibliographic booksellers of that time was Mr. Charles Welford, the resident partner in England of Scribner & Wel-

ford; and he also entertained pleasantly at his house near Kensington, while keeping his head-quarters with the Lows, in Fleet street. His knowledge of books was also enormous, and the most marked trait about him was the fondling way in which his fingers always automatically handled any book within reach, although he might be talking and thinking of something else. The home of Nicholas Trübner in Upper Hamilton Place was a similar centre. Mrs. Trübner's abounding kindness and his own quick enthusiasm about anything concerning books, brought around them a circle including many kinds of people, among them George Eliot, Miss Braddon, and Bret Harte.

Mr. E. B. Nicholson's library was that of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus, toward the East End. He had already made a remarkable record as a young man, had been studying for nine years in critical theology, had published three out of six treatises which he had projected and finished another, and was then going for five years into philology. A great many new and ingenious devices were used in his library, and he was very generally looked upon as the radical among English librarians, so that his translation later to the conservative community of Oxford and the headship of the Bodleian Library was looked upon as almost startling. Mr. Nicholson became the successor of the lamented Dr. Coxe at the Bodleian. It was always one of my regrets that I reached England after Dr. Coxe had become seriously ill, so that I never saw the genial and companionable scholar in whom American visitors of a previous year so much delighted. Mr. Nicholson's wide knowledge found full scope for utilization in the Bodleian when he reached it, for a good many conservative cobwebs lined its long series of rooms "up stairs, down stairs, and in my lady's chamber;" but his enterprise was undaunted, and I remember one daring scheme for converting the whole quadrangle around which the Bodleian was built into a reading-room larger than the rotunda of the British Museum, by throwing a glass roof from the roofs of the surrounding buildings.

The Council of the L.A.U.K. held a monthly meeting at that time, usually at Mr. Nicholson's library, which was practically what our New York Library Club now is, — a gathering of most of the leading librarians of London. A dozen or so were usually present,

including Mr. Bullen and Mr. Garnett, and soon after I joined the circle there was a good deal of discussion about library journalism, in view of the proposed suspension of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, a careful and capable scholar, with much enthusiasm for library work, on whom so much of the work of the English association has devolved, in company with Mr. Tedder, was ambitious

to promote a monthly journal of literary importance, and selected for it the somewhat mysterious title of *The Serapeum*. The others generally agreed upon the more quiet title of *The Library*; but for the time being nothing came of the plan except in the issue of *Library notes* and the later development of the intermittent *Library chronicle*.

CATALOGUE OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLANS OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY.

[Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the Boston Public Library*, January, 1886, with additions.]

Algiers. Library and museum. View of interior gallery. Amer. arch. and building news, May 3, 1886. 6190.1.19

American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass. Three photographs of the exterior and interior of the society's building. *6190.25

— Heliotype of interior of library. *6190.25

— Heliotype of exterior of building. In N.

Paine's Account of the society, with a list of its publications. Worcester, 1876. *4311.14

— Woodcut of exterior of building. On title-page of pamphlet, with officers and list of members Jan. 1, 1881. *4452.57

— Woodcut of the first hall of the society as it appeared in 1833. *6190.25

Amherst college. Small woodcut of the exterior of the college library before changes were made. In Potter's American monthly, December, 1877. *4313.51.9

Amsterdam. Universitäts-Bibliothek. Grundriss. — Schnitt. — Details. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 37. *6870.5.49

Andover, Mass. Brechin hall. Library of Theological seminary. Photograph of exterior. *6190.25

— Heliotype. In Bailey's Hist. sketches of Andover. Boston, 1880, p. 568. *2353.75

— Memorial hall. Public library. In Bailey's Hist. sketches of Andover. Boston, 1880, p. 528. *2353.75

Ann Arbor, Mich. Ladies' library association building. Exterior. — Interior. Inland architect and builder, Sept., 1885. *6853.1

See also University of Michigan.

Baltimore, Maryland. Enoch Pratt free circulating library. In Howard, G. W. The Monumental city. Balt., 1876, p. 949. *4374.73

— Peabody institute. Library hall. Plans. In U.S. Bureau of education. Circulars of information, No. 1, 1881. The construction of library buildings. By W. F. Poole. *6190.24

— Woodcut of exterior. In Howard, G. W. The Monumental city. Balt., 1873, p. 38. *4374.73

Belfast, Ireland. Design for Free library. Architect, Dec. 13, 1884. *6972.1.32

— Free library competition. Builder, Feb. 16, 1884. *7220.2.46

— Free public library. Selected design. Exterior. — Plans. — Premiated design, by Max-

Belfast, Ireland, continued.

well and Tuke. — Alternative design. Building news, Nov. 16, 23, 1883. *7370a.1.45

— Woodcut of exterior. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 99. 6125.46

Belmont, Mass. Town hall and public library. Amer. arch. and building news, Aug. 6, 1881. *6990.1.10

Beloit college, Beloit, Wisconsin. Library. In Catalogue. *4496.24

Billerica, Mass. Bennett library. Amer. arch. and b. news, July 9, 1881. *6990.1.10

— Heliotype of exterior. In Hazen, H. A. History of Billerica, Boston, 1883, p. 314. *2352.81

Birmingham, Eng. Free libraries. Reference library. Two woodcuts of interior. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, pp. 64, 65. 6125.46

— Two photographs of exterior and interior. **Cab.G.2.23

Blackburn, Eng. Free library and museum. Accepted design. Architect (London), Jan. 27, 1872. *6972.1.7

— Selected design. Building news, Jan. 3, 1873. *7360a.1.24

— Exterior. British architect, July 4, 1875.

— Exterior. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries. London, 1886, p. 91. 6125.46

Bolton, Eng. Old library, Bolton grammar school. Interior. In Christie, R. C. The old church and school libraries of Lancashire. Chetham society, 1885. *2425.61

— Public library. Woodcut of exterior. In Bolton weekly journal, Dec. 19, 1885. **Cab.G.2.23

Boston Athenæum. Small woodcut. In King's Handbook of Boston. *2359.65

— Views, exterior and interior. In Boston almanac, 1850, pp. 49, 50. *4359a.1.1850

Boston Medical library. Ventilation plan. Libr. journal, vol. 4, no. 8, June-July, 1879. *C.R.17.1.8

Boston Public library.

The four competitive plans for the proposed new library building to which prizes were awarded are at present in the possession of the City Architect, for use in the preparation of a plan to be submitted to the Trustees of the library. Photographs of the floor plans, reduced in size, may be seen in the Trustees' room.

Boston Public library, continued.
— Architect's plans, 17 sheets, for the building erected on Boylston street. *4060.22

— Exterior. — Interior — Plans. *In* Proceedings at the dedication of the building, Boston, 1858. *2134.12; *2134.13

A woodcut of the exterior is in King's Handbook of Boston [*2359.65].

— Exterior and interior views. *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, pp. 861, 865, 869. *2202.10

— Five photographs, size 11½ X 19½ inches. *6190.23

Two are views of the exterior, three are of the interior of Bates Hall, taken before the furniture and shelving were put in.

— Five woodcuts (1 exterior, 4 interior views). Scribner's monthly, Dec., 1871. *7392.2.3

— New half-story, over the Lower hall.—Proposed future enlargement of the Library building. No. 15 in **Cab.G.2.21

From Annual report for 1873.

— Pencil sketch, March 20, 1873, by J. Winsor, for proposed enlargement of the building.

No. 17 in **Cab.G.2.21

— Plans of Boylston-st. building, by Charles K. Kirby. 10 sheets. Scale, 10 ft. to 1 in. *Cab.G.2.22

— Plans of a building proposed for the Public library, by Paul Schulze and John F. Edwards. Boston, 1855. 6 sheets. *D.1.B.2

— Portfolio of sketches, plans and specifications. Trustees' room

— Report by the trustees of the Public library on the fitness of the English High and Latin school building for the uses of the Public library. 14 pp. 4 folded plans. [*Also*,] Minority report of William H. Whitmore, one of the trustees. 14 pp. 6 folded plans. Boston, 1883. *6201.28

— Seventeen stereoscopic views of the exterior and interior of the library, statuary, etc. 1866. *G.285.1

— Brighton branch library. Heliotypy of exterior. *In* Proceedings at dedication of the new building, Oct. 29, 1874. *6147.50; **Cab.G.2.23

— Dorchester branch. Pencil sketch, by J. Winsor, of the quarters proposed for the Dorchester branch in the new City building, Field's corner. 1874. No. 16 in **Cab.G.2.21

— East Boston branch. Plan of library rooms in the second floor of the old Lyman school-house. Manuscript. No. 4 in **Cab.G.2.21

— Jamaica Plain branch. Pencil sketches by J. Winsor. With specifications. 1877.

— Roxbury branch. Woodcut of exterior and plans of Fellowes Athenæum building. *In* Annual report, 1872. No. 2 in **Cab.G.2.21

— Woodcut of exterior. *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, p. 397. *2202.10

Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine. Interior of the college library. Photograph. *6190.25

Bradford, Eng. Free library and museum. The Architect (London), Jan. 10, 1880. *6972.1.23

Bridgewater, Mass. Memorial library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Jan. 7, 1882. *6990.1.12

Many details are given in this plan.

Bristol, Eng. Design for a museum and library, by Foster and Wood, and A. C. Ponton. Exterior.—Plans. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, vol. 29, 1886, pp. 249, 251.

*8022.2.29; **Cab.G.2.23

Bristol, R. I. Rogers free library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Feb. 9, 1878. *6990.1.3

— *In* Dedication, Jan. 12, 1878. Providence, 1878. No. 3 in *6190.9

British museum. See London. 6125.46

Brookfield, Mass. Bannister memorial hall. Exterior. *In* Dedication, Jan. 31, 1884. *6190.24

Brooklyn, N. Y. Brooklyn library (formerly Mercantile library). Woodcut. Long Island Life illustrated, Sept., 1869. *6190.24

A different view is given in the Bulletin of the library, June, 1873, folio edition.

— Exterior. Builder, June 8, 1872. *7210.7.30

Brown university, Providence. Two designs prepared for a library building, by Potter and Robertson. *In* New York sketch-book of architecture, vol. 2, Boston, 1875. *8090.52.2

— Lithotype. *In* Providence illustrated. Providence, 1885.

Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo library. Heliotype of exterior, C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect. Size of plate, 10 in. high X 12½ in. wide. **Cab.G.2.23

— View. Annual report of the Buffalo hist. soc., Jan. 12, 1886. *6712.34

— Woodcut. Century magazine, Aug., 1886. *7392.2.32

— Woodcut. Harper's new monthly magazine, July, 1885. *5210a.50.71

— Grosvenor library. Photograph. **Cab.G.2.23

Cambridge, Eng. The new Public library as it will appear when completed.—Trinity college library, interior views, exterior views.—Pepysian library, Magdalen college. *In* Cooper's Memorials of Cambridge, new ed., 1860-66. 3 v. *4571.1

This is a new edition of the Memorials of Cambridge, by Thomas Wright and Harry L. Jones, with the engravings of J. Le Keux.

Plans, with views of the libraries of the various colleges forming the University of Cambridge, can be found in the following work: "The architectural history of the University of Cambridge, and of the colleges of Cambridge and Eton. By the late Robert Willis. Edited with additions by John Willis Clark." Cambridge, 1886. 4 v. 4* [*8091.6a].

Cardiff, Wales. Design for School of art and science, museum, library, etc. Plans. Building news, June 4, 1869. *7360a.2.16

— Free library and school of art. Selected design, by J. Seward and Thomas. Exterior.—Plans. Building news, April 23, 1880.—Alternative design, by the same, May 21, 1880.—Design placed third, by H. C. Harris, June 4, 1880. *7360a.1.38

Carlsruhe. Hof- und Landes-Bibliothek. Stock des Gebäudes.—Schnitt. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 37. *6870.5.49

With text.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Library of the Grand lodge of Iowa. Exterior. Cut from Annals of Grand lodge of Iowa, vol. 10, 1885, p. 41.

**Cab.9.2.23

The same, in reduced form, may be found in the Library Journal, April, 1886, p. 120.

Charleston, S. C. Museum of fine arts and ladies' library. Exterior. — Plans. **Cab.G.2.23
Chatsworth. Interior of the Duke of Devonshire's library. In Catalogue, vol. 1, pp. 1, 102. London, 1869. Trustees' room

Cincinnati Public library. Exterior. In Bulletin, Cincinnati, 1879. *6200.19.1879

— Exterior. — Interior. In U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, pp. 909, 913. *2202.10

— Interior. — Plans. Building news, Dec. 15, 1871. *7360a.1.21; No. 3 in **Cab.G.2.21

Cleveland, Ohio. Public library. Small woodcut. *6190.25

Colby university, Waterville, Maine. Three photographs of the interior. *6190.25

— Woodcut of the exterior of the library. *6190.24

Columbia college, New York. Exterior and interior views, photogravures. *6190.25

Numerous exterior and interior views can be seen on application to the Librarian of Columbia college.

— Woodcuts of exterior and interior of library. Harper's New monthly magazine, Nov., 1884. *5210a.50.69

Concord, Mass. Free public library. Woodcut. In U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 390. *2202.10

— Exterior. — Sections. — Plan. In Dedication of the new building. Boston, 1873. *2204.13

A large framed photograph of the library is in the Trustees' room of the Boston Public library.

— Six photographs and heliotypes, and two plans. No. 7-11 in **Cab.G.2.21

Concord, N. H. State library. Plan by G. J. F. Bryant, of library apartment, showing its proposed fitting up. No. 18 in **Cab.G.2.21

Accompanies the Report of the Trustees of the State library for 1867.

— Public library, Board of trade building. Granite monthly, Sept., 1880, vol. 3, p. xix. *4435.54.3

Copenhagen. Universitäts-Bibliothek. Innere Perspektive. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, p. 60. *6870.5.49

Cornell university library. Photograph of interior, May, 1886. *6190.25

Dalton, Mass. Cranesville library. In History of Berkshire co. N. Y., 1885, vol. 1, p. 668. *4451.55.1

Dartmouth college. Exterior of Library. — Details. Amer. arch. and b. news, March 14, 1885. *6290.1.16

— Wilson hall (Library). View of building. First floor plan. In Exercises at the laying of the corner stone of the Rollins chapel and of Wilson hall, June 25, 1884. *6190.24

— Heliotype. In Dartmouth. West Gardner, Mass., 1886. *2386.30

Dayton, Ohio. Public library. Exterior view. Manuscript plan and description by the architects. *6190.24

Mr. W. F. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public library, states that the interior plans of this building are mainly from his drawings furnished to the Committee.

— Exterior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, Feb. 6, 1886. *6990.1.19

— Woodcut, with description. Dayton Daily journal, Nov. 3, 1885. *6190.24

Delessert. Projet d'une bibliothèque circulaire. Woodcut. 1835. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries. London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 712. *C.R.18.2.3

Della Santa's plan for a public library. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 715. *C.R.18.2.3

Derby, Eng. Proposed free library. Exterior. — Details. British architect, Dec. 29, 1876; Sept. 21, 1877.

— New free library and museum. Exterior. Builder, Nov. 16, 1879. *7220.2.36

Design for a free library and institute (Soane medallion, 1876-7). Architect (London), April 14, 1877. *6972.1.17

Design for a public library. Architect (London), Feb. 6, 1875. *6972.1.13

Design for a library, by F. H. Gouge, Utica, N. Y. Amer. arch. and b. news, June 29, 1878. *6990.1.3

Design for a library for a small town. By W. Sterling, Architect, July 23, 1886. *6972.1.36

Design for a museum and library for a small country town. Exterior. — Plans. Royal academy, upper school prize design by E. Guy Dawber. Builder, March 27, 1886. *7223.50.50

Design for a public library. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 12, 1877. *6990.1.2

Design for a public library. Architect (London), Jan. 27, 1883. *6972.1.29

Design for a public library. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 12, 1877. *6990.1.2

Design for a public library for a large provincial town, by Philip J. Marvin. Exterior. Plans. Building news, Feb. 5, 1875. *7360a.1.28

Design for a town library. W. P. P. Longfellow. In Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 3, no. 12, June, 1876. *8090.51.3

Designs (2) for a memorial library, by R. S. Atkinson and F. W. Stickney. In Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 2, no. 11, May, 1875. *8090.51.2

Designs (2) for a memorial library, by M. J. Brown and A. G. Everett. In Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 2, no. 11, May, 1875. *8090.51.2

Designs (2) for a memorial library. By W. C. Richardson and H. G. King. In Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 2, no. 11, May, 1875. *8090.51.2

Designs for a public library, by H. Edward Ficken and W. Kirkus, jun.

No. 26 in **Cab.G.2.21

Detroit, Mich. Public library. Photograph. No. 19 in **Cab.G.2.21

Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J. View, section, and plan. Amer. arch. and C. news, March 20, 1886. *6990.1.19

Dublin, Ireland. New national museum and library competition. Building news, June 5, 1885. *7370a.1.48

— — Competitive design awarded second prize. Building news, April 24, 1885. *7370a.1.48

— — Selected design. Elevation. — Plans. Building news, Oct. 31, 1884.

*7370a.1.47; **Cab.G.2.23
Dunfermline, Scotland. Carnegie free library. Woodcut of exterior. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 227. 6125.46

Dutton-Walker Travelling studentship, Nottingham school of art. A museum and free library. Exterior view and plans. Building news, Mar. 7, 1884. *7370a.1.46

East Hampton, Mass. Public library association. Two heliotypes. In Catalogue. Boston, 1882. *2142.12

— — Two photographs of the architect's drawing. *6190.25

East Randolph, Mass. Turner library. Library journal, vol. 1, no. 6, Feb., 1877. *C.R.17.1.8

Fitchburg, Mass. Wallace library and art building. Photograph of exterior. *6190.25

— — Heliotype of exterior. In Programme of dedicatory exercises, July 1, 1885. *6190.25

— — Same. In Dedication. Fitchburg, 1886. *2144.26

Folkestone, Eng., Public library and museum. Selected design. Building news, July 16, 1886. *7360a.1.51

Framingham, Mass. Memorial library. Exterior and interior views. In Architectural sketch book, Boston, vol. 3, no. 12, June, 1876. *8090.51.3

Fremont, O. Birchard library. Exterior. In Proceedings at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument, Fremont, Ohio. 1885. *4214.62

Germantown, Penn. Friends' free library and reading room. Heliotype. **Cab.G.2.23

Glasgow university. Three ground plans of the university, including the library. *4090.51, 3e série. 3

Göttingen. Universitäts-Bibliothek. Grundriss vom Erdgeschoss. — Details. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 41. *6870.5.49

With woodcuts in the text.

Gregory's plan for a public library. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 725. *C.R.18.2.3

Grenoble, France. Musée et bibliothèque. Exterior.—Plans. In Encycl. d'architecture. 2e série, Paris, 1874, vol. 3, pl. 169, 175, 224; vol. 4, pl. 249, 254, 270, 279, 303; vol. 5, pl. 396, 411. *4090.51, 3e série. 3

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Hamburg, Germany. Stadtbibliothek. Ansichten u. Baurisse d. neuen Gebäude f. Hamburgs öffentl. Bildungsanstalten in Verbindung mit dem Plan f. die künftige Aufstelg. d. Stadtbibliothek, von J. G. C. Lehmann u. C. Petersen. Hamb., 1840. 4^o.

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— — Extension. Stack. — Shelving. Amer. arch. and b. news, Nov. 23, 1878. *6990.1.4

— — Law school. Interior of reading-room, Austin hall. Two heliotypes. In Monographs of American architecture. No. 1. *8103.5

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Iowa state library, Des Moines. Woodcut of the Capitol building. *6190.24

— Photograph of the interior.

*6190.25; **Cab.G.2.23

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Laborde's plan for a public library. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 717. *C.R.18.2.3

Lafayette college, Easton, Penn. Interior of Reading-room. Scribner's monthly, Dec., 1876. *6190.24; *7392.2.13

Lancaster, Mass. Memorial hall. Heliotype of exterior. — Plan. *6190.25

Leeds, Eng. Public library and museum. Eleven photographs of the municipal buildings, exterior and interior. *Cab.G.2.24

Copies from a part of these photographs, with plans and descriptions, may be found also in The builder, Aug. 23, 30, 1884 [*7220.2.47], and a description in The library chronicle, 1884, pp. 66 and 67 [*2142.10.1].

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— — Exterior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, Mar. 15, 1884. *6990.1.14; *6190.24

Livermore, Maine. Washburn memorial library. In Dedictory exercises. Chicago, 1885. *6190.24

Liverpool, Eng. Free public library. Lithograph. No. 12 in *Cab.G.2.21

— — Exterior. — Reading room. Graphic, May 5, 1877.

— — Lithographs. — Plans. Trustees' room

— — Sketch in Reading room. Graphic, July 3, 1875. *6960.1.12

— — View. — Plan. No. 1 in *6202.3

— — View. In Catalogue. Liverpool, 1881. *6200.6, part 2

— — Woodcut. Illus. London news, Oct. 27, 1860. *5370.1.37

— — Woodcut of interior. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 56. 6125.46

London. British museum. Colored plan showing the arrangement of the library of reference in the Reading room. *6190.25; C.R.6.4.3

The first mentioned is accompanied by a statement in manuscript, by Richard Garnett, LL.D., of the British museum.

— — Plan of ground floor. — Interior of new Reading room. — Plan of new Reading room. Harper's new monthly mag., Jan., 1873. *5230.12.46

— — Plan of Reading-room. In pamphlet entitled Reading-room and libraries, London, 1884. *6190.25

This pamphlet describes the arrangement of the Reading-room. Further information may be found in the preface to the List of the books of reference in the Reading-room of the British museum [*C.R.6.4.3] and in Fagan's Life of Sir A. Panizzi [2746.59].

London, continued.

— — Plans. — Reading-room. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, vol. 2, pp. 695-701. C.R.18.2.3

— — Project for enlargement. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, August, 1850. *8012.1.13

— — Reading-room. Woodcut. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 42. 6125.46

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— — Uebersichtsplan. — Grundriss und Schnitt des Lesesaales und der Bibliothek. Allg. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 35. *6870.5.49

With text.

— City library and museum, Guildhall. Interior. — Exterior. Illus. London news, Nov. 9, 1872.

— — Interior. Graphic. *5390.1.61

— — Exterior. — Plans. Builder, Aug. 27, 1870. *7223.50.28

— — Woodcut of Reading-room. In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 235. 6125.46

— — Dr. Williams's Trust. New library. Exterior and interior views. Building news, Mar. 28, 1873. *7360a.1

— — Honourable society of Gray's inn. New library. Perspective view. Building news, April 4, 1884. *7370a.1.46

— — Inner Temple library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Mar. 25, 1882. *6990.1.11

— — Exterior. — Plans. — Details. Building news, Nov. 11, 1881; Nov. 25, 1881. *7370a.1.41

— — Proposed extension of library. Six views. Architect (London), June 13, 1874. *6972.1.11

— — Lambeth palace. Exterior and interior of library. Builder, Feb. 10, 1883. *7220.2.44

— — London institution. Three plans. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 685-687. *C.R.18.2.3

— — London library and museum. Exterior view. American builder, Chicago, July, 1872, p. 5. *6990a.50.7

— — Middle Temple. New library. Exterior and ground plan. Builder, Dec. 15, 1860. *7223.50.18

— — Record office. Construction der eisernen Repositorien. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 35. *6870.5.49

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Long Island historical society, Brooklyn, N. Y. Design of building. Amer. arch. and building news, Nov. 29, 1879. *6990.1.6

Macclesfield, Eng. Chadwick free library. British architect, May 26, 1876.

Magnússon, Eiríkr. A new design for libraries. In Athenæum, Feb. 27, 1886. *7210a.50.1885

The spiral plan. The designer's ideas are set forth in a paper read before the American library association, July, 1886, and published with illustrations in the Proceedings of the Association and in the Library journal, Sept., 1886.

Malden, Mass. Converse memorial library. Sketches. Amer. arch. and b. news, Oct. 3, 1885. *6990.1.18

Malden, Mass., continued.
 — Exterior and interior views. (*In* Malden city press, Oct., 1885.) **Cab.G.2.23

Manchester, Eng. Public free libraries. Two large photographs of interior of Reference library. **Cab.G.2.23

Taken about 1854. The building is now demolished and the library is deposited in the old Town Hall. There are no published views or plans of the *present* Manchester Free Reference library. — *C. W. Sutton.* (1885.)

— Exterior of old building. Illustrated London news, Oct. 25, 1851. *5360.1.19

— Interior of old building. Illustrated Times, 1857.

— Plan of principal floor of old Reference library. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 906.

— Two photographs of interior of Reference library. **Cab.G.2.23

— Woodcut of interior. *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 33. 6125.46

Manningham, Eng. Design for Airdale college. Interior of library. Architect (London), Dec. 5, 1874. *6972.1.12

Melbourne. Public library, museums, and national gallery. View. Plan of classification. *6200.5

— *In* Supplemental catalogue, Melbourne, 1865. *6131.17

— Interior and exterior. Illus. London news, April 28, 1860. *5370.1.36

— New library and museum. Exterior. Builder, April 1, 1882. *7220.2.42

Methuen, Mass. Nevins memorial library. Photograph and heliotype. **Cab.G.2.23

Middletown, Conn. Russell library. Exterior. *In* History of Middlesex co., Conn. N. Y., 1884. *4430a.51

See also Wesleyan university.

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Monson, Mass. Horatio Lyon memorial library. *In* Dedication, Worcester, 1882. No. 8 in *4455.53

— Amer. arch. and b. news, April 14, 1883. *6990.1.13

Morristown, N. J. Library and lyceum. Photograph. No. 29 in **Cab.G.2.21

Munich. Die Königliche Bibliothek. Grundrisse. — Schnitt. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 34. *6870.5.49

Built 1832-1843. With text.

— Perspective view. — Plans. — Section. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 692, 693. *C.R.18.2.3

Natick, Mass. Bacon free library. *In* Drake's history of Middlesex co., Boston, 1880, vol. 2, p. 197. **2350.16.2

— Morse institute. *In* Drake's History of Middlesex co., Boston, 1880, vol. 2, p. 198. **2350.16.2

— Photograph. **Cab.G.2.23

Newark-upon-Trent. Gilstrap free library. Exterior. — Plan. Building news, Mar. 9, 1883. *7370a.1.44

New Bedford, Mass. Public library. Lithograph. *6190.24

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Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Design for a free library. Front elevation. — Plans. British architect and northern engineer, Sept. 21, 1877.

— Public library and news room. *6190.24

— *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 86. 6125.46

New-England historic genealogical society. Woodcut of building. *In* King's Handbook of Boston. *2359.65

— *In* Report. *6145.23

Newport, Eng. Free library and schools of science and art. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 27, 1882. *6990.1.11

Newport, R. I. Redwood library and Athenæum. Woodcut. No. 6 in **G.2.21

— *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 17. *2202.10

New York City. Apprentices' library. Exterior and interior views. *In* Annals of the General society of mechanics and tradesmen of the City of New York. N. Y., 1882. *3570.126

— Exterior. — Interior. Daily graphic, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1885. *7350.3

— Astor library. Amer. arch. and b. news, May 22, 1880. *6990.1.7

— Potter's Amer. monthly, Dec., 1879. *4313.51.13

— Columbia college. See Columbia college.

— Lenox library. Exterior. — Plans. — Sections. Amer. arch. and b. news, Sept. 1, 1877. *6990.1.2

— *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1878, p. 947. *2202.10

— *In* New York illustrated. 1875. 2371.60

— Mercantile library. 7 woodcuts. Scribner's monthly, Feb., 1871. *6124.1; *7392.2.1

— Woodcut. *6190.24

— New York society library. *In* Treat's illustrated New York, etc. N. Y., 1874. *2375.64

— Small woodcut. *6190.25

— New York free circulating library. Bond street. **Cab.G.2.23

— Ottendorffer branch, Second avenue. *Cab.G.2.23

Newton, Mass. Public library. *In* Drake's History of Middlesex co., Boston, 1880, vol. 2, p. 249. *2350.16.2

— Photograph of exterior. **Cab.G.2.23

This building is being enlarged by an addition in the rear.

Northampton, Mass. Public library. Photograph from the architect's drawing of the exterior and interior. No. 1 in **Cab.G.2.21

— *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 441. *2202.10

North Easton, Mass. Ames free library. Amer. arch. and b. news, Nov. 3, 1877; June 30, 1883. *6990.1.2; 6990.1.13

North Easton, Mass., continued.

— - Heliotype. *In* Catalogue of Ames free library, vol. 2. *2142.52.2

— - Views, exterior and interior. *In* Monographs of American architecture, No. 3. Boston, 1886. Fc. *8103.5

Northumberland, Duke. View of library in Sion House. Interior. Builder, Dec. 18, 1880. *7220.2.39

Northwich, Eng. Free public library. Exterior. Architect, May 21, 1886. *7360a.1.35

Norwich, Conn. Otis library. Woodcut.

Norwich, England. Free public library. Illus. London news, May 16, 1857. *5370.1.30

Oak Park, Illinois. Scoville institute. *6190.24

Oberlin, Ohio. College library. Photograph. *Cab.G.2.23

Oldham, Eng. Design for public library. Architect (London), Sept. 16, 1882. *6972.1.28

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— Plan of upper part of library. Builder, Dec. 10, 1859. *7223.50.17

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— Bodleian library. Woodcut. Penny magazine, 1841, p. 228. *3201.1.10

— Interior view. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 670. *C.R.18.2.3

— Five photographs of interior. *Cab.G.2.23

— Merton college library. Interior. Illus. London news, Nov. 12, 1864. *5390.1.45

— New library. Exeter college. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, 1858, p. 275. *8012.1.21

— Radcliffe library. Exterior and interior views. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 681, 682. *C.R.18.2.3

Papworth's plan for a public library. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 722. *C.R.18.2.3

Paris. Bibliothèque nationale. Ground plan. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 678. *C.R.18.2.3

— Grundriss. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 36. *6870.5.49

Also, woodcuts in the text.

— Mémoire sur la Bib. roy. ou l'on indique les mesures à prendre pour la transférer dans un bâtiment circulaire [par B. Delessert]. Paris, 1835. 4°. 2e mémoire. Paris, 1838. 4°. With plan, elevation, and section.

— Nouvelle salle de lecture. *In* Le bibliophile français, vol. 1, p. 240, 1868. *C.R.18.1.4

Paris, continued.

— - Plans of Visconti and Laborde for its reconstruction. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 710, 711. *C.R.18.2.3

— - Restauration. Façade du nord. Gazette des architectes et du bâtiment, 6e année, Paris, 1868-69, no. 23. *8101.2.6

— - Restauration par M^r. H. Labrousse. *In* Encycl. d'architecture, 1e série, Paris, vol. 8, 1858, pl. 28, 38, 39, 40, 99, 100, 116, 117; vol. 10, pl. 98. *4090.51

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With text.

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— - Plans, etc. *In* Encyclopédie d'architecture, 1e série, Paris, vol. 1, 1851, plate 73; vol. 2, pl. 32, 51, 71, 81, 91, 101, 111; vol. 3, pl. 1, 4, 19, 26, 27, 28, 38, 39, 104, 105, 115, 116; vol. 4, pl. 19; vol. 5, pl. 98, 114; vol. 6, pl. 46; vol. 7, pl. 89, 90, 100, 110, 119, 120. *4090.51

— - Three views. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, May 3, Nov. 1, 1851. *8012.1.14

Peoria, Illinois. Public library. Eight photographs of interior. — Rough sketch of ground plan. *Cab.G.2.23

Percival library, Clifton college. Interior view. Architect, Sept. 12, 1874. *6972.1.12

Philadelphia. Apprentices' library. Potter's Amer. monthly, Dec., 1879. *4213.51.13

— - *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 971. *2202.10

— Franklin institute. Photograph of interior of library. *Cab.G.2.23

— - Woodcut of exterior of building of Franklin institute. *In* Official catalogue of International electrical exhibition, Philadelphia, 1884. 3961.72

— Library company. Ridgway branch. Potter's Amer. monthly, Dec., 1879. *4313.51.13

— - *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 959. *2202.10

— - Library journal, vol. 1, no. 1, Sept. 30, 1876. No. 22 in *Cab.G.2.21; *C.R.17.1.8

— Phototype. *6190.24

— Loganian library, 1745-'50. *In* U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 7. *2202.10

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— - Exterior. — Interior. Two woodcuts. *In* Philadelphia and its environs. Phila., 1884. No. 20 in *4370a.79

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Plan of a lending library. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 724. *C.R. 18.2.3

Plymouth, Eng. Public and Cottonian library. Civil engineer and architect's journal, London, Oct., 1850. *8012.1.13

— Exterior. Builder, Mar. 6, 1852. *7213.50.10

Preston, Eng. Harris free library and museum. Woodcut of exterior. *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 197. 6125.46

— Exterior. Builder, Sept. 9, 1882. *7220.2.43

Princeton college library. Interior. — Plan. Scribner's monthly, March, 1877. *7392.2.13

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Randolph, Mass. Turner library. Design by S. J. F. Thayer. *In* Architectural sketch-book, Boston, vol. 1, no. 5, Nov., 1873. *8090.51.1

— View. *In* Catalogue, Boston, 1877. *6201.22

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Richmond, Surrey, Eng. Free public library. Exterior. — Ground plan. Builder, March 26, 1881. *7220.2.40

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St. Petersburg. Imperial library. Views. — Plans. *In* Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, pp. 688-691. *C.R. 18.2.3

Salford, Eng. Free library. Greengate branch. Front elevation. — Sections. — Plan. Building news, Dec. 16, 1870. *7360a.1.19

San Francisco. Free public library. Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper. Supplement, May 14, 1881. *6190.25

— Hubert Howe Bancroft's historical library. Exterior. *Cab.G.2.23

Sheffield, Eng. Central free library; also Upperthorpe branch. Two woodcuts of exterior. *In* T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, pp. 79, 81. 6125.46

Soane medallion competition, 1877. Design for a free library and a public institute. Designs by W. Scott, April 13, 1877; by T. Manly Deane,

April 20, 1877; by J. L. Ball, April 27, 1877. *7360a.1.37

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South Hadley, Mass. Mount Holyoke female seminary. Exterior and interior of library. *In* Catalogue. 2387.21

Southport, Eng. Design for Free library. British architect, July 6, 1877. 4313.51.13

Springfield, Mass. City library. Potter's Amer. monthly, Dec., 1879. *8090.52.1

— Library and museum building. *In* New-York sketch-book of architecture, vol. 1, Boston, 1874. *6190.25

— Stereoscopic view of interior. Photograph of exterior. *Cab.G.2.23

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With text. Sunderland, Eng. Museum and library buildings. Exterior. Builder, Nov. 29, 1879. *7220.2.36

Sydney, Australia. Public library. Interior. Illustrated Australian news, 1878. *6190.25

Taunton, Mass. Public library. Photograph of exterior. *Cab.G.2.23

Tilton, N. H. Hall memorial library. Photographs of exterior. *2140.24

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United States. Bureau of education. Circulars of information. No. 1. 1881. The construction of library buildings. By W. F. Poole. Washington, 1884. *6190.24

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— Front elevation. — Section. — Details. Amer. arch. and b. news, Aug. 1, 1885. *6980.1.18

University of Vermont, Burlington. Billings library. Burlington Free press and times, July 1, 1885. No. 2 in *F.4.41

Sketches of library buildings by the late H. H. Richardson, for Billings library, Burlington, Vt.; the North Easton library; the Converse memorial library at Malden; and the Public library, Woburn, may be found in the Amer. architect and building news, Sept. 11, 1886.

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— Photograph of exterior. *Cab.G.2.23

Vassar college. Photograph of the interior of the library. *6190.25

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Vienna. Die Universitäts-Bibliothek in Wien. Grundrisse.-Schnitt. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1884, Plates 39-40. *6870.5.49

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Warsaw. Old Zaluski library. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 708. *C.R.18.2.3

Washington, D.C. Design for a new fire-proof building to contain the Army medical museum, the Library of the Surgeon general's office and the pension and other records of the same office. Front elevation. — Side elevation. — Section. — Plans. *6190.24

This, with the estimates, 12 pages, is an Executive document, No. 12, Senate, 48th Congress, 1st session.

— Das Gebäude für die Staats-, Kriegs- und Marine-Departements in Washington. Bibliothek der Marine-Abtheilung. Allgem. Bauzeitung, 1885, Plate 7. *6870.5.15

— Library of Congress. Adopted plan. Exterior. — Plans. *6190.25

The Smithmeyer plan.

— — Adopted plan. Exterior. — Plans. Library journal, Feb., 1886. *C.R.17.1.8

The exterior is reduced in size from the preceding.

— — Interior. — The Law library. Harper's new monthly mag., Dec., 1872. *5230.12.46

— — The proposed plan. By J. L. Smithmeyer. Libr. journal, vol. 6, no. 4, April, 1881. *C.R.17.1.8

— Medical library and museum, U. S. army. Exterior. — Plan. Amer. arch. and b. news, Jan. 16, 1886. *6990.1.19

Watertown, Conn. De Forest library. Photograph. *6190.25

Watkins institute. Design. Amer. arch. and b. news, Oct. 29, 1881. *6990.1.10

Wellesley, Mass. Town hall and library. In History of Norfolk co., Phila., 1884. *4451.54

— — Heliotype. **Cab.G.2.23

Wellesley college. Library. In U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 91. *2202.10

— — Interior of library. In Calendar, 1883-4. *6190.24

— — Interior. In History of Norfolk county, Mass., Phila., 1884. *4451.54

Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. View of college buildings. In History of Middlesex county, Conn. N. Y., 1884. *4430a.51

Also in American encyclopædia, article Wesleyan university.

Wilmington, Delaware. Wilmington institute. Exterior. *6190.24

Wimbleton, Eng. Free public library. Builder, Dec. 12, 1885. *7223.50.48

— — In T. Greenwood. Free public libraries, London, 1886, p. 97. 6125.46

Woburn, Mass. Public library. Photograph of the exterior. *6190.25

— — Heliotype. In Woburn: a historical and descriptive sketch, Woburn, 1885. *4455.6

— — Designs by Peabody and Stearns. Amer. arch. and b. news, March 31, 1877. No. 25 in **Cab.G.2.21

Woburn, Mass., continued.

— — Designs by Cummings and Sears. American arch. and builder, March 10, 1877. No. 24 in **Cab.G.2.21

— — Designs by Gambrill and Richardson. American arch. and b. news, March 3, 1877. No. 23 in **Cab.G.2.21

— — Designs for. Amer. arch. and b. news, March 3, March 10, March 31, 1877. *6990.1.2

— — Etching. In Drake's History of Middlesex co., Boston, 1880, vol. 2, p. 536. **2350.16.2

— — Exterior view. Amer. arch., imp. ed., May 1, 1886.

— — Exterior view. Architect, June 25, 1886. *7360a.1.35

Wolfenbüttel. Bibliothek. Grundriss. Allgemeine Bauzeitung, 1884, Plate 34. *6870.5.49

Built, 1706-1723. With text.

Worcester, Mass. Free public library. Woodcut. *6190.24

— — In U. S. Bureau of education, Report, 1876, p. 449. *2202.10

See also American antiquarian society.

Yale college. Library. Exterior. — Main hall. In Yale college, edited by W. L. Kingsley, vol. 1, N. Y., 1879. **K.51.1.1

— Reference library, Divinity college. Interior. — Law school library. Interior. — Sheffield library, Scientific school. Interior. — Lowell Mason library of music, Divinity college. Interior. In Yale college, ed. by W. L. Kingsley, vol. 2, N. Y., 1879. **K.51.1.2

A woodcut of the library of the Divinity school is in the Congregational year-book [5540a.67].

Yarmouth, Mass. Free library. Heliotype of architect's sketch of exterior. In Dedication, Boston, 1872. *6123.8

Zoller's plan for a public library. In Edwards. Memoirs of libraries, London, 1859, vol. 2, p. 720. *C.R.18.2.3

Communications.

THE TRUE LIBRARY SPIRIT.

You know my interest in the library field, and that I have been trying for four years to do all in my power for this library. Now I want to spend a time in practical work in a larger library, in order to increase my efficiency here. Can you set me at work in your library for a time, without wages, in such a way that I may gain proficiency for the work here, as rapidly as possible? I am hoping, in asking this, that I can make my services of enough value to your library, so that you can give me practice, assistance, and instruction in the various kinds of library-work that will best help me to do better work here.

I could not spend very long, for I must pay my own expenses entirely (as I did in going to the A.L.A. Conference), and the highest wages that the College has ever paid me is \$3.00 per week of twenty hours' work. But I have concluded that by economy I can stand it for a while.

SOME THOUGHTS ON CLASSIFICATION.

BY F. M. CRUNDEN.

CLASSIFICATION is vexation,
 Shelf-numbering is as bad;
 The rule of D
 Doth puzzle me;
 Mnemonics drives me mad.
 (*Old song.—Adapted.*)

AIR — *The Lord Chancellor's Song.*

WHEN first I became a librarian,
 Says I to myself, says I,
 I'll learn all their systems as fast as I can,
 Says I to myself, says I;
 The Cutter, the Dewey, the Schwartz, and the Poole,
 The alphabet, numeral, mnemonic rule,
 The old, and the new, and the eclectic school,
 Says I to myself, says I.

Class-numbers, shelf-numbers, book-numbers, too,
 Says I to myself, says I,
 I'll study them all, and I'll learn them clear thro',
 Says I to myself, says I;
 I'll find what is good, and what's better and best,
 And I'll put two or three to a practical test;
 And then — if I've time — I will take a short rest,
 Says I to myself, says I.

But art it is long and time it doth fly,
 Says I to myself, says I,
 And three or four years have already passed by,
 Says I to myself, says I;
 And yet on those systems I'm not at all clear,
 While new combinations forever appear,
 To master them all is a life-work I fear,
 Says I to myself, says I.

PUBLIC SCHOOL USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE following instructions, to be observed in the use of the Library by the schools, which every teacher is requested to read carefully, have been issued from the Newton Free Library, whose librarian, Hannah P. James, is a pioneer of good work in this direction:—

“BORROWING AND RETURNING. — Ten cards are allowed each public-school teacher on which to draw books exclusively for the use of the pupils. These books can be kept fourteen days, and can be renewed by sending a request for renewal to the Library *before* the expiration of that time. All books kept out *over* fourteen days *without* renewal will be subject to FINES, as in ordinary cases. It is suggested that the date on which books become due should be posted conspicuously in the school-room, care being taken to *alter the date for every renewal*, in order to avoid fines. When

books are returned to the Library those from each room must be made into a *package* by *themselves*; two such packages, however, can be put in the same strap.

“SELECTING. — Catalogues of the Library will be found in the Master's room of the High and Grammar Schools, for consultation and selection. As the books loaned to the schools are for the mental and moral culture of the pupils, those intended for mere amusement will be withheld.

“The Librarian will make selections of books for any teacher if so requested, basing the list upon the studies which are being pursued in the school and grade designated. Special topics in the higher grades will receive particular attention. For the lower grades in the Primary Schools, illustrated books, with short stories and poems, will be provided.

“CARE. — The following extract from ‘How to form a library,’ by H. B. Wheatley, embodies nearly all that need be said under this heading:—

“One advantage of a Child's Library should be that the reader is necessarily forced to be careful so as to return the books uninjured. This is a very important point, for children should be taught from their earliest years to treat books well, and not destroy them, as they often do. We might go farther than this, and say that children should be taught in school how to handle a book. It is positive torture to a man who loves books to see the way they are ordinarily treated. Of course it is not necessary to mention the crimes of wetting the fingers to turn the leaves, or turning down pages to mark the place; but those who ought to know better will turn a book over on its face at the place where they have left off reading, or will turn over pages so carelessly that they give a crease to each which will never come out.’

“The teachers are especially urged to make this item of CARE an imperative requirement in the use of the books by the children. If they are obliged to treat them with respect they will value them more highly.

“The covers *can* be kept clean, and the pages *need not* be torn or soiled. Not only for the sake of the library, but for the children's own sakes, they should be taught to reverence books, for that lesson once learned will help to foster a taste for, and a love of, good reading, which will carry on the work of education long after the teaching of the schools is a thing of the past.”

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

August 3 Mr. Schwartz writes to the N.Y. *Evening Post*: "The Apprentices' Library, at No. 18 East Sixteenth street, is supported and maintained by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York. By a unanimous vote of that Society at its last meeting, its library was made free to all persons, without any restriction or qualification of any kind, except that each reader is required to furnish a written guarantee from some responsible person that the books loaned will be properly taken care of and safely returned.

"This library was established in 1820, and is one of the oldest free libraries in the United States. Although not heretofore free in the same enlarged sense as a public library supported by taxation, it has yet for nearly seventy years circulated over 7,000,000 volumes for home use, without any aid or help other than the voluntary appropriation from the Society of which it forms a branch. From time to time, as circumstances seemed to require and the funds at the disposal of the Society permitted, its privileges have been gradually extended. In 1820 apprentices only were allowed to take books gratuitously. In 1862 the same privilege was accorded to working girls. In 1878 journeymen mechanics and all females legitimately employed were added to its circle of readers, and to-day it is absolutely free in the strictest sense of the word.

"It has over 70,000 carefully selected volumes, embracing works on all branches of literature, science, and art. All the popular new books are added as fast as they are printed.

"A new catalogue will be published shortly containing in one volume a brief guide to all the books in the library, on a plan easily understood by the general reader.

"A card catalogue, giving fuller and more detailed information, and showing the resources of the library in a more complete manner than was possible in a printed list, — except at a greatly increased expense, — is nearly ready. This catalogue will combine, on a novel plan, the chief merits of the two rival systems of cataloguing, viz., the systematic and the dictionary.

"The system of charging loans is based on the idea of giving as little trouble as possible to the reader, and at the same time keeping a full and permanent record of the use made of every book in the library, and of the number and character of the works taken out by each reader. As an evidence of the value of the system in point of celerity, it may be mentioned that 150,000 volumes were issued last year, with an average of only four attendants at the issue desks. In other words, each clerk issued over 37,000 volumes. It is believed that this record is unequalled in this or any other country. That the work was not performed at the expense of accuracy is shown by the small number of volumes unreturned, which amounted to only nineteen.

"A free reading-room is connected with the

library, and contains, in addition to all the popular magazines, periodicals, and newspapers, a valuable reference library of over 5,000 volumes.

"The library is centrally and conveniently located, and is open every day (legal holidays excepted) from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M."

A GIFT OF DANTE.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON writes to the *Evening Post*, under date of September 30: "The late George John, Lord Vernon, whose important contributions to the knowledge of the 'Divine Comedy' are well known to all its students, published in 1858, in a large folio volume, a textual reprint of the first four editions of the poem. These editions are of such rarity that it is probable that hardly more than two or three libraries contain them all, and a copy of any one very seldom occurs for sale. To the student of the text of the poem this volume, which was most carefully edited by the late Mr. Panizzi, is of very great value. The four texts, printed side by side, represent four manuscripts, and supply most important material for judgment in regard to the various readings that are found in every canto.

"Lord Vernon's last labor in the field to the cultivation of which he had given himself was the compilation and arrangement of an edition of the 'Inferno,' with elaborate commentary and illustration. It was brought out two or three years after his death, by his son, Augustus Henry, Lord Vernon, in three magnificent folio volumes. The copies were very limited in number; they were not offered for sale, but were distributed, by the liberality of Lord Vernon, to public libraries and to a few private persons.

"Some copies of both of these works still remain undistributed, and the Dowager Lady Vernon proposes to offer them to the libraries of certain selected public institutions.

"The copies of the three volumes of the folio 'Inferno' are in sheets, and, to make Vol. iii. complete, impressions of some of the plates must be printed.

"The conditions on which the copies are offered are, that the recipients in each case shall undertake the expense of binding the sheets, of printing the impressions from the plates necessary to complete Vol. iii., and of packing and carriage.

"The total expense involved in the above conditions (exclusive of the carriage, which will, of course, vary in each case) is estimated at £2 10 if the four volumes are sent out in sheets, and at £3 10 if they are sent bound in the same manner as those originally distributed by Lord Vernon.

"This liberal offer has been or will be made by circular to various public libraries in the United States. It is hardly possible that it should not be gratefully accepted in every case; but as there is a chance that the worth of these books may not be known to the custodians of all the institutions to which the

offer may be made, I venture to ask you to allow me, as one who has profited greatly by them, to bear my testimony to their importance to the scholar of Dante, and to express my hope that this opportunity of obtaining works of such essential value may not be lost by any library that is favored with it."

LADIES IN LIBRARIES.

From the London Saturday Review.

READERS in the British Museum Library complain that woman makes the reading-room a place where study is impossible. The frou-frou of her silken raiment is censured; she shall not walk in silk attire among the books, if the correspondents of the newspapers can prevent it. They also grumble that they cannot slake the dust of the floor by scattering ink from their pens thereon, as seems to be their habit, for fear of blotting the skirts of ladies. They also report—we fear with some truth—that woman talks, and whispers, and giggles beneath the stately dome, nay, that she flirts and eats strawberries behind folios in the society of some happy student of the opposite sex. When she does read she is accused of reading novels and newspapers, which she might better procure elsewhere. Certainly novel readers in the crowded Museum Library are sitting where they ought not, and occupying room more needed than their company, unless they are very pretty indeed, when only a Carlyle would object to them. It is understood that Mr. Carlyle neglected the Museum collection of pamphlets on the French Revolution because he was not allowed to have a room all to himself. Indeed, no reader of his *Memoirs* can imagine True Thomas enjoying himself in the reading-room. He would, like his namesake, have "spied a fairlie with his 'ee" in every direction, and would have used the most astonishing language to the attendants who did not bring his books at a moment's notice.

To tell the truth, the Museum reading-room is not the place for a fastidious scholar. Only a robust genius can stand it. The place gives most people a headache; the delays in bringing books are wearisome; the society coughs, grunts, and clears its throat in a marvellous variety of strange sounds. The natives of our Oriental dependencies are thought to come here because it is the warmest place in London. There are boys reading cribs, and girls lurching, and doubtless a vast majority of extract-copyers will never deserve awards from the future fund for the endowment of research. If a man is hard-working and well-paid, he will find that it is cheaper to buy accessible books than to waste hours in travelling to the Museum and in waiting till what he needs is brought to him. But ladies are not really much to be blamed. Many of them are just as serious readers, and as industrious and quiet grubbers in the past, as any man can be. Perhaps some of them have got a little into the habit of talking; it would be easy to appeal to

their good sense and good feeling in this matter. There may be men who cannot work when a woman is near them, but women do not seem nearly so much disturbed by the neighborhood of men. Attempts to keep a portion of the seats for *dames seules* do not seem very successful. Perhaps some other room might be set apart for men whose names and business proved that they were very serious and important students indeed. Much might be done to aid such a reader as Mr. Carlyle was, though perhaps no public library would ever have been aught to him but a purgatory. Moreover, it would be hard to give men advantages denied to ladies.

• MY FRIEND THE CATALOGUE.

From Book-Lore, May, 1886.

AMONG books which are no books Charles Lamb included *catalogues*, and the stigma which some folk perceive in this dictum of that genial *littérateur* is still thought to belong to all catalogues. Be it so, then. There are many good things besides books, and certainly library catalogues are not among the least of them. The Catalogue is the jackal to the book-lion. Instances are known of his providing him with food on which he has grown to bulk and importance. Whether he provide food or not, he almost always introduces visitors to the king of the literary forest. If the book may not grow without meat, certainly he cannot live, in the best sense, without appreciative visitors. The Catalogue, then, is an important creature.

Ay; but you say, "He is dull and uninteresting as a suddenly rich coalfactor, though he too is important." Let us see. That depends upon yourself. Have you the knack of drawing out of him his wonderful treasures of information, of worming yourself into his state secrets, of securing his guidance into the most beautiful paradises of fairyland? There are those who have, and these do not find him dull.

Only study his ways a little, and you will be astonished at finding what an excellent fellow he is. Ah, I hear you now! You are saying to yourself: "That fellow not dull! That creature with the blurred face excellent! I don't know where you see it!" But study his features. You will be repaid for the trouble, which after all is no trouble. There is order there. Looking through the glasses of ignorance you have not perceived it; but it is true, nevertheless, that every feature is well formed, regular, and, if not beautiful, at least pleasing. He has, too, a wonderful faculty for raising a smile on the face of any friend of his. So the sooner you enroll yourself as his friend the better for you. The Catalogue is a most catholic person, and his catholicity comes out in his choice of friends and his tastes. "Choice," did I say? Nay; for he has no choice—all is fish that comes to his net. Among his friends are numbered the most learned *savant* and the village school-boy, Chinese mandarin and Virginian negro, em-

peror and nihilist, pope and scripture-reader. At any of his favorite haunts you may introduce yourself to him *sans* ceremony. You will be welcome as the daylight, and he will extend the same courtesy to you as to the Queen.

His simplicity, you will find, is perfectly captivating. Learned as he is, he still retains an immense veneration for the alphabet. This peculiarity is the secret of his marvellous memory, for every fact or item of knowledge is connected in his mind with a certain position in the alphabet. Ask him about anything, and he will answer with great brevity. He has too many things to mind to say much about each, but he will generally tell you where you may learn more. Thus a friend of mine, wishing to know something about meteorology, ascertained from this courteous Catalogue the names of a large number of recent books specially dealing with the subject. This he had expected; but the Catalogue told him much more, for he put him on the track of information in such unlooked-for publications as Chambers's "Book of Days;" Conferences held in connection with the Special Loan collection, South Kensington; Goethe's "Naturwissenschaftliche Correspondenz," and Lloyd's "Miscellaneous Papers." Besides this, the Catalogue was good enough to suggest that, if my friend wished, he would supply information on various subdivisions of the subject and on allied subjects, such as atmosphere, physiography, storms, weather, winds, the barometer, and the thermometer. Perhaps now it is apparent why a consultation with the Catalogue is provocative of good-humor.

His respect for dates almost equals his veneration for *Alpha Beta*. Do you want to know when an obscure writer published his treatise on the Nativity, or which was the earliest of the many books written by the Rev. So-and-so? He will do his best to aid you, and his best is often the best you can get.

Of editions and editors of the great ancient and modern classics he has a long inventory, and his notes and cursory remarks upon many of these are not only curious and interesting, but often important.

You wish to trace the history of a periodical that has several times changed its name in consequence of repeated marriages with other periodicals? Ask the Catalogue. Ten to one he knows all about it, and will readily tell you what you want to know.

The Catalogue has his prejudices—who has not? He has a mortal aversion to calling things by wrong names. "Knickerbocker" publishes a "History of New York;" "Boz" issues some "Sketches" from the press; "H. H." writes some "Poems," and gives them to the world. "Ah, ah!" says he; "you, Knickerbocker, Boz, H. H., you don't deceive me! I will hold you up to public notice, you pseudonymous rascals!" And so Washington Irving, Charles Dickens, and Helen Hunt Jackson are made known as the authors of their respective works.

Protean changes of title are frequently exposed by this relentless foe to deception. In

telling of one title, he will notify the fact that it is a re-issue or an adaptation of such a book with another title. Thus one learns from him that a book in Arabic entitled "The Pearl of the Seas" is simply an adaptation of the English Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe;" and that "Pen Pictures of Modern Authors" is a reprint on large paper of Vol. II. of "The Literary Life," with illustrations added.

Many books are published with misleading titles, and many more with non-descriptive titles. The class of such the Catalogue is anxious to indicate. So people are warned that "Prosperina" is not a work on mythology, nor a poem, but a book on botany; and that *The American Register* is a journal devoted to the interests of the Democratic party.

It is to be hoped that henceforth no reader of this plea for my friend the Catalogue will scorn him or say hard things about him, and that many who have not yet known him will hasten to make his acquaintance.

THE BEST NOVELS AND NOVELETTES.

MR. F. M. CRUNDEN, Librarian of the St. Louis Public School Library, recently asked a number of ladies and gentlemen, "of extended reading and acknowledged taste," to prepare lists of what they regarded as the best ten novels, the next best ten novels, and the best ten novelettes or minor novels. According to the St. Louis *Republican*, the lists collated show the following result, the number of votes obtained by each novel being given:—

Best ten novels.—"Vanity Fair," Thackeray, 34; "Les Misérables," Hugo, 29; "Newcomes," Thackeray, 27; "Romola," Eliot, 26; "Henry Esmond," Thackeray, 25; "Adam Bede," Eliot, 23; "David Copperfield," Dickens, 23; "Ivanhoe," Scott, 23; "Middlemarch," Eliot, 20; "Don Quixote," Cervantes, 18; "Mill on the Floss," Eliot, 18; "Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne, 18.

Second best ten novels.—"Vanity Fair," Thackeray, 17; "Middlemarch," Eliot, 14; "Newcomes," Thackeray, 12; "Adam Bede," Eliot, 11; "Felix Holt," Eliot, 11; "Marble Fawn," Hawthorne, 11; "Pendennis," Thackeray, 11. The above seven hold undisputed rank in the second-best ten. For the other three places there are ten candidates, each with nine votes: "Consuelo," Geo. Sand, 9; "David Copperfield," Dickens; "Hypatia," Kingsley; "Ivanhoe," Scott; "Jane Eyre," Brontë; "John Halifax," Craik; "Last Days of Pompeii," Bulwer; "Mill on the Floss," Eliot; "Romola," Eliot; "Vicar of Wakefield," Goldsmith.

Best ten novelettes.—"One Summer," Howard, 13; "Marjory Daw," Aldrich, 12; "Louisiana," Burnett, 8; "Undine," Fouqué, 8; "Cricket on the Hearth," Dickens, 7; "Little Women," Alcott, 7; "Luck of Roaring Camp," Harte, 6; and each of the following-named five: "Chance Acquaintance," Howells, 5; "Colonel's Opera Cloak," No Name Series; "Daisy Miller," James; "Inter-

national Episode," James; "Janet's Repentance," Eliot; "Madame Delphine," Cable; "Picciola," Saintine; "Rab and His Friends," Brown; "Silas Marner," Eliot; "Tom Brown's School-days at Rugby," Hughes.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

From the Leisure Hour.

THE whole arrangements for carrying on the work of the library are admirable. They are divided into three heads or departments—Country, Book Society, and Town. The two former are supplied by rail or carriage; in the latter subscribers exchange personally. Most people living in London at a distance from Mudie's join the Book Society branch, when their books are exchanged for them once a week by a cart, which calls before their doors, they sending a list a few hours beforehand to the library to say what they want. The exchange hall is a handsome dome, lined with books. Here ply the busy assistants who furnish customers, and the rapidity with which they do this is amazing. In a few minutes the desired book is in your hands, speaking eloquently for the order and system that pervade the whole concern.

It would seem the number of books issued and reissued during the week exceeds a hundred thousand. Each subscriber has a card devoted to him, on which are entered the books he has read. These, when full, are put away into an iron safe, where, doubtless, no one ever disturbs them. An interesting record they will prove some day of a nation's reading.

Subscriptions vary from £1 is. to £500. The latter sum is chiefly paid by public institutions, which draw their supplies from Mudie's; but many families take large subscriptions for themselves and their servants. An idea of the amount of reading that may be had for £200 a year is shown by one public office in London, that takes for this some 20,000 volumes. About 1,000 boxes and parcels per week are sent to country and colonial subscribers in India, Australia, and the Cape, and the packing and expediting of these is no trifle. Each box is arranged to hold from 10 to 100 books.

Whether it is well or ill for literature that one firm should absorb so much of the "circulating library" business in the kingdom; whether it is well or ill for literature that these librarians, who must be governed to some extent by commercial considerations, should decide on what shall or shall not be read by thousands of persons; whether public, author, and publisher lose or gain by the system—is a very open question. Only one thing is quite certain: thousands of men and women are supplied with books by Mudie, and authors must count with him. Some readers, it is said, devour for their annual guinea works to the value of £200 to £500. Therefore, whether for good or evil, Mudie is a power in the land.

Library Economy and History.

ANNUAIRE des bibliothèques et des archives pour 1886, pub. sous les auspices du Min. de l'Instruc. Pub. Paris, Hachette, 1886. 192 p. 18°. 2 fr. 50.

BINYON, Brightwen, *architect*. Folkestone, selected design for public library and museum. (In *Building news*, July 16.)

COUSIN, J. De la construction et de l'installation des bibliothèques universitaires. Versailles (Paris, Pedone-Lauriel). 24 p. 8°.

FAUCON, Maurice. La librairie des papes d'Avignon, sa formation, sa composition, ses catalogues, 1316-1420. Vol. 1. Paris, E. Thorin, 1886. 21 + 262 p. 8°. 8 fr.

Librairie is used in the old sense, bibliothèque.

WHAT and how to read. (In *Westminster rev.*, July, p. 99-118.)

ZOLLER, Dr. Edmund. Die Königliche Handbibliothek in Stuttgart. Stuttg., 1886. 16 p. 8°.

This library, which is different from the Kön. Privat. bibliothek, contains 100,000 v. Books are lent out only by royal permission.

WHEATLEY. — A writer in the *Chicago Dial* for Sept. says of Mr. H. B. Wheatley's "How to form a library:" "It is made up of shreds and patches, a sort of crazy-quilt of antiquarian odds and ends, anecdotes of what cranks have done, and lists of reference books copied, with many misprints, from the reading-room lists of the British Museum. 'I hope the critics,' the author says in his preface, 'will give me credit for knowing more than I have set down.' The grounds for indulging such a hope he omits to state, and they are not furnished in the book. The publications of the Index Society, for which at one time much was expected, and for which he was mainly responsible, are just about up to the standard of what is here 'set down.' If one now does not know 'How to form a library,' he will never find it out from Mr. Wheatley's book."

REPORTS.

Aurora (Ill.) *Free P. L.* (James Shaw, libn.) Added, 557; total, 6,333; issued, 44,480.

Bridgeport (Conn.) *P. L.* (5th rpt.) Added, 1,383; total, 16,137; issued, 91,673 (nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ fiction).

"A number of catalogues were bound and lent on the same terms as books. They have been steadily borrowed, and a much more intelligent use of the library is the result. Fifteen were distributed among the public schools. Several teachers interested themselves in teaching the children to use them, and the juvenile reading now presents a gratifying contrast to the state of things at the opening of the library."

City L. Assoc., Springfield, Mass. Added, 3,510; total, 54,494.

"The statistics of cards issued, and of books drawn from the library this year, are of especial interest, as indicating the result of the year's experiment as a free library. [The city appropriates \$13,000 and the dog tax.] We had at the close of last year 1,100 subscribers; we have given out, this year, 7,079 cards. Last year's circulation was 41,173. This year it is 154,508. It should be remembered also that the library was closed nearly a month on account of the preparations rendered necessary by the change of system adopted.

"The small decrease in reading and reference on the premises is a natural result of the change of system, since many who came to the library last year to read miscellaneous literature prefer now to take books to their homes, as they can do so without expense. This is especially true of a large number of young people. Furthermore, it should be stated that though the total number of books given out for hall use has decreased, the number of reference books and works of permanent value which have been consulted has largely increased. Of the whole number of books given out on hall cards, only 494, or about three per cent., were works of fiction. While, therefore, the quantity of reading done in the library has somewhat lessened, the quality of that reading has greatly improved, and the results on the whole are more satisfactory.

"We note with especial pleasure the increased systematic use of the library in connection with the work of the schools.

"In estimating the increased usefulness which has resulted from the increased circulation of the library this fact should be especially borne in mind, that while the ratio of works of fiction to the whole circulation has not increased, the actual number of books read in other departments of literature has very greatly increased. The circulation, this year, outside of the department of fiction, largely surpasses the entire circulation of last year.

"In one of our city papers the suggestion was made that two delivery-desks should be provided, one for children and one for adults, so that persons whose time is valuable could obtain books without waiting while dozens of children are being served. Such a practice prevails in no other public library, and its introduction with us would necessitate extra and expensive help, which would only be required on busy hours of busy days. Moreover, the children are often drawing books, not for themselves, but for their parents and other adult friends, and most of them are connected with our public schools and would be as much incommoded by long delay as the adults. But the great objection to any plan of discrimination is found in the manifest impropriety of making class distinctions in the delivery of books in a free public library.

"We wish to emphasize once more the need of supplementing the appropriations of the city by an endowment fund, the income of which can be used in building up the reference de-

partment of the library and securing works of great and permanent value. Almost all really valuable public libraries are of this complex character, supported by the city in which they are located and free in circulation to all, but with reference departments endowed by individuals. In this way, the stability, development, and highest usefulness of the library are assured, and it becomes not only a public educator to the masses, but also the place where the student, the man of letters, and the specialist may successfully prosecute their studies and pursue their investigations.

"Allow me to add to these general considerations a special plea, based on the fact that our city relies so much for its material prosperity upon its manufacturing interests. The necessity for industrial education is very generally recognized. The claim that it should begin in the elementary school is pressed on the attention of our school committee, and that this elementary training should be followed by the establishment of an industrial school of a higher grade. But it should be remembered that such a school can reach comparatively few, and that the training which is possible in connection with the public schools will be of little value without provision for continued study. What arrangement can meet this want more effectively than a thoroughly endowed department of technology in the public library, providing the best books on the useful arts, — elementary books for the young, and more advanced books for older students, for the skilled workmen, for foremen, superintendents, and inventors?

"More than two years ago a special committee appointed by the Board of Directors determined to make an effort to raise an endowment fund of at least \$60,000. About one-half of that amount has been already subscribed and paid."

Columbia College L. (2d and 3d rpts.) Added, 6,560; total, 73,775; issued, 6,696; readers, 85,478.

The report is too long and too full of matter to allow of abstracting it. We recommend to all our readers to send for it. (The edition being small it will be distributed only on application.) We must, however, call attention to one or two points.

The library allows to members of the staff willing to pay their own expenses to the annual meeting of the A.L.A., leave of absence without loss of pay. Those who have taken advantage of this "have clearly accomplished more for the library in the remaining time, because of the inspiration and enthusiasm for their work, brought back from the meetings."

"Added shelves, containing over 20,000 v., have been freely opened to readers, and while, as is inevitable, books are often misplaced, so that it takes the whole time of one page correcting the shelves, yet we believe the practical gain in usefulness fully compensates for the extra care and labor."

"We have been forced to adopt the usual rule forbidding readers from carrying bags into the library, because a few students carried off

books in their bags without charging. Our system of private marks, double charges, and other records is so complete that our library is a discouraging field of operations for book-thieves. One fell into the snare during the year, but his detection and the recovery of the books from his room were so sudden and vigorous that he will doubtless choose elsewhere for the next depredation."

Hartford L. Assoc. (48th rpt.) Added, 878; total, about 35,000; issued, 27,287 (fiction, 69½%). "A very large and constantly growing use of the volumes has been made by members of literary, historical, and art clubs."

The Kiel Universitätsbibliothek reports 185,504 v. + 6,035 collected v. of disputations and programs and 2,327 v. of mss.

Manitoba Legisl. Assembly Lib. (1st an. rept., J. P. Robertson, libn.) About 4,000 v. The report contains a historical sketch of the old libraries of the province and of the Red River colony.

Newton Free Library.—The appropriation of \$23,000, for the enlargement of a library building, has passed and the work is to begin at once. The present room is to be divided into three parts,—a Reference Department—occupying the southern part—21 X 35—finished in cherry, with a fireplace,—the waiting-room taking up the middle of the library, and the delivery-desk and stacks occupying the northern part of the room. Behind the library, on the east side, an extension 49 X 50, for a stack-room, is to be built of fire-proof brick, on the south side of which, and opening into the Reference-room, is a Librarian's room 20 X 22; and, in a corresponding position on the north side, is to be a Work-room 13 X 13. In the basement under the stack-room is to be a Magazine R.R., and under the Librarian's Room a Government Publication-room. The whole building is to be heated by steam, well ventilated by shafts and fireplaces.

I have not anything to go by but recollection, so my proportions are not exact; but this is the idea. My room and the work-room are to be of granite, like the library, the rest of brick. The teacher's room is for classes to come with their teachers and look at reference-books, if they wish to do so. 'Twill also be a quiet place for students. The Reference-room is to be shut off from the waiting-room by book-cases with wainscoted backs; above that will be a screen of cathedral glass some 4 ft. higher. Shall have both rooms carpeted, and think I can keep it quiet.

But between us and all this grandeur come all the melancholy days of hammering and discomfort and dirt. HANNAH P. JAMES.

Odd Fellows' L. Assoc., San Francisco. Added, 548; total, 40,270; issued, 23,277. "While the mass of our collection is, so to speak, *The Library*, and gives it character and value, yet the bulk of the circulation is not drawn from this, and does not depend upon it, strange as it may appear. *New books* is what the generality of our readers seek, and if they cannot be had they go without. The passion

is for the *new*. Emerson's maxim that no book should be read until it is a year old, is forgotten, and the best works remain on the shelves. Hence the number of our new purchases will determine the extent of the circulation, and the interest in the library. We cannot control these things. Is it not the part of wisdom to submit to them?"

Omaha P. L. (9th rpt.) Added, 1,898; total, 14,237; issued, 80,090 (fiction, 80.1%). The President of the Directors, in his report to the City Council, says:—

"One or two gentlemen, not now members of your body, have seen fit to characterize the expenditure of this board for the services of its librarians as wasteful and inexcusable extravagance. Standing behind a railing, it was said, and handing out books to those who inquire for them, are occupations for which suitable persons could easily be obtained at wages of a dollar a day. As well might it be claimed that meeting one or two evenings a week, and voting on a few ordinances or resolutions, would be amply paid by the same amount. The members of a city council are selected because they are men of experience, integrity, and sound common-sense. These are qualifications which must be paid for. The duties of a competent librarian are by no means confined to the distribution of books. He must be able to tell without reference to the catalogues what books are in the library; what books treat of any given subject, and what course of reading would be appropriate to a person seeking such information. He must be a shrewd and careful buyer. He must have moral force enough to preserve order and quiet among a rough and lawless set of boys whom it is above all things desirable to attract to our reading-room. He must be thoroughly acquainted with current periodical literature. He must be a competent cataloguer. He must be affable, patient, and good-tempered; and, above all, his honesty and integrity must be absolutely spotless."

"There are many reasons why a city like Omaha should possess a collection of books much greater than a place of 80,000 inhabitants in the East. There are but few private libraries of any extent. We have an unusual proportion of young men, recent comers, unmarried and without relatives. To a great majority of these a well-selected library is a boon which none can appreciate but those who have had similar experiences."

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. Added, 359; total, 10,479; issued, 40,708 (novels, 47½%; juveniles, 38%). In the circulating dept. 2,278 books were drawn only 4,369 times, the remaining 2,184 were drawn 36,339 times.

NOTES.

Brussels.—The University Library, of about 65,000 v., perished for the most part in the burning of the University, July 7.

Brooklyn L.—During the summer the library building has been put in good repair; new cases have been placed in the reading-room for the accommodation of the voluminous and

fast-increasing class of Patent Office publications; and the class of Fiction has been rearranged and renumbered on an improved plan.

The new Card Catalogue of Authors and of Titles of all the additions of the past five years, amounting to over 20,000 volumes, and arranged on the same plan as the printed catalogue, is *now ready for use*. The part arranged by Subjects will be ready shortly.

Cologne.—The library has about 85,000 volumes; in 1877 it went into a new building. In last 8 years the circulation has risen from 109 to 4,936 v.

At *Nottingham*, the University Colleges, Technical Schools, and a Museum, are under the same control as the Free Library. . . . As might easily have been foreseen, commercial classes held during the working hours of all those who felt their need, have failed, just like the free library at the Guildhall, London, so discreetly opened, at first, from ten till four,—just the hours when the pressure of business was greatest upon every one to whom it could have been of any use. An experience of the Nottingham Committee seems to be that the highest working power of their money may be obtained by opening district branches, modestly termed reading-rooms, yet each the germ of a branch library; and also that the most economical size for a free library, as far as supplying literature to the working classes is concerned, is from three to four thousand volumes; their libraries of that size having a greater circulation in proportion than either the larger or the smaller ones.—*Nature*, July 29, p. 300.

Prize essay.—The Council of the English Library Association having accepted the offer of a member who wishes to give a prize for the best essay on a subject connected with libraries, announce that they have chosen for subject "the extension of the free libraries act to small places."

Providence.—The *Newport Mercury*, of March 25, 1780, contains a "Scheme of a lottery granted by the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island, for raising \$1,200, to reestablish the Library in Providence, which was, with the Court-house, consum'd by Fire." Tickets were to be sold for \$12,000, of which \$10,800 was to be given in prizes.

Richmond.—"The free library was reopened last week," says the *Athenæum* of Aug. 14, "having been enlarged to twice its former size. The Duchess of Teck performed the ceremony. In the evening a dinner was given to celebrate the event, at which Mr. Bullen, of the British Museum, and others made speeches."

Rio de Janeiro.—*Polybiblion*, août, p. 178, 9, has a note on the National Library here, founded in 1807, the Royal Library brought from Ajuda, Portugal, being the nucleus. There are about 200,000 v., many Aldins, Plantins, and Elzevirs. The collection of mss. is rich, and there are more than 30,000 engravings.

Royal Holloway College.—In this building

lately erected by Mr. T. Holloway (of Holloway's pills fame), at a cost of over £700,000, is a library 100 X 30 ft. and 36 ft. high, lighted by windows on both sides. The furniture and cases are in oak.

St. Petersburg.—The number of readers in the public library has recently increased so much that extensive alterations have been undertaken, and are to be completed by the end of this month. The present reading-room, already spacious, is to be further enlarged, and refurnished with comfortable chairs and more convenient writing-tables. It will continue, as hitherto, isolated by iron partitions from the rest of the library. Smoking has up to now been strictly prohibited throughout the building; a room is henceforth, however, to be set apart for the use of smokers, and various other conveniences are to be introduced.

Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y.—The corner-stone of the Moffat Library, a structure, with contents, to cost \$50,000, was laid Sept. 18.

Watkinson Library, Hartford.—It was feared that this library would lose by the defalcation of Mr. Bartholomew, in whose hands were \$40,000 of its money; but it is now thought that it will lose little or nothing.

PERSONAL NOTES.

BROWN, Arthur N., late of the Library Bureau, has been appointed librarian of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

CHALLAMEL, Augustin, conservateur à la Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, has just published his "Histoire de la liberté en France depuis 1789. Paris, Jouvet," 500 p., 8°, a sequel to his "Hist. de la lib. en France jusqu'en 1789."

HARBAUGH, Miss M.. C., who has been assistant librarian in the Ohio State Library for the past 17 years, has been given a six months' vacation, which she will spend in Oakland, California. She is compelled to quit work temporarily on account of illness. Miss H. is a member of the A.L.A. Association, and a contributor to the Coöperative Index.

SMALL, J., LL.D., for nearly forty years librarian of Edinburgh University, in which office he succeeded his father, was born in 1828, and died Aug. 21, 1886, after a long and painful illness.

SMITH, Prof. W. Robertson, has been appointed librarian of Cambridge University in place of the late H. Bradshaw. The new librarian was lecturer in Arabic and assistant editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

WHELPLEY. Mr. A. W. Whelpley, the recently elected librarian of the Cincinnati public library, is a gentleman whose life has been passed among books, although he has heretofore had no connection with any library. He has a wide familiarity with the best literature, and has shown good executive capacity in many relations. Although his election resulted from a political contest, it is due to him to state that he refused, though often urged to be a candi-

date for the position, on the ground that the reasons given for the proposed change were insufficient. He finally accepted after the election, when assured that it was the only means of securing harmony among conflicting elements in his own party, and that a change seemed inevitable.

In addition to his other qualifications for the position, the members of the Library Association will find him a most genial and agreeable gentleman, and it is hoped that he will receive from his *confrères* the same very kind and generous reception for which his predecessor has always been exceedingly grateful.

C. W. M.

Gifts and Bequests.

COLOGNE. — The city library has received a bequest from Adolf Rautenstrauch of about 600 v. mostly politico-economical and historical.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, DEP'T DE. — The Countess Marie de Raymond has bequeathed to the departmental archives her mss., her documents, and autographs, and the rich library, part of which (the genealogical books) was valued at 40,000 francs twenty years ago.

NEW YORK. — By the will of the late S. J. Tilden the executors and trustees are authorized to establish a library and free reading-room in New Lebanon and another in Yonkers, about \$100,000 being set apart in each case for the maintenance of the institutions, which are to be incorporated. Mr. Tilden then requests his "executors and trustees to obtain, as speedily as possible, from the Legislature, an act of incorporation of an institution to be known as the Tilden Trust, with a capacity to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the city of New York, and to promote such scientific educational objects as my said executors and trustees may more particularly designate. Such corporation shall have not less than five trustees, with power to fill vacancies in their number; and in case said institution shall be incorporated, in a form and manner satisfactory to my said executors and trustees during the lifetime of the survivor of the two lives in being, upon which the trust of my general estate herein created is limited, to wit, the lives of Ruby S. Tilden and Susan Whitteley, I hereby authorize my said executors and trustees to organize the said corporation to designate the first trustees, thereof, and to convey to or apply to the use of the same. The rest, residue, and remainder of all my real and personal estate not specially disposed of by this instrument, or so much thereof as they may deem expedient, but subject, nevertheless, to the special trusts herein directed, to be constituted for particular persons, and to the obligations to make and keep good the said special trusts, provided that the said corporation shall be authorized by law to assume such obligation."

But in case the institution is not incorporated during the lifetime of the persons mentioned, or if for any reason the trustees

consider it inexpedient to apply a part of the whole of the property referred to to the institution, they are authorized, after notifying special trusts, to use it for such charitable, educational, or scientific purposes as will most substantially benefit the interests of mankind.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS. — The late Mr. James Fergusson, historian of architecture, bequeathed to the Institute "such works as they may select from the architectural books in my library." 140 books were received.

STRASSBURG. — The S. S. Elbe, of the North German Lloyd Company, on her last voyage for Bremen, carried among her freight two large cases of valuable books, charts, maps, etc., contributed by the U.S. Government and by numerous public-spirited individuals to the Imperial University and National Library at Strassburg, in Alsace. This library—one of the most ancient in Europe—was totally burned during the struggle between France and Germany in 1870 and 1871, by the cannonading of the besieging army, which not only destroyed the books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, but also the edifice. After the cessation of hostilities the Governor-General of Alsace set on foot a movement to reestablish the library by causing an appeal to be issued to the civilized nations of the globe for contributions of books, pamphlets, etc., which has since elicited a generous response. For the United States and Canada Col. M. Richards Mucklé, of Philadelphia, acted as secretary under a committee consisting of literary gentlemen and publishers, among them Prof. Noah Porter, President of Yale College; Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; the late Wm. Cullen Bryant; Hon. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; Edwin L. Godkin, editor; George W. Childs and J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia; E. Steiger, publisher, of New York, and a number of other well-known citizens from different localities in the United States. Col. Mucklé has been eminently successful, the two cases that are now about to be shipped making 35 cases in all that have been forwarded during the past 15 years. All this work has been done free of expense to the library, even to the carrying of the cases across the Atlantic by the North German Lloyd's Steamship Co.

TILTON, N.H. — Some two years ago the wife of Hon. J. Cummings, of Woburn, Mass., informed the authorities of Tilton and Northfield that if the towns or individuals would furnish a suitable lot she would erect a library building for public purposes at a cost of \$10,000. Mrs. Cummings further stated that the building would be a memorial to her first husband, the late Brackett Hall, M.D., of Boston, who was a native of Northfield. The voters of the two towns, in public meetings, promptly accepted Mrs. Cummings' generous offer, and elected C. E. Tilton, of Tilton, and Adam S. Ballantyne, of Northfield, as trustees to superintend the carrying out of the enterprise. As is well known, the compactly settled portions of these towns form one precinct on

either side of the Winnipisaukee River. In canvassing for a building lot there was no rivalry between the two towns, the sole aim being to obtain a suitable and accessible location. The Deer Park, about half an acre a few rods from the railway station on the Northfield side of the river, was then the property of Mrs. C. E. Tilton, who had no sooner considered the subject than she generously offered not only to give the park, but to raise the grade and further adorn it. The enclosure is a triangle. Thrifty trees line it on every side, and at the left of the main entrance, on the west side, is a fine piece of bronze statuary weighing 1,000 pounds, representing a buck, after Landseer. Perfect drainage has been put in and an ample supply of water secured. The building is of fine brick, with ample trimmings of Springfield, Mass., sandstone, and with artistic terra-cotta ornamentations. The architecture is the Queen Anne, and the edifice consists of a main part facing westward, and a right angle extension. It is a story and a half in height, finished open, and is surmounted with pitched roofs, slated and copper crested. The outside walls have frequent buttresses, and the light pours in through numerous windows of stained glass. The outline is irregular, but the building has practically a front of 42 feet with a depth of 63, with main and side entrances. The park has a concrete walk entirely around it, and all the paths leading up to the building are also concreted. Passing up the walk by the bronze statuary the visitor ascends a flight of granite steps which conduct to the main entrance of the edifice. Just before entering there is observed on the right a tablet of sandstone sunk into the western wall, in which is to be cut an inscription setting forth the memorial character of the building. Double doors open into a spacious vestibule from which one enters the main part of the structure proper, which will be mostly devoted to the purposes of a reading-room. On the right is the librarian's room, and there are toilet-rooms, and all other modern conveniences. There are double floors, the lower of spruce and the upper of Georgia pine; the finishing in black birch. Massive fire-proof doors separate the reading-room from the book apartment. In the library department proper there are, in addition to the large windows, rows of deck windows above. The book-cases are of birch. The building is piped for gas. The walls at the foundation are 20 inches thick and close at 16. There is an outside entrance to an ample basement, in which two furnaces will be placed. The expense, exclusive of the lot, will be about \$10,500. The books, which will be all new, have been promised from a source not yet made public. West of the building, across the street, is an open space which it is understood a generous citizen will fit up as another park, with a fountain and various attractions — *F. F., in Boston Journal.*

WINDSOR, VT. The late Hon. Hiram Harlow, who died here early in August, directs that \$20,000 be given to the Windsor Library Association. It is understood that Col. Harlow

had for some months contemplated erecting a building for the library; but when fatal sickness overtook him he preferred to leave all the detail to the discretion of the trustees. The bequest, or a large part of it, will probably be employed to erect a proper building, which is much needed. The library owes its existence to a generous proposal of Hon. W. M. Evarts and Mr. C. C. Beaman, who in 1882 offered to double an initial subscription of \$1,000, and also a yearly subscription of \$100 for five years by the other citizens of Windsor. The offer was accepted, and supplemented further by votes of the town, giving an annual subsidy to the library on condition of its being wholly free to the citizens of Windsor, and also giving the use of our present room in the town-hall. The library was opened for use in June, 1883, and has now about 4,700 volumes. Mr. E. N. Goddard has been the librarian and manager (mostly gratis) for the whole time. He has organized and classified the library on Dewey's system.

DID it ever occur to the wealthy readers of the *Spectator* that money expended on public libraries and educational institutions is one of the longest lived and most beneficent of charities? You found a hospital. However much needed, it is but one. It can never reproduce a hospital. Money thus bestowed is a sort of "napkin" investment; it does not fulfil the Master's requirement: "Mine own with usury." It can hardly be styled an "investment." It is rather a "special deposit." It is safe enough, but it never grows. He who founds, or aids to found a library, who expends his money in the training of mind for its greatest efficiency, on the other hand, drops but a pebble, it may be, into the ocean of influence, but he thereby sets in motion ceaseless and ever-widening wave circles of beneficence. Mind acts on other minds, and these on others still, and thus his investment is ever active, ever increasing in power — *Spectator, St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1885.*

Catalogs and Classification.

ARCHER, W. Remarks on classification, preliminary to a forthcoming scheme in alphabetical series, of subject-headings for a classed dictionary catalogue, with their cross-references, super-ordinate, subordinate, co-ordinate, and collateral; read before the L.A.U.K., Sept., 1885. London, 1886, 12 p. l. O.

Worthy the perusal of young catalogers. The doctrine of cross-references is set forth more fully than usual, and two objections to the dictionary catalog answered.

BIRMINGHAM, FREE P. L. Books for a reference library; lectures on the books in the ref. dept. 14 series. L., Simpkin. 180 p. 8°.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The lately-issued catalogs ("Ancient mss.," and "Books to 1640") are noticed by the *Saturday review*, July 10, p. 61-2.

NEWTON (MASS.) FREE L. Class bulletin, 1886, No. 3. Boston, 1881 [1886]. 2 l. + p. 141-252.

We must call attention to the chronological list of English historical fiction (p. 147-157). The Boston list has been long out of print, but a new edition is preparing.

PLATNER, F. DI. Catalogo della biblioteca platneriana, che contiene statuti e storie generali e particolari delle città e luoghi d'Italia, raccolte ed ordinate dal barone F. di Platner, e dal medesimo donate all' Imp. Instit. Archeol. Germanico in Roma. Roma, tip. Forzani e C., 1885. 490 p. 8°.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY CATALOGUE. London, Spottiswoode, 1886.

"The librarian begins with an index of authors alphabetically arranged. He then proceeds to subjects with a chronological arrangement of the authors under each division. Here we cannot but think he is wrong; for a reader is much more likely to remember the name of an author than the date of his work. We observe that the library is very deficient in works on Arctic and Polar explorations. The names of Parry, Koldewey, Payer, and Nares, not to mention others, do not even appear in the catalogue."—*Acad.*

U.S. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE L. Index catalogue, vol. 7: Insignarès-Leghorn. Wash., 1886. 2 l. + 100 + 959 p.

Includes 14,688 author-titles, representing 5,987 v. and 12,372 pm.; also 6,371 subject-titles of books and pm., and 34,903 titles of articles in periodicals.

THE CORNELL UNIV. LIBRARY bulletin for July contains a supplementary list of periodicals, a note on the May anti-slavery collection, and a list (2 p.) of municipal documents of American cities, collected to illustrate the development of municipal government in America. An appeal is made for additions by gift to this collection.

THE GROSSHERZOGICHE HOFBIBLIOTHEK ZU DARMSTADT, which has hitherto issued four accessions-lists a year, now issues five, the fifth being a list of periodicals and the issues of publishing societies.

THE LIBRARY CO. OF PHILADELPHIA's Bulletin for July has a supplement of 6 pp. to the Bibliog. of regimental histories in the Jan. bulletin, and a 5½-p. list of books on trees and forestry in the library.

M. LÉOPOLD DELISLE, the erudite Administrator-General of the French National Library, has recently issued a pamphlet of forty pages entitled, "Instructions pour la rédaction d'un

inventaire des incunables conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de France," in which he urges the desirability and usefulness of a general catalogue of all books printed before the year 1501, now existing in the public libraries of France, and goes on to show that such a catalogue might be prepared with comparative ease within a reasonable time. His plan, which is very like that followed in Bolton's "Catalogue of scientific periodicals," is to describe each edition but once, adding to the descriptive notice the name of each library possessing a copy. He estimates that on this plan a catalogue of the possible 100,000 incunabula to be found in the French libraries might be brought within the compass of five or six volumes, containing some twenty or twenty-five thousand entries. Of course it is essential to the success of such a catalogue that all the incunabula shall be described upon one uniform system, and M. Delisle has accordingly drawn up a full and precise code of rules to be observed in cataloguing early printed books. Particular stress is laid upon the importance of making mention of printers' marks, illuminations, and manuscript notes of historical or literary interest, whenever they occur. The rules are followed by nearly a hundred specimen titles illustrating their practical application. This code of rules, coming from so competent an authority in bibliography as M. Delisle, is likely to become the standard manual of the subject. It is gratifying to learn that the desire for a general catalogue of incunabula is in a fair way of being accomplished. The Minister of Public Instruction has had M. Delisle's rules printed as an appendix to a circular addressed to the mayors of French cities. In this circular the mayors are directed to place these rules in the hands of the librarians of the respective cities, and to request them to prepare lists of all the incunabula under their care, in conformity with the rules of M. Delisle, and to transmit these lists to the Minister as soon as they are completed, in order that the work of compiling the general catalogue may begin without delay. It is to be hoped that the French librarians will respond promptly and generally to this appeal, and that we may look forward to the early publication of a catalogue which will be of inestimable value to librarians and scholars.

THE REV. J. C. STOCKBRIDGE's Annotated Catalogue of the Warren Collection of American Poetry will be ready for delivery in a few weeks.

FULL NAMES.

T. W. H. sends a further expansion of a full name given some time ago by "E. C. A." Susan Stuart Frackelton, *born* Goodrich. (Tried by fire, N. Y., 1885.)

C: Proctor Bosson. (Observations on the potato.)

C: Palfray Bosson. (History of the 42d Reg. infantry, Mass. Vol.)

T: Lowndes Snead. (The fight for Missouri.)

- Gilbert Milligan Tucker. (American English)
 W: Russell Grace. (The Irish in America.)
 R: C: Lichtenstein. (Early N. E. and N. Y. heraldic book plates.)
 Mr. G: W. Cole supplies the following full names:—
 Abijah Perkins Marvin, Lancaster, Mass. (History of Lancaster, Mass., 1643-1879; History of Winchendon, Mass., 1868; History of Worcester County, 1878.)
 M: Lizzie Moreland, Fitchburg, Mass. (School on the hill; or, the N. E. Assembly 1885. Sequel to Which: Right or wrong? 1883.)
 H: A: Willis, Fitchburg, Mass. (Fitchburg in the war of the rebellion, 1866.)
 E: P[ayson] Loring, Fitchburg, Mass., & C: Thos. Russell, jr. Reports on controverted elections in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Mass., 1853-1886.
 Hartwell, etc. Catalogue of the phænogamous and vascular cryptogamous plants of Fitchburg and vicinity; by Arthur B[eamon] Simonds, G: Francis Whittemore, W: G[ardner] Farrer and E[mory] Adams Hartwell. Fitchburg, 1886.
 Snow, C: H: Boylston. Address at the centennial celebration of the town of Fitchburg, Je 30, 1864. Fitchburg, 1876.

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 WEALE, W. H. J. Bibliographia liturgica. Catalogus missalium ritus latini ab anno 1475 impressorum. Lond., B. Quaritch. 12 + 296 p. 8°. 21 sh.
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"Flaissige und sorgfältige Zusammenstellung."—*Lit. Centralbl.*, Sept. 4, 1886, col. 1274.

S. H. VINES' "Lectures on the physiology of plants (N.Y., Macmillan, 1886)," contains very full (but short title) lists on the bibliography of plant physiology.

EDUCATION. The Musée Pédagogique in Paris in 1884 addressed circulars to French libraries, directing attention to the collection of books in the Musée relating to education in the schools and colleges of the 16th century, calling for additions, either by gift or purchase, and asking for information of the existence of any such books in the various libraries. The result of the circulars and of subsequent labors in the great Paris libraries is a very interesting bibliography of education in France in the 16th century, which fills the 3d fascicule of the "Mémoires et documents scolaires," issued by the Musée. A long and interesting extract from the accompanying report of M. Buisson, "Directeur de l'enseignement primaire," will be found in the *Chronique du journ. gén. de l'imprimerie*, 24 juil., p. 150-2.

METHODISM. In the libraries of the Andover Theol. Sem., Mass.; Theol. Sem. of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N.J.; Astor Library, N.Y.; and British Museum, London, have been deposited copies of H. C. Decanvers' "Catalogue of works in refutation of Methodism from its origin in 1729 to the present time; of those by Methodist authors, on lay representation, methodist episcopacy, etc., and of the political pamphlets relating to Wesley's 'Calm address to our American Colonies,' 2d ed., N.Y., 1863, pp. 55," expressly prepared for the above Libraries, and largely expanded by manuscript additions. A very large collection of the above works are to be found in the Libraries of the Gen'l Theol. Sem. of the P. E. Church, N.Y.—Theol. Sem. of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N.J., and the Library Company of Philadelphia.

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
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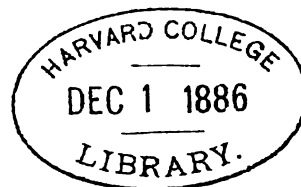
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Library Journal

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography



VOL. II. No. II.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

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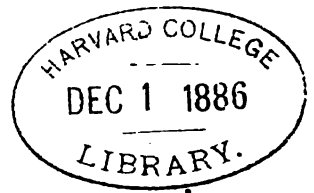
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C. A. CUTTER, *Editor.*

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ANOTHER of the founders of the American Library Association, another of those who attended the first convention of English librarians, has been removed by death. Frederic Jackson had for some time had no direct connection with a library, but he had kept his interest in library progress, and he looked forward to retiring from business and again taking part in our work. We regret that his hopes could not be fulfilled. Those who worked with him on the Coöperation Committee know how helpful he was, how sensible, how cheerful, how cordial. His place in our hearts cannot be filled.

IF we were to schedule the number of experiments which have been tried by the LIBRARY JOURNAL and its office in behalf of the library interest, it would present a curious array of unsupported and unrequited work. The "Title-slip Registry" of 1879 was one of these, in the shape of an endeavor to meet the supposed demands for the separate printing of titles which could be pasted on library cards. This was kept up for a year at considerable trouble, and, although no type-setting (except for headings) was required, the expenses of paper and printing were not covered by the subscriptions which were received, and it became evident that the actual demand did not justify its continuance. The Clearing-house for duplicates has long been a favorite plan among librarians; but it was seen that the great cost of keeping a storehouse for books, which in their very nature were not in active demand, would always be in the way of its realization. To obtain its advantages without its difficulties the

LIBRARY JOURNAL started the "Bulletin" with the March number of this year, in the hope that there would be a sufficient use of it by the libraries to cover its cost. The price per line was put absolutely at the cost of type-setting and printing; but the result is the usual deficit, and it is necessary to announce that it will not be attempted another year. It is an interesting library problem why, after so much talk, there is so little support for these modern improvements.

We hope sincerely that the Publishing Section of the A.L.A. will not have the same complaint to make. The action of the committee, reported elsewhere, will be of much interest to almost all libraries, and the proposal to ask the libraries what they prefer in the way of an experiment with the coöperative card catalogue is thoroughly to be commended. The question of cost is a difficult one to decide; but we understand that it is thought that 250 cards can be supplied at \$5 for the first set to the subscribing library, and \$2.50 for each duplicate set to the same library. Recalling the fact that the cost of cataloguing a book and placing it on the shelves in the most economical libraries which are well catalogued is considerably above 30 cents, it will be seen that the libraries joining in this card scheme will obtain a considerable profit on their investment. It is to be hoped that this plan will receive wider support than has been accorded to many of the other plans coöperatively undertaken.

MR. WOODRUFF's admirable paper, read at Milwaukee, on University libraries, called attention to the need of not overlooking intellectual means of making libraries useful to the public in our enthusiasm for material labor-saving devices. All that he said was true. The material is chiefly useful because it clears the way for the intellectual and makes that easier. We would not say anything to discredit the excellent methods of which he speaks of familiarizing the student with library research. But we should be sorry if the inference should be drawn from it that library research by students is entirely a new thing; that there was no good work done in this way in the past;

for we have lived thru our first decade,—a very respectable age for a journal,—and are approaching the ranks of the *laudatores temporis acti*. Now there are those who can testify, from personal knowledge, that a full third of a century ago, in Harvard College, there was a series of exercises called forensics, that compelled for their faithful performance a frequent recourse to the library, and often long hours of investigation there. It is true that the librarian gave no aid, indeed his action was slightly obstructive; but, nevertheless, even in those prehistoric days there was good student work. It is the happiness of the present time that that is beginning to be done systematically which was before done accidentally and sporadically, and that the librarian is no longer the hinderer.

MR. WOODRUFF asks, "Where, in our American public libraries, is there an officer whose chief duties are to set right a perverted reader, to direct the lost reader through the crowd of 100,000 books?" We reply that one place is the Worcester Public Library, where Mr. Green has long performed just that service; another is the Boston Public Library, where the services of Mr. Knapp are highly praised; others may be found by reading Mr. Crunden's Aids and guides. We do not believe our American library world is such a guideless desert as the quotation above implies. There is, perhaps, no American library that has an officer whose sole duty is to answer questions, for a library should be a British Museum in size to require all the time of a Dr. Garnett for such service; but there are several where we believe it could be called the chief duty of the librarian, or the assistant detailed for that work, and there are others where it is found more advantageous to divide and specialize the work.

WE have been led to think of a slight difference in the tone of thought of the English and American libraries by the first three questions in Bibliography set in the examination of library assistants. They were: In what cities were books printed before 1470? Name at least six printers on the Continent in the 15th century. When was printing introduced into England? It is not merely that many American librarians could not answer these questions, but that few take more than the very faintest interest in the subject. We have not yet reached the point of feeling any pas-

sionate interest in the history or even in the discovery of printing. There have, indeed, been librarians who, if their attention had been turned that way, might well have been peers in knowledge of the minutiae of typographical history of the late Henry Bradshaw,—the late Prof. Ezra Abbot, for instance; and there are men now alive who could pass an examination in the history of American printing. But the majority of us have been too much occupied in dealing with the products of the press and trying to make them useful to our clients, to have much time to consider how they are made and who made them. In Europe it is different; there a library is considered as the natural museum of typographical history and the librarian, to properly execute his trust, must be familiar with the archæology of the art, as he would have to be a numismatist if it contained a cabinet of coins, or an expert in engravings if it kept up a collection of prints. Here the idea has never taken root that the librarian, as such, ought to be especially interested in early books more than in anything else early. Whether that idea shall be planted and grow will depend in great measure upon the new School of Library Economy. It will undoubtedly be found well in some of the side subjects of librarianship rather to teach where knowledge may be found when wanted than to attempt to teach the knowledge itself. Whether this is to be considered a side subject the authorities of the school will have to determine.

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MEMORIES AMONG ENGLISH LIBRARIANS. II.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

MY first meeting with the general body of English librarians was at the Edinburgh Conference of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, October 5th to 7th, 1880. The Conference was held at the Royal Institution, one of the several Grecian buildings which adorn the "Athens of the North," where "the Mound" makes a bridge across the beautiful gardens between Princess street and the long reach of hill which constitutes old Edinburgh. Not even beautiful Florence can show a more lovely view. The Conference was much like the similar gatherings at home, Mr. Small, of Edinburgh University Library, and afterwards Mr. Mullins, of Birmingham, being in the chair, with seventy or eighty librarians and others interested, of whom as usual a small proportion only took part in the discussions. The room in the Royal Institution where the Conference was held was hung with fine portraits of old worthies, and was altogether a delightfully scholastic place. The Scotch blood of old Edinburgh was roused early in the meeting by a tremendous discussion on the Sunday question, although the great part of the time was spent in discussing whether or not the question should be discussed. A Scotch professor, with his brown plaid wrapped about him, was extremely vigorous against discussion, and declined even to permit the chairman to interpolate an occasional word. Much of the time was devoted to detailed discussion of a code of cataloguing rules, and it was curious to see there, as in our own conferences, a certain professional tendency to conform the needs of men to the technicalities of cataloguing, rather than to adapt the technicalities to the needs of human beings.

Two interesting suggestions were thrown out during the discussions which, as with us, followed the reading of papers, — the query what could have become of the many books known to have been printed in Scotland in early days in considerable editions, and of which not even the burrowing of such a bibliographer as the late David Laing could unearth one copy; and the hint to authors fond of taking lives, that a book of lives of librarians would be a not uninteresting contribution to biography. The sorrow at the absence of Rev. H. O. Coxe, President of the Association, whose regret was

dated on his seventieth birthday, and the regret at the resignation of Mr. H. R. Tedder as the senior Secretary of the Association, were pleasant evidences of the good feeling prevailing among our English brethren.

Curiously enough I was introduced formally to the Conference just after a postal-card had been read from a fellow-countryman, Mr. W. F. Poole, to the English Library Association speaking of the suspension of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* by Mr. Leypoldt and myself as "disgraceful." I could not but explain to the Conference the real state of the case: that the Association followed the starting of the *JOURNAL* and not the *JOURNAL* of the Association; that it had received no help from the Association except in some small payment for the advertising of its library supplies; that Mr. Leypoldt and I had both lost considerable money in its publication, and that on its suspension subscribers were given the alternative of receiving a weekly periodical instead of a monthly, or of having their money actually paid back. The result was to give me, perhaps, a more emphatic welcome than I should otherwise have received, and the only regret was that a stranger in a strange land should thus be stabbed in the back by a fellow-countryman. It did not give our English brethren a pleasant feeling of library amenities on our side of the water. This was the only momentary exception of unpleasantness in several years' acquaintanceship and intercourse with English librarians, otherwise entirely cordial and agreeable.

The Library Conference was held on the same date with the annual session of the Social Science Association, and the subject of copyright was one of the topics discussed in the section devoted to International Law. I had taken some little part in one of the discussions in another section, where some reference was made to America, and was received with that great cordiality which Englishmen are over-ready to give to their American cousins, and the Secretary of the International Law Section took great pains to have the papers on copyright read at such a time that I might be asked to take part in the discussion. The papers were not of great importance, and there was but little discussion; but the incident was interesting as illustrating the courtesy of which I have spoken.

Edinburgh has a dozen libraries of importance, aggregating over 700,000 volumes, which was said to be the sufficient reason why the several attempts to start a free public library had been successfully opposed; and one of the most pleasant features of the meeting was the hospitality with which their doors were thrown open. At each library, when the Conference visited it, the librarian was in attendance to introduce his guests to his treasures with a brief *résumé* of the history and features of the library, made into a little speech of welcome. Particularly delightful was the visit to the library of the Faculty of Advocates, finely housed in Parliament House, whose catalogue is so well known as a bibliographical authority. Mr. Clark took great pride in showing his treasures, which included a fine copy of the Mazarin Bible and many examples of early Scotch printing, admirable from the very start. This library, now of 270,000 volumes, was founded in 1680, by Sir George Mackenzie, and had always been the Scotch library entitled to a copyright copy of each book entered at Stationers' Hall. It contains one of the stereotype plates of the first book ever made by that process, — an edition of Sallust, printed in 1739, by William Ged, of Edinburgh, who invented the process of stereotyping, — and some prints from this plate were distributed among the visiting librarians. The library of the Edinburgh University, started in the same year, which had Drummond of Hawthornden for one of its early benefactors, had reached 140,000 volumes. The library of the "Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet," the less ancient rival of the Faculty of Advocates as a bar association, of which the veteran David Laing was so long librarian, contained about 70,000 volumes. These, as well as unmentioned others, were hospitably open.

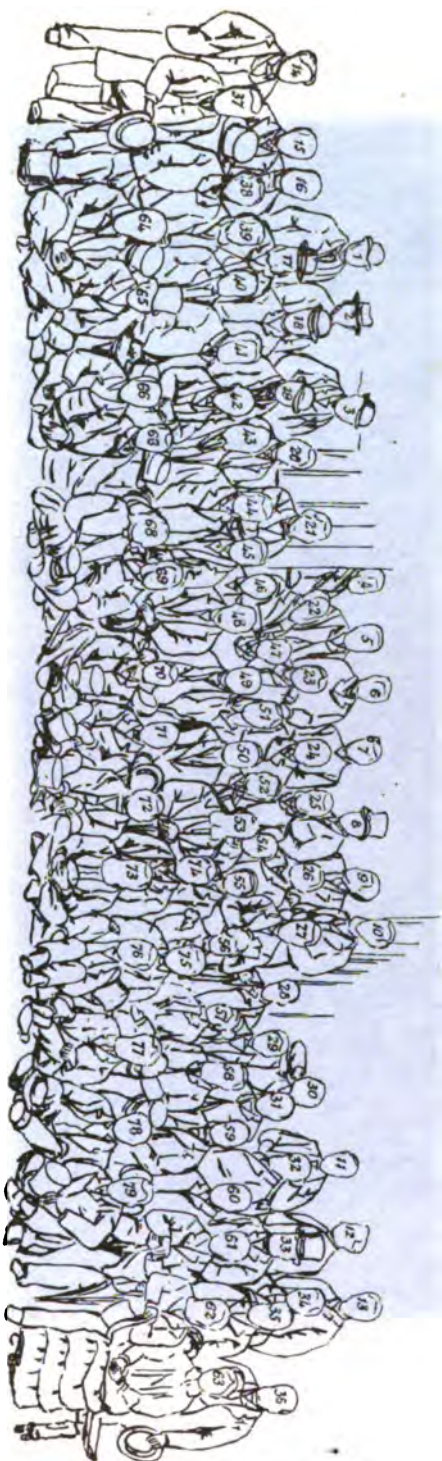
There was also a grand dinner at the Waterloo Hotel, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the chair, on the opening day, before I reached Edinburgh. The sessions of both associations were concluded with a reception by the city authorities at the Botanic Garden, some miles out from Edinburgh, where the picturesque pipers, with their plaids and kilts, kept up an absolutely uninterrupted piping of reels and strathspeys for hours. I happened into a curious international group of librarians, including Dr. Seligman, of Berlin, Ernest Thomas, and others, and found the whole affair as enjoyable as it was novel.

If it were not that these are solely library

reminiscences I should like to tell of the other hospitalities and delights of old Edinburgh, — the opening services for the Social Science Association at St. Giles cathedral; the interesting features of its meetings; the splendid art collection, with the charming portraits of Scott and of Burns; but chiefly that interesting old room in the Blackwoods' publishing-house, hallowed with the memories of *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, where, at the great round table, beside an open fire, "Christopher North" presided at the circle of his cronies, and thumped a hole in the rug with his emphatic cane. The room is still as it was, except that Prof. Wilson's bust and that of Aytoun, a noble, large, scholarly head, and portraits of other authors, now make it a throne-room where it befits later comers to be reverent. The famous portrait of George Eliot is in one of the upper rooms in this same old publishing-house.

The next Conference was held in London, September 13 to 16, 1881, in the hall of Gray's Inn, one of the four original Inns of Court, and was inaugurated with an interesting banquet at Freemasons' Tavern, where Mr. Greenough of the Boston Public Library and myself were called upon to respond to a toast, offered by Mr. Henry Stevens, to "Libraries of the Old World and the New." Mr. Garnett presided, as he did also at the opening session of the Conference, and made his usual happy speech on literature and libraries, saying that the indebtedness of libraries to literature might be summed up in the word "Existence," and that of literature to libraries in the word "Stability." After this send-off the usual *symposia* were held nightly, under the presidency of Mr. Stevens, and were unusually successful. Each day, also, the hospitable benchers of Gray's Inn had provided a luncheon, with abundance of their famous old Port, for the officers of the Association and other leading librarians. I found myself in the enviable position of receiving the benefit of the universal good feeling toward the American party who had come over to the London Conference of 1877, when the English Association was formed, and, like all beneficiaries of the "unearned increment," enjoyed it none the less because it wasn't my due.

The hall of Gray's Inn is a noble room, with a fine screen and oaken roof, rich in carvings, its stained windows emblazoned with the arms of great men, while portraits of Bacon, Coke,



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|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 H. R. Toddler (London) | 21 E. Tonks (Birmingham) | 41 P. Cowell (Liverpool) | 61 W. T. Warner (Banbury) |
| 2 Rev. J. C. Hudson (Horncastle) | 22 J. D. Molins (Birmingham) | 42 B. R. Wheatley (London) | 62 G. Easter (Norwich) |
| 3 Mons. Reid | 23 G. L. Gomme (London) | 43 S. Timmins (Birmingham) | 63 Mrs. E. Frost (Derby) |
| 4 J. Pink (Cambridge) | 24 Chancellor, R. C. Christie (Maidock) | 44 R. Harrison (London) | 64 R. F. Skerchley (London) |
| 5 Prof. G. M. Humphry (Cambridge) | 25 W. R. Doubrawile (London) | 45 G. L. Campbell (Wigan) | 65 C. Middleby (Warrington) |
| 6 Rev. J. A. Curling (Aberdeen) | 26 G. L. Campbell (Wigan) | 46 A. I. Birch (New Swanton) | 66 D. Dickinson, (W. Brownwith) |
| 7 W. T. Glover (Manchester) | 27 W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth) | 47 C. Bullen (London) | 67 H. T. Folland (Wigan) |
| 8 A. J. Frost (London) | 28 C. W. Wymun (London) | 48 H. Bradshaw (Cambridge) | 68 Rev. W. D. Macey (Oxford) |
| 9 W. Bruce (London) | 29 C. W. Sutton (Manchester) | 49 W. H. Bradshaw (Cambridge) | 69 E. C. Scarce (Birmingham) |
| 10 J. V. Knapwell (London) | 30 E. W. Nicholson (Oxford) | 50 W. T. Hargreaves (Newcastle) | 70 E. C. Thomas (Birmingham) |
| 11 J. T. Bailey (London) | 31 W. Gibson (St. Andrew's) | 51 H. Hargreaves (Newcastle) | 71 D. L. Selby (Derby) |
| 12 W. R. Gossard (Reading) | 32 T. Heath (Derby) | 52 H. Stevens (London) | 72 E. C. Thomas (Birmingham) |
| 13 J. P. Edmond (Aberdeen) | 33 W. E. A. Axon (Manchester) | 53 R. G. Hobbes (Chatham) | 73 E. Magnuson (Cambridge) |
| 14 O. Johnson (Cambridge) | 34 I. K. White (Bolton) | 54 R. R. Bowker (New York) | 74 E. Magnuson (Cambridge) |
| 15 S. Sanders (London) | 35 W. W. White (Bolton) | 55 Mrs. Wright | 75 W. H. Overall (London) |
| 16 W. St. J. Wheelhouse (Q.C.) | 36 C. Neville (Over Daresen) | 56 Miss Stamp (London) | 76 I. Yates (Leeds) |
| 17 R. Bowers (Cambridge) | 37 W. White (Cambridge) | 57 F. T. Barrett (Glasgow) | 77 W. Archer (Dunhill) |
| 18 Greenhill | 38 D. B. Grant (Leamington) | 58 W. Blades (London) | 78 A. Coggeswe (Richmond) |
| 19 H. B. Wheatley (London) | | 59 H. T. Francis (Cambridge) | |
| 20 J. B. Bailey (Oxford) | | | |



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and the Stuart kings hang upon the walls. It was fitting, as was suggested in the speech of welcome, that the living, whose lives were spent among books, should thus be brought into the presence, as it were, of those whose thoughts and deeds had made the materials for books. The Association itself had to lament the passing over of two of its most distinguished men, for Rev. H. O. Coxe and Mr. Winter Jones had died within the year. Aside from the usual papers on bibliographical and antiquarian subjects, Mr. Welford presented his plans for a general catalogue of British periodicals; the irrepressible Sunday question came up, but was again "downed," with only the votes of mover and seconder in favor of Sunday opening; the proposed plans of training and examining library assistants were read, but laid over; some amendments were made in the cataloguing rules; and there was useful discussion of legislation for free public libraries.

On the first day Mr. Douthwaite, librarian of Gray's Inn, gave an account of the libraries of the four Inns, and a pleasant afternoon hour was spent in visits to the Inns, which stretch almost in a continuous series of grounds, by which you can walk under green trees, or in the shadow of noble buildings, from Holborn to the Thames. Gray's Inn library, known to be existing in 1555, now shelters 13,000 volumes in its three cosy rooms. Next the sedate squares and pleasant gardens of Gray's Inn, on the same north side of Holborn, is Furnivall's Inn, in which Dickens wrote *Pickwick*; and across Holborn, Staple's Inn, very quaint and charming (both the above being inns of chancery attached to the inns of court), furnishes a short cut to Chancery Lane, and the great Henry VII. gateway leading into Lincoln's Inn, with its fine modern hall and a comfortable library, the collection in which, now 46,000 volumes, dates from 1497. Through Lincoln's Inn Fields, and past the magnificent pile of the new Law Courts, then unfinished, our visiting party found its way across the Strand to the gates of the Temple, — the Inner Temple, within which Lamb was born and Goldsmith is buried, with its snug and quiet *suite* of library rooms, its collection dating from 1540, and now including 36,000 volumes; and the Middle Temple, in whose superb and ancient hall Shakespeare is supposed to have seen "*Twelfth Night*" played, and whose library, dating from the time of Henry VIII.,

and now numbering 30,000 volumes, is housed in a fine new building, the most spacious of all, overlooking the Embankment and the Thames.

There were several other noteworthy visits, — one to St. Paul's Cathedral, where a curious library is tucked away in an upper room near the great clock, and where a merry party of nearly a dozen, including the irrepressible Henry Stevens, despite the weight of years and of 200 pounds avoirdupois, persisted to the very tip-toppest height and climbed by the out-door climb-way into the great ball which surmounts the dome, and dangled their legs in mutual triumph from the narrow ledge which is circled within it; another to Stationers' Hall, in Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, originally, as the name suggests, a part of the sacred precincts of the cathedral, where Mr. C. R. Rivington showed the originals of the interesting early registers which Mr. Arber has so carefully reproduced, and the generally cumbrous, altogether inadequate, and utterly unindexed system of records by which the worshipful Stationers' Company is supposed to protect the rights of present English authors. It is a curious fact in English copyright law that an author or artist is not obliged to record his book unless he wishes to bring a lawsuit for infringement; and I remember being very nearly the innocent victim to this feature in the case of a portrait supposed to be open to general use, the author of which, seeing it in print, first took a cab to the copyright office to register his work, and then pounced upon me with threats of vengeance dire.

It was at the London Library Conference of 1881 that I first met Henry Bradshaw, who had been induced to come from his retirement at Cambridge, and for once take part in one of the Association meetings. There seemed to have been a feeling that, as the head of a great university library, he rather looked down upon his associates of lesser institutions, and for that reason had not before appeared. Nothing could be further from the truth, as I afterward came so fully to know. It was simply the shyness of the scholar which had kept him secluded among his own books in the quiet of the old university. I remember that I was sitting at the back of the hall, and happened into conversation with a friendly-faced, fine-looking gentleman next me whom I did not know by name. Presently he remarked that we could not hear very well where we were,

and said he did not like to go up in front, but would if I would keep him company. It was a characteristic bit of shyness. We saw much of each other during the rest of the session, and no one could see much of Bradshaw without loving him.

It was thus that I came to be asked, just before I left England, and during the Conference of 1882, which was held at Cambridge, September 5 to 8, to occupy rooms in King's College, Cambridge, near Bradshaw's, with the freedom of his own rooms. It was a delight and a revelation to see the relations in which this man stood with his juniors about the college. Being the senior fellow of King's, he had a spacious and beautiful suite of rooms, containing a fine private library, and in them he seemed to me one of the most noble men I ever met. Settled here for life, from the beginning of his career, and so placid beyond the possibilities of uncloistered men, and with the most charming relations with his associates, and especially with the undergraduates of the college, who came and went in his rooms as though in the freedom of home, he led the ideal life of the true scholar. Here was a man known by name throughout Europe for an intimate and accurate acquaintance with the books of the early period of printing, surpassed by none, if equalled by any; yet his learning never came to the front unless it was wanted, and his knowledge was of that sure and thorough kind which needs to make no boast, and is never vain. The boys, with a tenderness entirely respectful, always called him "Brad," and looked to him as an elder brother, coming to his rooms, lounging on his sofas, studying at his table, using his books, pleased and helped by the tacit sympathy of a pat on the head, or a word or nod of kindness, or the smile of that friendly face, or a clasp of that large and cordial hand. He knew what men to bring together, and how to make them known to each other, and I suppose one reason why I came to know him so well was because of a fellow-countryman whom he wanted me to know, then and now resident in Cambridge, and a leader among her younger scholars, — Charles Waldstein, who loved him, and whom he in turn loved as a younger brother. He kept his own life fresh by adopting into it the lives of these juniors. It was not long before the librarians visiting Cambridge came to know him too, as was shown

indeed by the quick recognition and response when, at the end of a paper on "The work of the nineteenth century librarian for the librarian of the twentieth," I referred to him, not by name, in saying, "I see within college walls, in cap and gown, or doffing both as he comes in among the younger men to whom his rooms are home, a placid, cheery, large-hearted man, who, like an older brother, gathers the men about him into almost family relations, and with a kindliness all his own forwards, and helps, and quietly inspires all. . . . And I wonder if the librarian of the twentieth century will improve on these!"

The Cambridge Conference was one of the most successful, and certainly the most delightful, of those which I attended, though there was rather too much of the antiquarian element in the papers. There were nearly a hundred librarians present, including nearly all the leading men, except the Principal Librarian of the British Museum; and one bright afternoon they all gathered at the great door-way of King's College Chapel, one of the oldest and noblest pieces of architecture in England, and were taken in a "group," five ranks deep, with this lovely architectural background. It was a most successful and interesting picture. In the centre, Henry Bradshaw, Cornelius Walford, and Henry Stevens, — now all gone; next them, George Bullen, Richard Garnett, Robert Harrison, Samuel Timmins; here and there, E. B. Nicholson, H. R. Tedder, Ernest C. Thomas, J. D. Mullins, Peter Cowell, and other lights of the profession, besides visitors from Germany and America, and several representatives of the other sex, "English librarianesses." A copy hangs in my study now. There was a funny episode when a distinguished but lively librarian, occupying one of the most dignified posts in the kingdom, was discovered to have taken position in a niche in the background in place of a statue which had never been put there, or had fallen from its high estate generations ago. The whole assembly gave up having its picture taken, and besought him, for the dignity of his scholastic position, to come down from his statuesque one, which he did, and the picture was resumed. The niche is empty, and the would-be occupant looks unhappy below.

The interesting features of the sessions, which were held in the Hall of King's College, were Mr. Tedder's paper on "Librarianship as a

profession," with the report on the training of library assistants, which was at last adopted; a lively discussion started by Mr. Stevens' paper, asking "Who spoils our new English books?"; Mr. Garnett's account of the start in printing the British Museum catalogue, which was received with tremendous enthusiasm; and Mr. Yates' paper on Government publications, which was followed by the adoption of a resolution urging better distribution among libraries.

There were a fine banquet at "The Lion;" an evening reception by the city authorities at the Guildhall; the usual *symposia*, with the song of "Good St. Anthony," and the other regular features; and visits to more or less of the twenty-nine collegiate and public libraries of Cambridge. The most interesting of these were to Bradshaw's own library of the University, with its carefully caged early treasures, and to the old Pepys Library, left by him to Magdalen Collège, and shelved in curious old presses, whereto the careful old worthy had provided no one should enter unless accompanied by a Fellow of that Collège. He had not quite the spirit of the moderns in his library regulations.

Life at Cambridge during the Conference was altogether delightful. The whole Conference was perfect in its appointments. The men were dined at the Collège tables, or by the individual scholars who were still at Cambridge in the long vacation, and there was most unbounded hospitality on all sides. Most of the librarians were given rooms in one or another of the colleges. These are for the most part in a long line backing on the Cam, across which beautiful bridges lead through avenues of overarching trees into the wide meadows known as "the Back of the Colleges." It happened to be about the time of full moon, and it was, indeed, one of the most rapturous sensations possible in this world to stand on one of the bridges over the little river as the Collège bells were striking, while the moonlight flooded the fair meadows, beautiful with trees, with its splendor. I came away "homesick backward," even with my face turned toward home and for good. But now, among these tender memories, I think always that there is one face which will be seen no more among men, and I felt, this very year, that I could not go again to Cambridge and miss Henry Bradshaw without a pain that would be greater than the pleasure.

A CLASSIFICATION OF SHAKE-SPEAREANA.

BY HENRY R. TEDDER, LIBRARIAN OF THE
ATHENÆUM CLUB, LONDON.

I. Collective editions of the Plays and Poems in chronological order.

II. Collections of two or more plays, not being complete editions.

III. Editions of separate Plays arranged in alphabet of titles, *e.g.*, "All's well that ends Well," "Antony and Cleopatra," etc.

(*a.*) Those usually to be found in the collective editions.

(*b.*) Those ascribed to Shakespeare.

[Under the title of each play the various editions would fall in chronological order.

The literary texts would be divided from the versions altered for the stage and other purposes.]

IV. Editions of the poetical pieces. [The same remarks apply.]

V. Pseudo-Shakespearean prose.

VI. Selections and readings [including Bowdlerized editions].

VII. Translations [arranged under languages, German, French, etc.].

(*a.*) Collective editions.

(*b.*) Separate plays and poetical pieces.

VIII. Criticism, illustration, and comment.

(*a.*) General works.

(*b.*) Special works on separate plays and poetical pieces [arranged under the titles of the plays, etc.].

(1.) The literature of the plays usually to be found in the collective editions.

(2.) That of the plays ascribed to Shakespeare.

(3.) That of the poetry.

(*c.*) Special subjects; such as

(1.) Falstaff.

(2.) Humor.

(3.) Female characters.

IX. Language [including grammars and glossaries].

X. Quotations.

XI. Concordances.

XII. Probable sources [*i.e.*, the romances, plays, tales, histories, etc., supposed to have been used by Shakespeare].

XIII. Special knowledge; [such as] (*a.*) Angling; (*b.*) Bible; (*c.*) Botany; (*d.*) Emblems; (*e.*) Folk Lore; (*f.*) Law; (*g.*) Learning; (*h.*) Medicine; (*i.*) Military Matters; (*j.*) Natural

History; (*h.*) Philosophy; (*l.*) Printing; (*m.*) Psychology; (*n.*) Sea.

XIV. Periodicals.

XV. Shakespeare Societies and their publications.

XVI. Music.

XVII. Pictorial illustrations [*i.e.*, collections. An extensive series of separate prints would have to be specially arranged.]

XVIII. Biography.

(*a.*) General works.

(*b.*) Special works; [such as] Autographs and Will, etc.; (2.) Birthday; (3.) Bones and Tomb; (4.) Crabtree; (5.) Deerstaling; (6.) Genealogy and Arms; (7.) Ghost Belief; (8.) Name; (9.) Occupation. See, also, Special knowledge above; (10.) Religion; (11.) Stratford-on-Avon, including Birthplace, etc.

XIX. Portraits and Bust.

XX. Shakespeare Allusion Books; [such as those mentioned in Ingleby's *Centurie of Prayse*].

XXI. Literary and Dramatic History.

(*a.*) General.

(*b.*) In Germany.

(*c.*) France and other countries.

XXII. Shakespeare Jubilees and Festivals.

XXIII. Ireland controversy.

XXIV. Payne-Collier controversy.

XXV. Bacon-Shakespeare controversy.

XXVI. Other forgeries and heterodox opinions.

XXVII. Shakespearean fiction.

XXVIII. Shakespearean squibs, almanacs, fly-leaves, etc.

XXIX. Bibliographies and catalogues.

RAPID DISCOLORATION OF PAPER.

PROF. WIESNER, of Vienna, published an article upon this subject in *Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal* for September. His observations of books were undertaken in Vienna, at the suggestion of Leithe, the well-known librarian. This rapid discoloration is the yellowing shown in so short time by much of the paper manufactured in the present day, especially when freely exposed to the air. It is only noticed in wood-pulp paper, and must be clearly distinguished from the discoloration of old good rag-paper. Wood-pulp paper, when exposed to the almost perpendicular rays of the sun, showed the beginning of discoloration within an hour; as, however, at the temperature caused by the sun's rays no change was shown while the paper remained in the dark, it was naturally concluded

that only the light is instrumental in the discoloration of wood-pulp paper. Further experiments proved that the discoloration of wood-pulp paper is a process of oxidation dependent upon the light; also that, while dampness is favorable to the discoloration, it is not a necessary element of the process. The power of the light was important for the discoloration; when exposed to gas-light the color only changed after four months.

Prof. Wiesner recommends the following to aid in the protection of wood-pulp paper: Sunlight is the most injurious light. Very weak, shaded day-light, especially in dry rooms, will take but little effect. Gas-light, owing to the limited refraction of its rays, is almost wholly harmless. On the other hand, electric-light, and, in fact, every light having strong refraction, is favorable to discoloration. *Therefore gas-light should generally be preferred to electric-light in illuminating libraries, if the danger of discoloration is to be considered.*

American Library Association.

PUBLISHING SECTION.

A CONFERENCE was held of such members of the Publishing Section as could be got together in New York, with Mr. W. J. Fletcher, who had come from Amherst, acting as chairman, at Columbia College Library, October 27, for the discussion of what work should be first undertaken by the section. It was decided, after careful consideration, to start with two plans; the first a handy-book of pocket-size on "How to use the Library," which could be printed cheaply enough to enable libraries to distribute it among readers, either with or without their own catalogue. The other plan adopted was to issue, during the year 1887, a series of 250 cards, and to ask the libraries who might become subscribers to the Publishing Section whether they would prefer, (1) cards for 250 new books issued during the year 1887, to be designated by the Publishing Section; (2) cards for 250 standard books, such as Macaulay, Carlyle, etc., which should be in every library; or (3) cards for 250 bibliographical works or reading notes, on tinted board, which would be a useful guide in any card-catalogue to the best works on the subject of which each card treats. It was also decided to ask as many libraries as possible to become subscribers for 1887 at a fee of \$10, with the understanding that this amount, plus twenty per cent. (equal to \$12), should be credited on any publications of the section ordered by such libraries. A circular

giving the plan in full will be issued by the chairman of the committee within a few weeks, and this note is simply to give the libraries early word of the plans in contemplation.

United Kingdom Association.

REPORT OF LONDON MEETING.*

THE ninth annual meeting of the L.A.U.K. was held at London in the hall and library of the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn, on September 28, 29, and 30. Dr. E. A. Bond, C.B., President of the Association and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, occupied the chair. The sittings were attended by representatives of almost every important library of the country, and those present numbered about 150 members and associates, including some ladies. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday morning, September 28, at 10.30.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The President said that the Association had achieved many of its objects, but not without difficulty. The smallness of the annual subscription (10s. 6d.) and the want of funds had been severely felt. They ought to include in their list of members not only managers and custodians of libraries, but more of those for whom libraries were indispensable. When the founders of the society first met their supporters in the lecture room of the London Institution, in the year 1877, however confident they might have been in the practicability of their scheme, they must have had many doubts as to the methods of carrying it out, and they must have foreseen the difficulty of gaining an adequate number of subscribing members. The librarians, in whose interests the scheme was principally conceived, were few in number; they were used to have little intercourse with each other, and it was uncertain whether the habit of confining their attention to the actual duties of their particular charge might not have rendered them somewhat indifferent to the wider interests concerned in library administration. The obstacles to success were not imaginary, but they had been overcome.

The Association had maintained itself through these earlier years with recognized success, and had achieved many of its objects. It had, moreover, pursued its aims by methods

which must be universally approved, — by personal discussion and by published proceedings. What a mere deception was a library casually brought together and ill administered! They must make it clear by their proceedings that they were intent on perfecting systems of library formation and administration. Much remained to be done in bringing under view the earlier history of libraries, — the effort made at different times and in different countries, in preserving for the benefit of future generations the intellectual and historical records of each age as it passed. Much also remained to be done in collecting information as to the growth and methods of organization of libraries abroad. Many good results must follow from the libraries of different countries being brought into intimate relations with each other through the agency of this and other associations. His experience of many years, principally in the work of the department of manuscripts, and in some degree in connection with that of printed books in the British Museum, had necessarily suggested to him considerations in respect to the management of libraries which he might hope to be of value for practical application; and in presenting these to them he naturally had very much in mind the formation and management of free public libraries as now being established in their own country.

The free library movement was the means of bringing into activity much dormant intellect and of sensibly affecting the national character. In the great cities libraries would aim first to be repositories of the best literature of all countries, but for the smaller towns humbler beginnings must be expected. He would not limit his view of such a library to the aim of supplying the rate-payers with the more general reading of the day. The director of a free public library should do his best to make it a centre of intellectual activity. He should provide for its growth on a broad basis, that it might eventually become a magazine of materials for serious research. He should take opportunities for gathering into it not only local publications and local journals, but topographical records of every character. All documents connected with the town itself and neighboring estates, charters, manorial rolls and accounts, family correspondence and papers, should be eagerly sought after. The free public library ought to be the recognized repository for the materials of county history.

* This report is kindly furnished by H. R. Tedder, Esq.

An endeavor should be made to form a collection of engravings and a cabinet of coins and medals. These should be regarded as the proper adjuncts of a library. The larger towns were already establishing museums of natural history and antiquities. In doing so they build up an institute for general intellectual culture, thus carrying out the original scheme of the British Museum as conceived by its enlightened founders, which unhappily had been foiled by the separation of the natural-history portion of the collections and its removal to a distant locality on the very eve of their project being realized. He urged the Association to advocate this view of the movement.

A legitimate object was to encourage co-operation and mutual assistance in the administration of libraries. Certain of the wealthier libraries should agree on each making a particular branch of literature or science a special object of attention, each assisting the other to make their specialties as complete as possible. They had lately witnessed the dispersal of large and most precious collections of books and mss. by public auction. Many of the rarer works were transported to foreign countries, and lost forever to our own. The spirit of the collector of rare literature seemed to have declined at the present time. He saw no hope, therefore, of securing for the country the treasures brought together by enlightened book-collectors of past generations, except by the aid of the free libraries. Joint action, to make the acquisitions a common benefit, was, however, necessary. A system of interchange of books and manuscripts on loan might be worked out. Some help might be obtained from the British Museum, which possessed a great quantity of duplicates. The President then dealt in some detail with the questions of building and catalogues. He touched upon the subject of a universal catalogue of English Literature, and said that the British Museum was contributing to the work by printing its own catalogue. The advantages of this immense labor were already beginning to be recognized.

The Lord Mayor, in moving a vote of thanks to the President, said that it had been his lot to propose many votes of thanks during his term of office, but on no occasion had he done so with more satisfaction than he then experienced. He had taken a great interest in the formation of the Corporation library at the Guildhall from its very

commencement. He also laid claim that the Corporation of London, in days gone by, rendered essential service to the public, because there was no doubt that the library of Richard Worthington filled the same place in his day that the library of the British Museum filled at the present time. It was the general library of reference, open to the citizens, sufficient for their wants, and the only public library then in existence.

THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION DURING THE YEAR.

The annual report was then placed before the meeting, discussion thereon being adjourned.

Each successive year the Council were able to say that the year's conference had been more successful than its predecessor. At none of our meetings had there been so large an accession of local members and associates as at Plymouth. Eighty-four of the former then joined us, with forty-four of the latter, which numbers plainly testify to the interest taken in our work as well as to the genial sympathies of the good people of the West. The members on the roll up to September 18 were 566 in number, of whom 32 were life and 31 honorary members. The Council referred with deep regret to the heavy losses which death had inflicted upon the Association during the year. Mr. Cornelius Walford was a member of the original Organizing Committee, which led to the conference of 1877, and had been a Vice-President. Mr. Henry Bradshaw had endeared himself to every member who had made his acquaintance, and had rendered the greatest possible services to the Association, both before and after he became President. No greater loss than the death of Mr. Henry Stevens could have befallen the Association. The other deaths included those of Mr. Small, V.P., Mr. Edward Edwards, Mr. R. Hanby, Mr. T. D. Halley, Mr. I. T. Gibson Craig, and Mr. H. A. Eliot.

The need for permanent clerical assistance had again been forcibly impressed upon the Council. An agreement had been made for the use of an office, in common with the *Library chronicle* company, at 2 Gray's Inn Square. The usual monthly meetings had been held during the year. The papers read and accounts of the business transacted were to be found in the *Chronicle*.

The resolution passed at the Plymouth meeting approving of the formation of a company to acquire and carry on the *Library*

Chronicle, and authorizing the Council to make the necessary arrangements, had been carried out. The prospectus proposed to be issued on behalf of the intended company has been approved by the Council, and the promoters have announced that a sufficient amount of capital has been subscribed to justify them in proceeding. The *Chronicle*, accordingly, as from January last, has ceased to be a burden upon the funds of the Association, which, as will be seen from the Treasurer's Report, has now only to provide for the purchase of a certain number of copies to supply their members upon very favorable terms.

The Council were glad to report that progress has been made in the matter of procuring a distribution of documents printed at the national expense to public libraries. In the House of Commons, on September 9th, in reply to a question by Mr. C. Wright, whether the Government would sanction the expense of supplying certain parliamentary papers to Free Libraries and Mechanics' Institutions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had examined into this matter, and, to a considerable extent, he was in sympathy with the object of the honorable member. He thought it must be admitted that it would be to the advantage of the Government establishments that Free Libraries should be encouraged by a quasi-State recognition, and it was also obvious that it was to the advantage of the State that the people should have ready access to official information as supplied by parliamentary literature. The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that the Government must draw a broad distinction between Free Libraries and Mechanics' Institutions; Free Libraries being establishments moderate in number and well defined, and Mechanics' Institutions being of many sorts, and also very numerous. As far as Free Libraries were concerned, what he proposed was this, that they should apply to the Treasury for such parliamentary documents as they might be of opinion would be of advantage to the persons who frequent them, and he would engage next year to bring before the House an estimate to defray the charge of supplying these documents gratis.

Of the three candidates who entered for the examination for library assistants, last year, two were awarded a second-class certificate.

It was satisfactory to note that during the year the work of library extension had con-

tinued to make progress. The Acts have been adopted at Buxton, Douglas (Isle of Man), Harrogate, and Widnes; on the other hand they have been rejected at Croydon and Deptford. New libraries have been opened at Darlington, Loughborough, Truro, Tunstall, and Wandsworth; and the foundation-stone of a new library has been laid at Bootle. New buildings have been opened at Hawick, and are proceeding at Belfast and Wimbledon. Extensions, more or less important, have taken place at Richmond and Warrington. New branches have been opened at Handsworth, Oldham, and Nottingham, and a lending department was opened in connection with the library at Aberdeen. A bequest for a museum has been made to Bath, and Mr. Carnegie's offer of £50,000 would, it was to be hoped, induce the citizens of Edinburgh to adopt the Acts.

The Council were glad to think that the London meeting promised to be unusually well attended, and to maintain the character of our annual meetings for practical usefulness and social enjoyment. To the treasurer and benchers of the honorable society of Gray's Inn they were indebted for the use of their ancient hall for the second time, and for the generous and graceful hospitality which is in accordance with the venerable traditions of the time-honored society.

The next annual meeting is to be held in the great Midland town of Birmingham, so distinguished in all departments of intellectual activity, and which might be considered one of the head-quarters of library interests. The Council anticipated that the tenth annual meeting would be in every way worthy or those that have preceded it.

Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, Keeper of Mss., British Museum, afterwards read his paper on

THE ARRANGEMENT AND PRESERVATION OF MSS.

He urged the importance of every care being taken to preserve a collection of mss. from dust and damp. The ordinary method of dusting should not be followed: the edges of the leaves should be brushed with a soft brush, because a soft duster was apt to rub the dust into the volume. Ventilation was probably the best antidote to damp. After referring to the bookbinder as an enemy to mss. he described the system adopted for the preservation of charters and rolls, of which there were

between 50,000 and 60,000 in the British Museum. Mss. suffered largely from exposure to light. The Magna Charta and the Shakespeare mortgage deed had been withdrawn from exhibition, on this ground, and had been replaced by photographic fac-similes. The first object of the librarian ought to be to keep the hands of the reader off the mss. It had been found that the famous disputed passage in Timothy, in the *Codex Alexandrinus*, was marked with the demonstrating fingers of generations of scholars and theologians. Thumb-nail marks were often seen against particular passages; but, as a rule, damage to a mss. but rarely occurred. Some discussion followed, in which Mr. S. Timmins, Dr. Seligmann, and others took part. Prof. Frederick Pollock then proceeded with his paper on

THE USE AND ARRANGEMENT OF LAW LIBRARIES.

A law library should not be merely an assemblage of law books, but a collection of books ordered and maintained for the use and provision of science and law. It should contain (1) books of general reference; (2) cosmopolitan law literature, such as Roman and ecclesiastical law, philosophy of law, historical and comparative jurisprudence and international law; (3) English, American, and foreign law literature; (4) legal bibliography and catalogues. He would like to see formed an elementary students' library common to all the four Inns of Court, and in which a greater number of copies of books most in request by students might be placed. This might be instituted in connection with the establishment of a general lecture-room. He also wished that the library of each Inn should be open to all members of the bar, and the authorities of the several Inns might come to some arrangement by which each library might give special attention to one or more departments of law.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

The subject was introduced by Mr. J. D. Mullins (Birmingham Free Library) who moved "that the Council be requested to consider and report on the best mode of making library statistics of both possessions and issues, so as to form a fair basis of comparison of the contents and work of various institutions." In the course of the discussion Mr. Tedder expressed his regret that Mr. Mullins did not indicate more precisely his views, and referred

him to the elaborate report on statistics of the A.L.A. [See LIB. JOUR.] The motion was carried.

The members were subsequently entertained at luncheon by the treasurer and benches of Gray's Inn. More than 150 sat down to table. In the afternoon a visit to Lambeth Palace and library was made.

Second Day, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The chair was taken by the President (Dr. Bond), at 10 o'clock. There was a good attendance.

The discussion on the report of the Council was resumed, and it was finally adopted.

The discussion on library statistics was also resumed.

Mr. W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth) urged that library reports should be circulated more extensively among libraries, in order that they might be checked by the experience of each, and practical recommendations made after inquiry. It was highly desirable that the library connected with the Association should be developed in order that provincial librarians, when visiting London, might be able to refer to a complete collection of catalogues, reports, etc., for statistical information.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANSHIP IN GERMANY.

Prof. Carl Dziatzko (librarian of the University of Göttingen) made a communication on this subject, which was read by the Hon. Secretary. German library organization showed a great want of uniformity, as compared with the libraries of other countries. Those of Germany were distinct in the respect that they were lending institutions. There was no desire to drop this privilege, except in some of the largest towns, and Berlin in particular. More attention was now being paid than formerly to the use of the reading-room. A previous notice was required in German libraries when a book was required. The University libraries were freely accessible to the University teachers, and the privilege was used to a very large extent. There was a connection between the chief librarianship of the University of Göttingen and the professorship of librarianship. The contributor, who at present held the office, would be required for the first time to lecture on bibliography and the related sciences, the history of writing, paleography, the invention of printing, and the theory of library administration. A brief discussion ensued, and Mr.

Tonks (Birmingham) brought forward a motion, on the part of the Council, with reference to

FREE LIBRARY LEGISLATION,

to the effect "that it is expedient to reintroduce the Free Libraries Bill of Mr. Hopwood, and that a parliamentary committee be appointed, to consist of members of the Council." One object of the bill was to increase the rating from a penny to two pence in the pound. His experience satisfied him that a penny rate was insufficient to meet the requirements of a large town. The motion having been carried, Mr. Wright (borough librarian, Plymouth) read a paper on

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

He described the case of a town, the most wealthy suburbs of which were beyond the municipal boundaries, and the inhabitants of which did not contribute to the library rate. Was it just to admit those persons to a full participation in the benefits of the library? Legally, he believed not. There were some libraries, however, which were by no means particular in limiting their supply in this manner. He suggested that the local government board in such a case should levy an extra rate on all the residents within its district, the proceeds of which should be handed over to the central library authority, who in return should form a branch library in the district, the residents being placed on the same footing as the rate-payers of the borough. Secondly, the local authority should voluntarily allot a small sum annually to the library funds without levying a rate for the purpose, the advantages of the library being extended to all persons making application under certain conditions. Thirdly, he suggested the institution of the subscription system pure and simple, every one using the library to pay, say 10s. per annum, for the privilege, which might be extended not only to the residents of the district, but also to those of any of the small towns and villages within a radius of ten or twelve miles.

Mr. Tonks said that the two first suggestions were impracticable, as they necessitated such a change in the law as was not to be expected. The third proposal might be carried into effect, and a clause might be introduced into Mr. Hopwood's bill with this object. Mr. Pink

(Cambridge) said that the libraries had no power to lend books to residents outside the rating area. If those residents wished to make use of the library they ought to have no objection to a clause providing the imposition of a penny or even twopenny rate. Prof. Pollock remarked that if the municipal authorities were to extend the privileges the rate-payers would naturally object, because the books would be withdrawn from their use. One of the advantages of these meetings was to teach Londoners what a large amount of intellectual enterprise had been carried on through the agency of local public spirit.

THE LIBRARIES OF THE FAR EAST.

Prof. R. K. Douglas (assistant keeper of printed books, British Museum) dealt with this subject, and gave a description of the official libraries in China and Japan. That of Peking was eleven centuries old. The library of the Kwo-toze-kien was established during the Chow dynasty (B.C. 1122-225), and stood alone in respect of its age and contents among the libraries of the world. An official library existed in every large city throughout the Celestial Empire. In some towns private libraries, collected by rich scholars, rivalled, and in certain instances surpassed, in size, those under the charge of the mandarins. But, although China was thus well supplied with stores of books, she did not possess a single library which might be called public. The library catalogues were purged of all mention of novels, plays, and religious treatises. The Chinese have a supreme contempt for fiction, which they style "small talk," and plays are regarded as being fit only for the common people, and for women. Theoretically, at least, they have a regard for what they believe to be true, or to be founded upon truth, and have a corresponding disdain for works which owe their origin only to the imagination. Official histories alone were regarded as authentic. Religious works of all kinds, whether Buddhist, Taouist, Mohammedan, or Christian, were passed over with indifference. One of the chief reasons why public libraries did not exist in China was, that books were so cheap that a student who could not afford to supply himself with those he required would be poor indeed. Lending libraries were to be found in all large cities, both in China and Japan. The contents of those were hawked about by colporteurs from door to

door. Novels, plays, ghost stories, and love tales make up the stock-in-trade of those itinerant Mudies, and an eighth of a penny per volume is held to be a sufficient remuneration. Their patrons were chiefly poor persons, and girls and women.

Dr. Richard Garnett (assistant keeper of printed books, British Museum) read a paper on

THE CHANGES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM SINCE 1877.

The rate of accession in the printed-book department continues to remain at something like 31,000 volumes annually. The parliamentary grant is still the same, as well as the number of British publications acquired under the copyright act. The total number of volumes added during the eight years ending 1885, including music and bound newspapers, was, in round figures, 250,000. The department of mss. had received a grand acquisition in the Stowe collection, including 901 codices of extraordinary interest, purchased by a special grant in 1883. The number of titles written for the catalogue in the printed book department, during the eight years under review (exclusive of those for oriental books and music), has been 316,234. Since 1877 print has been introduced in the catalogues of printed books. The portion printed to this date comprises the whole of letters A, B, and C, with the exception of the great and difficult article "Bibles," and one or two in C, which it had been found advisable to postpone for the moment.

The latter part of the alphabet, from Virgil to the end, had also been printed. The long article, "Periodicals," was also just through the press, and numerous volumes, the ms. copies of which were in bad condition, had also been printed in various parts of the alphabet. Most of D had been printed or was in forward preparation, and ground had been broken in E. Since the commencement 138 volumes had been put into type, replacing 523 volumes of the ms. catalogue. This represented, in round numbers, 60,000 titles. It was calculated that the whole catalogue would be printed in about sixteen years. Another useful piece of work was the affixing of third marks to the books to indicate the exact position of the volumes on the shelves. The subscription had been virtually reduced one-half, as 30 volumes were now supplied for the same price as 75 had been formerly. Among official publications the

most noteworthy was the catalogue of maps and plans, in two quarto volumes. This was probably the most important work of the kind yet produced by any library. There were also the catalogue of early English literature to 1640 (3 vols. 8vo); the subject-index to the acquisitions of the last five years (1 vol. roy. 8vo); the list of special bibliographies in the reading-room (8vo); and the new catalogue of books of reference lately placed in the reading-room (8vo). Much had also been done in the preparation of Oriental catalogues. The attendance in the reading-room was 113,594 in 1877; it had increased to 159,340 in 1885. The number of volumes read was 650,219 in 1877 as against 1,103,121 in 1885, showing an increase of nearly 60 per cent. The increase had arisen in no small degree from the introduction of the electric light into the reading-room, which had prolonged the hours of study.

In the discussion which followed, the liberal and enterprising spirit in which the Museum was conducted was fully recognized. The meeting then adjourned, and the members visited the British Museum, where they were taken over the various departments under the care of the chief officials. Some of the chief national treasures were especially arranged for inspection. Dr. and Mrs. Bond held an "At home" between the hours of 4 and 6. In the evening 78 members and associates dined together at the First Avenue Hotel. The President took the chair. The toasts of the Queen, the L.A.U.K., Literature, Libraries, Library Committees, and the Chairman, were duly honored. Regret was felt that there was no American representative present who might have answered to a toast to the A.L.A.

Third Day, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The proceedings commenced at 10 o'clock with Mr. Chancellor Christie, V.P., in the chair. The first paper read was one by Mr. J. P. Briscoe (Free Public Library, Nottingham), on

LIBRARIES FOR THE BLIND.

The subject of providing books which the blind could read had escaped the attention of most of those who managed our free public libraries. The exceptions were, Liverpool with 363 vols., Halifax with 342 vols., Nottingham with 200 vols., Newcastle with 165 vols., Manchester with 156 vols., Birmingham with 114

vols., Tynemouth with 112 vols., and Leeds with 11 vols. These eight towns had a population in 1881 of more than 2,000,000, of whom perhaps 2,000 were blind. To supply this number only 1,445 vols. had been available up to the present time. In more than 120 towns which possessed rate-supported libraries there was no provision for the blind. It was the duty of the authorities of these libraries to increase the provision of embossed literature. The number of such books at present available was very limited. The average price of a good selection of works, both in the systems of Moon and Braille, might be reckoned at 3s. a volume, so that for twenty guineas a collection of 150 vols. might be obtained, sufficient to meet the first requirements of a town of 150,000 inhabitants.

In the discussion the names of other town libraries were referred to as possessing embossed books besides those mentioned by Mr. Briscoe. Mr. J. R. Welch (Halifax) said that he lent books to blind persons outside the borough boundary. Mr. W. A. A. Axon (Manchester) held that the blind should be assisted in their reading by their sighted friends. The chairman wanted information as to the kind of books available for blind readers. It was desirable that they should be able to read first-class books, and not mere trash. Mr. Cowell (Liverpool Free Public Library) pointed out that in the winter the blind could not read much because of the effect of the cold upon their fingers. Mr. Briscoe stated that some of the books for the blind, in his collection, were of a high class, but that the bulk were religious.

A PLEA FOR A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

was the title of a paper by Mr. W. May (Free Public Library, Birkenhead). It was shelf classification that he had in view, and he scarcely hoped to gain the support of those connected with large libraries who would not care to break up long-used methods. There was no reason, however, why small collections, of from 10,000 to 30,000 volumes, should remain under the present rough arrangement of a dozen ill-contrived divisions. The scheme he would like to see adopted would be so extensive as to admit to be used by the largest libraries, while its main sections would be suitable for smaller collections. A provisional scheme might be drawn up by the Association, and submitted for further discussion. In the course of the debate Mr. Harrison argued that minute classification

on the shelves was a waste of time, labor, and thought. Mr. Brown, Q.C., on the other hand, thought it was of the greatest possible use to the reader. This view was also held by Mr. Cowell. One speaker complained that writers of books seldom kept to their subject, and thus made the work of classification more difficult than it should be. Mr. Tedder explained the new classification for Sion College Library, drawn up by the Rev. W. H. Milman.

Mr. H. R. Tedder (Athenæum Club) read a paper on

THE CLASSIFICATION OF SHAKESPEAREANA.

He said that his attention had been practically drawn to the subject by having been asked to supply a select bibliography to an elaborate life of Shakespeare by Prof. Spencer Baynes, which is to appear in the forthcoming volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The enormous mass of literature connected with the life and writings of our national dramatist was almost beyond belief. The great collection at the Birmingham Library, which replaces that destroyed by fire in 1879, now extends to more than 7,000 volumes. This was the most voluminous series which exists, but the speaker had calculated that a complete collection in all languages would amount to not less than 12,000 volumes. As it was, of course, impossible to include a perfect list of all these works in such a publication as the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, severe selection had been necessary. To go through all this literature had been a great labor, which had been increased by the difficulty of seeing many of the books. The next point which had to be considered was the arrangement, as without well-ordered classification such a list would have been much lessened in value. There was no want of excellent Shakespearean bibliographies, but these were all either in alphabetical or chronological form; no classified bibliography had yet been attempted. Mr. Cutter's scheme [see *LIB. JOUR.*, 9: 137-9] had been found very useful. Mr. Tedder hoped that his experience might be made of some practical benefit to Shakespearean scholars and bibliographers. He then proceeded to explain the details of his classification, which he had extended so as to comprehend the titles of all the books, pamphlets, articles in reviews, etc., connected in any way with the greatest name in all literature.*

* This scheme is given on p. 241, 242.

ON THE EXTENSION OF THE FREE LIBRARIES
ACTS TO SMALL PLACES.

A prize for the best essay on this subject had been offered by Mr. E. M. Borrajo, and the judges appointed by the Council reported that four competing essays had been sent in, and that the prize should be awarded to Mr. J. J. Ogle, of Nottingham. They also recommended that the prize essay should be printed in the *Library chronicle*.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON BOOKBINDING.

Mr. J. W. Zaehnsdorf, himself a bookbinder of note, delivered a discourse on this subject, illustrated by specimens of good and bad workmanship, samples of leather, and examples of binding in various stages of completion. He said the strength of a book consisted in the foundation, which was the sewing. Two hundred years ago binders used better thread than they did now. The paper was also better. He made the following suggestions: (1) The best thread should always be used; (2) sheets should be sewn all along whenever possible; (3) books should be sewn flexible on raised bands; (4) the boards should be good; (5) cloth joints should be insisted upon whenever much usage was anticipated; and (6) vellum corners and "tight" backs should also be adopted. He advocated morocco and pigskin.

Two other bookbinders, Mr. Cedire Chivers (Bath) and Mr. Leighton (London), joined in the discussion, which partly turned upon the various preparations of paste, glycerine, vaseline, etc., used for rubbing into leather which had become dessicated through heat and gas.

It was agreed to instruct the Parliamentary Committee to insert a clause in the Free Libraries bill, mentioned above, permitting library committees to grant the use of their books for home reading to suburban residents on the payment of an annual subscription.

The election of officers for the forthcoming year was then proceeded with. The list now stands as follows:—

President. — [Vacancy not yet filled.]

Past Presidents. — E. A. Bond, Principal Librarian, British Museum; Dr. J. K. Ingram, Librarian, Trinity College, Dublin; Sir James A. Picton, Chairman, Free Public Libraries, Liverpool; His Honor Judge Russell, Master of the Library, Gray's Inn.

Vice-Presidents. — George Bullen, Keeper of

the Printed Books, British Museum; Chancellor B. C. Christie; J. T. Clark, Keeper, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; Peter Cowell, Librarian, Free Public Library, Liverpool; The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; J. D. Mullins, Chief Librarian, Free Libraries, Birmingham; The Bishop of Armagh, Dro-more, Connor; Rev. R. Sinker, Librarian, Trinity College, Cambridge; Prof. W. Robertson Smith, Librarian, Cambridge University Library; C. W. Sutton, Librarian, Free Public Libraries, Manchester; Sam. Timmins; Edmund Tonks.

London Members of Council. — J. B. Bailey, Resident Librarian, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; W. R. Douthwaite, Librarian, Gray's Inn; E. M. Borrajo; R. Garnett, Assistant-Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum; W. H. Overall, Librarian, Corporation Library, Guildhall; Prof. F. Pollock, Hon. Librarian, Alpine Club; Rev. Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson, Librarian, Dean and Chapter Library, St. Paul's Cathedral; H. R. Tedder, Librarian, Athenæum Club.

Country Members of Council. — W. Archer, Librarian, National Library of Ireland; F. T. Barrett, Librarian, Mitchell Library, Glasgow; J. P. Briscoe, Librarian, Free Libraries, Nottingham; H. T. Folkard, Librarian, Free Library, Wigan; W. J. Haggerston, Librarian, Public Libraries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Rev. J. C. Hudson, Librarian, Mechanics' Institute, Horncastle; J. Y. W. MacAlister, Librarian, Leeds Library, Leeds; C. Madeley, Librarian, The Museum, Warrington; W. May, Librarian, Free Library, Birkenhead; C. E. Scarse, Librarian, Birmingham Library; W. H. K. Wright, Borough Librarian, Plymouth; J. Yates, Librarian, Public Library, Leeds.

Treasurer. — Robert Harrison, Librarian, London Library, 12 St. James's Square, London, S.W.

Hon. Secretary. — Ernest C. Thomas (late Librarian, Oxford Union), 13 South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the authorities of Gray's Inn, and to the officers, including Mr. E. C. Thomas (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. R. Douthwaite (Hon. Local Secretary). The business of one of the best attended, most enjoyable, and most successful of our meetings then came to an end. A visit was afterwards paid to the Record office, when the methods of storing deeds and papers were

fully explained. As a special favor Domesday Book was shown.

On Friday about a hundred members, including many ladies, made an excursion to Windsor. Mr. R. R. Holmes (Queen's Librarian) was good enough to show the treasures of the Royal Library, including the priceless drawings of old masters; and the Lord Chamberlain kindly permitted the Association to see some of the private apartments of the Castle not usually shown to visitors. The Library of the Dean and Chapter was also visited, as well as Eton College and Library. It was a lovely day, and the trip formed one of the most memorable features of the meeting.

A BOOKSELLING VIEW OF THE L.A.U.K. MEETING.

From the London Publishers' Circular.

THE drowsy precincts of Gray's Inn had a sort of austere animation on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of September. Through the kindness of the Benchers, the members of the Library Association of the United Kingdom were then permitted to hold their meetings in the hall of the Inn. This ninth conference of the Association was characterized by the consideration of several questions closely resembling those brought forward at previous gatherings. But the papers this year were of a higher order of merit than those of former years.

While admitting the value of the work done by the Association, we must confess that we are already becoming somewhat tired of the subjects so often recurring at these annual meetings. There seems to be a perpetual round of "statistics," "rating," "requisites of library buildings," "cataloguing," "classification," and such mechanical details. "Classification" seems to be a perennial topic. Such subjects doubtless are of very high importance to librarians; but we think that broader views might now be taken. Dr. Bond's address for the present year is an example of breadth in this respect. We hear too little of the choice of books and of the means of purchasing them; although much is said on the subject of bequests and gifts of collections. We refer more particularly to free libraries.

Is it possible that the keepers of these have become, or may become, mere measurers of shelves and counters of volumes? Very few of the institutions give any encouragement to the progress of modern literature. New books are absent from their shelves. The liking for gratuitous accessions is so marked that some librarians were actually jubilant lately over the prospect of receiving free copies of parliamentary papers,—useless encumbrances, which in a few years might be measured by miles and weighed by tons. Lord Randolph Churchill has checked this acquisitiveness by offering the

required publications at a reduced rate; but really, if the libraries even paid full price for every one of the Government books which might be of the slightest use to them, the cost would only be a few shillings a year. In the report of one public library we notice a collection of nearly 3,500 volumes of specifications for patents of inventions.

One institution presents in its report a remarkably long list of recent additions to the "Reference Library." The list abounds with the titles of old books which are very rarely consulted even by the most diligent literary workers. In the midst of the list we notice five indispensable modern dictionaries,—very sensible additions. Besides these a copy of Froude's "Oceana" and a copy of "Gordon's Journals" represent the year's additions of modern books. This library expends £800 on salaries and £490 on books, magazines, and binding.

At a meeting of the Library Association, Mr. Tonks moved the support of Mr. Hopwood's Free Libraries Bill, which would increase the rating from a penny to twopence. In the interests of the people we would agree to this, but in the meantime we would be glad to see the Committees of Public Libraries do with the funds they have a little more for current literature. The institutions, to a considerable extent, have abolished the businesses of small circulating libraries, which used to have a regular supply of new books that could be read for a penny or twopence apiece. Something should still be done to keep the public thoroughly acquainted with the best books of the time, and this is a part of the mission of free libraries.

New York Library Club.

THE fifth regular meeting of the Club was held at Columbia College Library, Nov. 11th. The chief topic discussed was the proposed work of the A.L.A. Pub. Section. The majority favored recommending the postal-card size for the Library Hand-book, and topical cards with bibliographical notes, or a judicious proportion of these and of new books, in the cards the Section propose to print. The discussion as to the size of type to be recommended for a printed page, and whether matter should be solid or leaded with a smaller size of type, resulted in assigning Highest legibility of type as one of the topics for discussion at the next meeting. Another topic assigned for discussion at the next meeting is The Libraries of New York and their relation to the Public Schools of the city. The Union list of periodicals to be printed by the Club was reported to be nearly ready for the printer. Two new members were elected, making the whole number sixty-five. References were made to the Enoch Pratt Library, of Baltimore, to the gift of \$300,000 for a free public library at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and to the hoped-for Tilden Library in this city.

Library Economy and History.

REPORTS.

Lowell City L. (C: H. Burbank, librarian.) Added, 1,341; total, about 30,000; issued, 123,324 (fiction, 87 percent.) "The plan introduced last year of opening the reading-room during the daytime on Sundays has been continued with good results. The numerous reading, historical, and other literary clubs which abound in our city have proved a powerful incentive to study and research, and the librarian is frequently called upon to furnish books and information. The present minute classification of the books in the library invites endowment from persons interested in any special branch of learning, for the purpose of adding books relating to that particular department. Thus, a person interested in art might give the library, say one thousand dollars; the income to be applied to buy the best books that appear on the subject each year. The library could agree to call its entire department of art literature by the donor's name, and put into it all it now has on that subject. The name of the donor would appear on each book-plate and in the classed catalogue, and for generations to come every one interested in the subject would be grateful to the person making such endowments. The directors feel that the best interests of the library cannot be properly promoted nor the institution developed towards the high plane now occupied by the best public libraries, while the librarian's tenure of office is subject to the fluctuations of politics. To the end, therefore, that the library may be raised to the highest point of efficiency and usefulness, they earnestly hope that the City Council will take such action in the near future as will place the position of librarian beyond the danger of change by reason of political influence. The present librarian, with his literary tastes and rare qualifications for the position, and the able corps of assistants, have proved to be in every respect faithful and competent."

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (5th rpt., Sept. 19, 1884-March 25, 1886.) Added, 6,887; total 56,205; issued 334,915; daily average, 823; turn-over, 11.88. Nov. 24, 1884, the hot air in a ventilating flue from one of the sunlights set fire to a joist that was too near; in consequence the Lending Department was closed for repairs 52 days and the Reference Department 21 weeks.

Plymouth (Eng.) Free P.L. (9th rpt.) Added, 1,402; total, 13,000; issued, 158,604. The free-library movement has been extended into Cornwall, and, in spite of considerable opposition, its promoters have succeeded in establishing such an institution in the city of Truro. This is one satisfactory result of the visit of the Library Association to this neighborhood; for it was at a preliminary meeting, in connection with the L.A.U.K., that the matter was first mooted, the Mayor of Plymouth (Mr. E. James) generously offering the first donation to the funds.

NOTES.

Berlin.—"Dr. Ludwig Braunfels, a distinguished Spanish scholar and Spanish consul at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, who died a year ago, left behind him a small collection of Spanish-printed books chosen with the greatest patience and discrimination. It did not exceed 1,500 volumes, many of them of the rarest kind, some quite unique. It has just been purchased by the Prussian government for the Royal Library at Berlin. One of its treasures is a collection of *Autos sacramentales*, of the year 1655, which Barrera, the biographer of Spanish drama, only knew by name, never having been able to see a copy. Among these pieces is 'Celestina,' a work of the close of the fifteenth century, which Cervantes called 'that divine book,' and to which the formation of his own prose style was much indebted. It is well known that no complete collection of Lope de Vega's works exists, indeed would hardly be possible, seeing that he wrote over 1,000 pieces for the theatre; but there is a well-known series of them in twenty-eight volumes, of which only six complete copies are believed to be in existence. The Braunfels collection has a copy of which only two volumes are missing, but it took twenty years to collect it. There are copies of other series also, of some of which only a single exemplar is extant. There is a first edition of Lope's 'Rimas,' of which the bibliographer Salvo doubted whether a copy existed. There is also a copy of the 'Lagrimas de Angelica,' by Barahona de Soto, mentioned in Don Quixote, of Tisno de Molina, and first editions of Calderon. Copies of old Spanish comedies, both in a collected and separate form, are also there, and a very complete collection of romances and tales of knight-errantry, from Amadis to Don Quixote. Every Spanish edition of Amadis is represented, and most of the editions of Don Quixote and its translations, including the splendid Roman one of 1608. At the Berlin Royal Library this collection will be of the greatest use to students of Spanish history and literature."

Berlin.—"One of the sights of Berlin—a sight more known, perhaps, to strangers than to natives—is the Kriegsbibliothek, which contains all known works printed during and since the war of 1870 and 1871, having direct relation to that campaign. The works range from the portly volumes compiled by the general staff to two-page descriptions of single battles and sieges. The war reports of foreign correspondents are of especial value, as they include versions coming from the opposite camps. There are, moreover, maps and plans of all battle-fields, with representations of marches and sieges; also collections of debates in the Reichstag, diplomatic documents, etc. Biographies of princes, generals, and other prominent personages who figure in the history of the period, and great bundles of poetry and musical compositions, are also to be found, while photographic reproductions of paintings bearing upon the war are contained in numer-

ous portfolios. Caricatures and humorous pictures form not the least interesting part of the collection. Additions are being continually made to the Kriegsbibliothek, in which, it need hardly be added, the Emperor takes an extreme interest."

Birmingham Free Library.— "This Library is making an effort to complete its collection of all known, or perhaps all important, editions of Shakespeare since the beginning of the 18th century. A list of its desiderata is given in one of the trade organs. Among the editions advertised for are several printed in Boston, Philadelphia, and even Auburn. Birmingham has a reputation for doing with energy whatever it does, and its free libraries are among the best monuments of its intelligence and public spirit."

Brooklyn (N.Y.) Y.M.C.A.— The friends of the Association have determined to raise \$10,000 to be expended upon the library during the coming season. In speaking of the library, the editor of *The Bulletin* (published by the Association) says: "The library is equal to the average of association libraries. In the character of the books it is above the average of libraries of its size. But it is not comparable with other libraries of the city, nor does it fill the important place among the privileges of the Association which it ought to hold. The present library is being thoroughly catalogued as to subjects, and in the end this catalogue will readily disclose the contents of every book to the most unsophisticated readers. We have a most competent librarian. Shall we have a library worthy of him and of the Association?"

Columbia Coll. L.— The books and documents belonging to the N.Y. Academy of Sciences have just been removed to the Columbia College Library, where they are to be permanently deposited. The collection consists of 8,000 volumes, and is extremely rich in complete files of scientific publications of all sorts issued in this country and abroad. The removal of the library to its present quarters brings it within reach of a much greater number of readers. The Academy now holds its meetings at Columbia College.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Edinburgh.— Citizen Carnegie has offered the city of Edinburgh 50,000*l.* (after previously offering 25,000*l.*) for the establishment of a free library. Considering the language which the citizen has used respecting a queen whom Edinburgh is supposed to regard with peculiar loyalty, it might have been more dignified to suggest that Mr. Carnegie's money might perish with him. But . . . dollars *non olent*.—*Sat. rev.*, Sept. 11.

Gehe-Stiftung, Dresden.— This institute, founded in 1882 by the legacy of two million marks (half a million dollars) from the founder of the great drug-firm Gehe & Co., consists in part of a library of works in the political and social sciences. It is open from 10-2, and in the winter on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7-9 P.M. The use of books out of the building is at the discretion of the librarian. Books may be retained 14 and 28 days.

Mandalay.— The royal library consisted of 1,200 volumes on palm-leaves. They are going to England, now that that country has "absorbed" Burmah.

Medford, Mass.— Mrs. L. Frances Brooks, translator of *Haidi*, has given 600*v.* (catalogued) to found a library in West Medford, and pays for the care of them for one year. The library will be open twice a week.

Rome.— All books relating to music which have been hitherto in the custody of the various libraries of Rome are to be given to the Academy of St. Cecilia.

St. Paul.— "Young women of St. Paul complain that Librarian Putnam, of the Athenæum, looks 'so contemptuous' when they ask for novels that it makes them nervous. One admits that she went to the library intending to get one of Ouida's novels, and Mr. Putnam looked 'so critical' that she asked for one of Mrs. Wister's translations instead."

Shakspeare Memorial Library, Stratford-on-Avon.— Mr. F. Hawley, the Librarian, is engaged on the formation of a representative committee to ask for subscriptions of money and donations of books. Very few books, pamphlets, play-bills, and drawings have yet been presented. The library has no original or fac-simile quartos, and wants very many editions, both of Shakspeare's works and of his separate plays.—*Acad.*

Société Franklin.— This monument to "Poor Richard" was suggested by an association of lithographic workmen, formed to procure the books they needed, and of whose existence they had learned from a lecturer before the Association Polytechnique. Messrs. Chasseloup-Laubat, Jules Simon, Amédée Thierry, Lefèvre Portalis, Jean Macé, Laboulaye, Legouvé, Augustin Cochin, and Michel Chevalier were among the early directors of the Franklin Society, whose mission was and is to propagate public libraries. This is effected partly by supplying books on demand at favorable rates, and partly by gift, and more than 600,000 volumes have been thus distributed. Towns, hospitals, barracks, and posts are cared for, in Algeria, Tunis, and Tonquin, as well as in France, and the society would fain supply the navy in the same way. A censorship in the interest of good morals has watched over the selection of the books.—*Nation.*

U.S. Naval Academy Library, Annapolis, Md.— I find this library of 27,000 volumes very pleasant, broadly selected, trim and neat, but crowded for room, and when extending I shall have to reclassify and recatalog, and wholly remodel. There is not even a shelf-list.—*Arthur N. Brown, Libn.*

Vermont State Library, Montpelier.— The new building of the State Library and Supreme Court, for the erection of which the last Legislature appropriated \$36,000, is an annex to the west wing of the State House. The edifice is built to be fire-proof, the floor beams and stair-ways being of iron and the hall-ways and corridors having floors of marble tile. The mop-boards

are of marble, and the floors are laid in southern pine. The basement is used for closets, toilet-rooms, and for the boilers. On the second floor is the historical room and the library room, which are reached by an iron stair-way from the first floor, and also through the old library. The library room is 45 x 50 feet in size, with an extreme height of 28 feet 6 inches. The roof is iron trussed, and the ceiling is frescoed a light blue tint. The walls of the room are brick finished and painted a terra-cotta shade. The framework for the shelving is of iron, and the shelves are of southern pine. The capacity of the room is 70,000 volumes, one-third of which is for the 22,000 volumes in the State Library. The room is lighted by 18 large windows. Reading-desks will be placed between the windows fronting on State street. The architects are Messrs. Joseph R. and W. P. Richards, of Boston.

Watford, Eng.—The intelligent community of Watford, whose various clubs and classes all work together under one committee, find co-operation so successful that they have published a bound hand-book of 160 pages, containing, besides a library catalogue with supplementary lists down to Sept., 1886, all the other varied information which they have to lay before the public. The principal item to notice is, that they have succeeded in adding the University Extension lectures to the numerous branches of art and science already under their care. The name of "The Free Library 'College' of Science, Art, Music, and Literature" has now been adopted, as denoting the "collection" of schools of which it consists. Sir John Lubbock has accepted the new office of president of it. The nucleus of all the various work carried on at Watford is a free library rate, which even now only brings in 240*l.* a year. Such success should therefore encourage such smaller towns as cannot find separate committees, each with its own work and expenditure also. — *Nature*, Oct. 7, p. 555.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Restoring leather bindings. [From *Book lore*.] Mildew, which shows itself in the form of roundish or irregular brown spots, cannot be cured, but its development may be effectually checked by thoroughly drying the volume and afterward keeping it away from damp.

In many cases the leather bindings of old books will be found to be dilapidated. Should they be broken, rubbed, or decayed, plaster the part with paste to fill up the crevices; then take the yolk of an egg, beat it up with a fork, and apply it to the leather with a sponge, having first cleansed it with a dry cloth. To produce a polished surface a hot iron must be passed over it.

If it should be found advisable to remove stains of any kind from the interior or exterior of a book, observe that in the case of common writing-ink the best purifier is a mixture of spirits of salts and water in the proportion of one to six. A solution of chloride of lime is also good, and in both cases the part should

subsequently be well washed with clean water. Grease or wax spots are easily removed, either by direct evaporation, which is accomplished by holding a hot iron close to the place affected, or by washing it with ether or benzine. To complete the latter process it is advisable to use the iron as in the former instance.

The remedy against oil stains is sulphuric ether. If the stains are extensive roll up the leaf to be operated on and insert it in a flat-mouthed bottle, half-full of the ether, and shake it quietly up and down for a brief period. On removal the stains will have vanished; the ether rapidly evaporates from the paper, and a little clear water is then all that is required.

Mr. F. M. Crunden sends us some English letters, with the following explanation:—

While in Europe, two years ago, I saw at the Guildhall Library, London, what seemed to me the best plan for a catalog-drawer that I had ever seen. At the Liverpool Public Library, also, I noted several mechanical contrivances to which I determined to call attention at the proposed Toronto Conference. Desiring to carry out this intention at the Milwaukee meeting, and finding that some of the details had slipped my mind, I wrote to Librarians Welch and Cowell for descriptions, which they very kindly furnished. The closing sessions of the conference were so crowded as to afford no opportunity to present the matter. I therefore send the drawings and explanation to the JOURNAL.

The iron step is, I assume, known to all, as also the Mason book-support, or one essentially the same. All the other appliances will, I think, be of interest to the majority of librarians. The roller shelves for folios I spoke of at the conference. That plan I have already tried, with the satisfaction I had anticipated. The Tonk self-support I also called attention to.

Besides the advantages which Mr. Welch points out, his contrivance possesses this desirable feature, that it gives the freest possible play to the cards,—as free as if there were no rod at all in the drawer.

I hope that these appliances may be of interest to many, and feel sure that all will join me in thanking our English *confrères* for the trouble they have taken to explain them.

[Mr. Welch's letter follows; Mr. Cowell's, which requires an illustration, will appear in our December number.]

Plan for Catalog Drawer.—I think my plan can be easily described in words, although I should have preferred, if time had permitted, to have had a little model drawer made for you. The cards are secured in the drawer by a rod passing through an oval-shaped hole ($\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{7}{16}$ in.) in their lower left-hand corner. They rest against two blocks, whose faces incline divergently and oppositely at angles of 45°. One of these blocks is *fixed* to the inner side of the front of the drawer; the other block is movable, backwards and for-

wards, along the rod, and supports the cards at the back of the drawer, varying in position according as the number of cards in the drawer increases or diminishes. Both blocks are pierced with holes slightly exceeding the circumference of the rod, the holes being exactly opposite each other, and in the same line with the holes in the cards. The rod is thus simply and effectually secured by being merely inserted into the blocks at either end. Being a foot long, the rod has sufficient play to allow of its being easily raised, with the attached (hinder) block and cards above the level of the drawer, when either the rod can be readily drawn out, or both rod and block be moved from the drawer together, for the purpose of rearranging or making additions to the cards, an operation which occupies barely a second. Again, to replace the rod the cards are pushed compactly together to the front of the drawer with the left hand, whilst with the right the rod is passed through them, and the hinder block being then slipped on the rod, the whole is dropped into the drawer. This can only be done when the drawer is removed from the cabinet, so that there is perfect security against any disarrangement by the public. In all other cabinets that I have met with the rod is removed and secured by passing it through the back of the drawer, which occasions much more time and trouble than my plan.

CHARLES WELCH,
Sub-Librarian, Guildhall.

[The plan in use in American libraries is, as Mr. Welch says, to pass the rod through the back of the drawer. In some libraries it is fastened there by a thumb-screw, so that the drawer must be taken out before the rod can be removed; but it certainly cannot take long to turn down a thumb-screw. At the Boston Athenæum the rod is not fastened in at all; the friction against the sides of the holes in the drawer through which it passes is found to be sufficient to keep it in place. Consequently it can be removed without taking out the drawer (a decided saving of time and exertion) by inserting the thumb and forefinger between the cards and pushing it back. No trouble has arisen in the thirteen years since this plan was adopted from the public attempting to remove the rod. It is better to have the rod pass through the middle lower part of the card than through the left-hand corner. The latter leads to a one-sided position to the cards. — C: A. C.]

PERSONAL NOTES.

DZIATZKO, Dr., chief librarian of the University of Gottingen, has been made a regular (*ordentlich*) professor in the Philosophical Faculty. It is reported that he is to lecture on library subjects (*bibliothekarische Hilfswissenschaften*).

FRAZER, Robert W., late of the India Civil Service, has been appointed librarian of the London Institute, in succession to Mr. J. M. Horsburgh. Mr. Frazer has lately been lecturer in Tamil and Telugu, at University College, London. The *Academy*, from which we

copy this news, does not state which of these previous employments was supposed to especially qualify him to be a librarian.

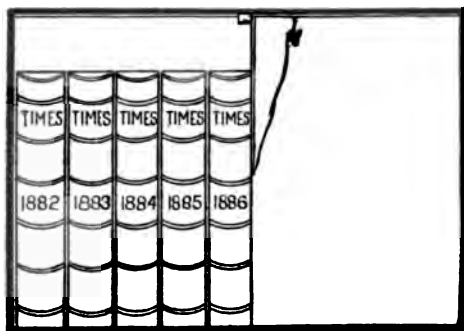
GREEN, S: S., has issued separately his "Use of the voluntary system in the maintenance of ministers in the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay during the earlier years of their existence; the historical portion of the report of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society, April 28. Worcester, Mass., U.S.A., 1886." 42 p. O.

HAWLEY, F., the librarian and curator of the Shakspeare Memorial, Stratford-on-Avon, has compiled a Rhyme index to Shakspeare. He gives every word used by Shakspeare in rhyme, and all the words with which it rhymes, first in modern spelling, then in the spelling of the best quarto or first folio, and adds a third column with his suggested Shaksperian pronunciation. He does not agree in many points with Mr. Alex. J. Ellis, or with Mr. H. Sweet. — *Acad.*

JACKSON, F., died, aged 45, at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 11, of typhoid fever and erysipelas. "He was born in Boston in 1841, the son of E: Jackson, a strong anti-slavery man, whose brothers, Francis, W:, G:, and Stephen, were all prominent in the anti-slavery contest, and two of them were pronounced abolitionists. He lived at home until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he volunteered, joined the 44th Massachusetts regiment, and served through the war, being twice wounded. When peace was declared he came home and became junior partner in the house of Edmond Jackson & Co.; when the firm was dissolved, by the death of the senior partner, he came to Newton. He was very much interested in public libraries and their management, and from Oct., 1874, to Dec. 31, 1878, he was superintendent of the Newton Free Library, where his services were of great assistance. He made many valuable suggestions, and everything that he undertook was sure to be well carried out. He was one of the founders of the American Library Association, and was a delegate to the London Convention of Librarians in 1876. While here, he, in connection with Judge Park, Dr. Frisbie, and one or two others, established a conversational club, which had a successful existence until it was merged in the National History Society, of which Mr. Jackson held the office of secretary for the first three years. He removed from Newton some four years ago to St. Paul, and became a member of the firm of Farwell, Osmon, & Jackson, hardware dealers of that city. He still retained his interest in the Newton Library, both by correspondence and frequent visits. He was a man of the most upright character, and wherever he lived was sure to have the respect of his fellow-citizens. His wife, who was the daughter of Lewis Allen, of Charleston, S.C., and four children survive him." — *Newton Graphic and Newton Journal*.

LINDERFELT, K. A: Those who went on the A.L.A. excursion after the Milwaukee Convention combined to present to Mr. Linderfelt a token of their recognition of his unwearied

books, whether on their edges or sides, on ordinary shelves. These rollers are fitted to about half the height (5 ft.) of the bookcases.



Support for folios. Mason's support is small and only adapted to the smaller-sized books (4° et infra). We have a support for heavy folio volumes standing upright. It consists of a strip of iron with flanges (a on F and G), screwed to the under side of the shelf above; on this a grooved metal support (b) slides and is secured in position by a thumb-screw (c). This suspended support presents a flat side, about 1½ inches wide, against which the book rests (Gb). When a volume requires to be added to the shelf the thumb-screw loosens the support, which slides to make room for it; when the shelf is filled the iron strip is unscrewed and readily removed to the next shelf. This support is fixed at about a third of the depth of the shelf, not at the front.

PERSONAL NOTES.

DAVIS, Olin Sylvester, for two years Mr. Dewey's assistant at Columbia, resigned to join his energies with Mr. Davidson and Mr. Brown in building up the Library Bureau, where the recent development required another man full of the modern-library idea. Mr. Brown has since accepted a call as librarian of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

HEWINS, Miss. Her "How to make the most of a small library" is reprinted in *Science*, Oct. 29.

HILL, Frank P., librarian first of the Lowell (Mass.) P. L., and afterwards of the Paterson (N. J.) P. L., has resigned, to open in Boston, at 2 Court avenue, an Old Book-store on a new plan. He proposes to have his entire stock, of which he has several thousand vols., closely classified on the shelves, with shelf-labels and guides, so that the buyer or visitor "may see in one place" his stock on that subject. He believes that such an innovation will be very popular among buyers interested in special topics.

HUTCHINS, Miss Annie E., has accepted a position in the Columbia College Library School as teacher of the dictionary system of cataloging. She was thirteen years in the Harvard College Library, and for many years in charge of the cataloging department, and spe-

cially of the training of new assistants; then for six months in Cornell University; then for a year with Mr. Whitney in the Boston Public Library, where she made a special study of that form of the dictionary catalog which differs widely from the Harvard College system. After this experience she gave three years to study in Europe.

Columbia has promised from the first that all prominent systems should have a fair chance in the new Library School, and be represented by their friends and advocates. They were, therefore, unwilling that their own catalogers and teachers, who used and naturally preferred the classified rather than the dictionary system, should teach the latter in the school. No one has been better fitted by special study, and long and successful experience, than Miss Hutchins to teach this important subject and supervise the actual work in dictionary-cataloging, of which the pupils will have a fair share in their laboratory work.

As most of the leading advocates of the dictionary system have already accepted invitations to lecture before the School, there is no doubt that its best friends will be satisfied that its claims are presented as well as possible.

M. D.

JACKSON, F: At the November meeting of the Newton Natural History Society Dr. Frisbie prefaced resolutions on the death of Mr. Jackson by saying: "He was one of the original members of the Newton Natural History Society, — was with us when it was organized, — was the first secretary, and held that office for more than two years, till his removal from this city. He was a rare man, whose knowledge was wonderful for its depth and variety. While he did not consider himself a scientific man, his scientific attainments showed wide study and research. He was an active member of this society, zealous in his efforts to promote its success and usefulness, and retained his interest in it after he removed to a distant State."

MILLER, Emanuel, librarian of the *Chambre des Députés*, 1849-60, editor of the *Philosophumena*, etc., died at Nice, 58 years old.

Gifts and Bequests.

ALLEGHENY, PA. Andrew Carnegie has added \$25,000 to his fund for a free library. The architect found that the original donation of \$250,000 would not be enough, and Mr. Carnegie immediately added to his contribution.

EDINBURGH. Sandy M'Nab writes to the *Kirkcaldy Advertiser*: "My tooth ha'e just been watering sin' ever I heard o' Andrew Carnegie's donation, £50,000 to Edinburgh for a free library. Man, it would be graun' if Andrew wad just sen' a pairt o't ower here. I dinna ken a place 'at has mair need o't, and am sure plenty working men wad thank him for't. I was through in Dunfermline last week. Man, yon's

Cataloguing and Classification.

BODLEIAN L. Catalogue of the Hebrew manuscripts; compiled by Ad. Neubauer, M.A. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1886. 4^o.

"A monument of learning and labor worthy of the institution which issues it. It describes, with extraordinary minuteness, 2,602 codices, grouped under the heads of Biblical mss.; Translations of the Bible; Midrash and its commentaries; Commentaries and super-commentaries; Talmud, Halakhah; Talmud, Agadah; Liturgies and their commentaries: Theology, Philosophy, and Ethics; Masorah, Grammar, and Lexicography; Kabbalah; Poetry and Rhymed Prose; Mathematics, Astronomy, Astrology, Magic, and Cosmography; Medicine; and Miscellaneous. Indexes are added of authors, translators, family names, titles of writings, scribes, owners, witnesses, censors, geographical names, etc. The whole forms a very handsomely printed quarto volume, embracing about 1,200 columns (mostly two to a page), accompanied by a collection in folio of forty 'Fac-similes . . . illustrating the various forms of Rabbinical characters, with transcriptions,' grandly executed and revised with the utmost care. Inaccuracies of Hebrew spelling or construction strike one often enough; but they are owing to the blundering of authors or copyists, whose words are rendered unaltered in the brief extracts used for characterizing the contents. Misprints for which the learned compiler or his collaborators (whose existence the stupendousness of the task compels us to suppose) can be made responsible are astonishingly rare, — a merit fully appreciable only when we consider that the Catalogue contains nearly 50,000 lines of mixed Hebrew and English, parts of which are read from right to left and parts from left to right, and that each transfer of a word or words from one line to another which a correction in the Hebrew may have necessitated had to be done from the (to the compositor) wrong end of the words. The date '1204,' assigned in the Preface (p. vii.) to the earliest manuscript in the Library, appears from the disquisition on the age of the first codex to stand for 1104. The preface enumerates the various collections of Hebrew manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, including manuscripts written with Hebrew characters in Arabic and other languages. The chief are: Collection 'Laud,' Archbishop Laud's, presented to Oxford University in 1635-40; 'Seld.,' bequeathed by John Selden in 1654; 'Marsh.,' bequeathed by Thomas Marshall in 1685; 'Hunt.,' bought from Bishop Huntington in 1693; 'Poc.' Prof. Pococke's, bought after his death in 1693; 'Opp.,' the great library of Rabbi Oppenheimer, of Prague, bought in 1829; and 'Mich.,' collected by H. J. Michael, of Hamburg, and bought by the University from A. Asher & Co., in 1848." — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

DEFTERLEIN, Nik. Katalog e. Richard Wagner-Bibliothek; nach den vorlieg. Origina-

lien systemat. chronol. geord., mit Citaten u. Unmerkgn. 2.Bd. Abgeschlossen: Nov., 1881. Nr. 3373-5567. Breitkopf & Hartel, 1886. 30 + 352 p. 8^o. 10 m.

OMONT, H. Catalogue des mss. grecs des bibliothèques de Suisse. (In *Centralbl. f. Bibliotheksw.*, Sept.-Oct., p. 385-452.)

Records 176 mss. in 9 libraries in 7 cities.

SION COLLEGE LIBRARY, London. Order of the classification. London, 1886. 54 p. O.

W: H. Milman, the librarian, has made free use of Brunet's and of Dewey's schemes, and is indebted to Dr. Simpson and Mr. Tedder for suggestions. There are 10 classes, subdivided into 730 parts. The notation is a combination of letters and figures, the classes being marked A to L, and the sub-classes 10, 11, 12, and so on.

A further division in many cases is marked apparently decimally; e.g., A is Theology; A 10, Polyglotts; A 11, Hebrew texts; A 12, Ancient versions, .1 Greek, .2 Latin, .3 Syriac; A 13, Versions in modern languages, .1 English, 1a Wycliffe, 1b Tyndal, 1c Coverdale, etc., .2 French. But the decimal idea is not carried out, as .11 Swedish, .12 Flemish, .13 Slavonic, are evidently not intended to come between .1 English and .2 French. In the classification there is little that is new; but this is not necessarily a defect in a classification.

U.S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT FORT MONROE,

Va. Analytical catalogue of the professional library; compiled by Capt. James Chester, 3d Artillery, and 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Artillery. 1881 and 1885. Wash., 1886. 6 + 341 p. 1. O.

Purely analytical, on dictionary plan. "List of abbreviations" gives 41 titles of serial publications without stating if complete sets have been indexed; on the other hand reference to Battle shows 20 p. (from "Battle of Abendsberg" to "Battle of Zurich") of references to books. Preface states, "An exhaustive analytical catalogue was prepared in 1881, by Capt. James Chester; as additions were made steadily it has become necessary to revise and bring it up to date. This revision was made by 1st Lieut. Albert Todd. The library now numbers about 4,500 v. A donation from War Department, 28th July, 1824, was germ of present library. 1st April, 1826, the bequest of Col. B. S. Archer's 'military books and instruments' was received. In 1858 additions were made by purchase, by duplicates from library at West Point and by War Department. In 1867 the library was rearranged and recatalogued and then numbered 1,500." — A. N. B.

U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Alphabetical catalogue. Vol. 1, 2. Wash., 1878-80. 2 + 912 p.; p. 913-1816. 1. O.

Vol. 1. A-Braidwood; 2. Brailsford-Caigin. The number of pages is given for all single volumes, and the number of maps and plates,

and the publisher's name. German nouns are not capitalized. The titles are full. The printing has been long suspended, because the clerical force is hardly large enough to perform the ordinary work of the library, the United States being apparently too poor to afford to maintain a national library.

UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK IN HEIDELBERG.

Pfälzische Bibliographie; Verzeichniss der pfälzer Broschüren aus der Sammlg. d. Hrn. Alb. Mans in Heidelberg, zur 500jähr. Jubelfeier der Ruperto-Carola hrsg. Heidelberg, E. Winter, 1886. 7 + 152 p. 8°. 4 m.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA. Lib. bulletin 7: Catalogue of the theological library presented by Andrew S. Hallidie. Berkeley, 1886. 50 p. O. Alfabetical. Full titles.

Astor L. catalogue. Mr. Nelson expects to finish the 2d volume, thru K, about 950 pages, by New Year's.

Gehe-Stiftung. The classification of the library, which is devoted to the political sciences, fills pages 163-172 of the *Neuer Anzeiger* for June.

FULL NAMES.

Luigi Dario Ventura and Serge Shevitch (Misfits and remnants); B: Rush Field (Medical thoughts of Shakespeare); Arcade J: Mogyorósi (The reprobation of Yisroel); G: Lawrence Hosmer (Historical sketch of Deer Isle, Me.); C: W: Doubleday (Reminiscences of the "filibuster" war in Nicaragua).

Caroline A[therton] (Briggs) [Mason] (Utterance; or Private voices to the public heart; a collection of home poems. Boston, 1852, D). Mrs. Mason now lives in Fitchburg. The poems were issued under her maiden name. — G. W. C.

Ernest Gottlieb Sihler (editor of an edition of Plato). — M.. S. C.

Indexes.

BLISS, R., Jr. Classified index to the maps in the Royal Geog. Society's publications, 1830-83. Camb., Mass., 1886. 43 p. l. O. (Harv. Univ. Lib. Bibliog. contrib., no. 17.)

Index to the CENTURY MAGAZINE, v. 1-30, 1870-85. N.Y., Century Co., N.D. 80 + 114 + 134 p. O.

Issued in three parts: 1, v. 1-10; 2, v. 11-20; 3, v. 21-30, a separate alphabet for each part, — a marvel of inconvenience.

MUNROE, C: E., *Prof. Chem. U.S.N. Acad.*

Index to the literature of explosives. Part 1. Balt., I. Friedenwald, 1886. 42 p. 8°. 50 cts.

"Contains the titles of all papers relating to explosives or explosions which have appeared in *Am. Jour. Science*, 1819-86; *Phil. Trans. Royal Soc.*, 1665-1882; *Jour. Roy. United Service Inst.*, 1857-85; *Proc. U.S. Nav. Inst.*, 1874-85; *Revue d'Artillerie*, 1871-84; *H. M. Inspect. Explosives*, 1873-85; in all 442 volumes. In Part I. the above periodicals are separately analyzed in the order given, the titles being arranged chronologically. It is proposed to increase the Index by the addition of other periodicals to the list and by the titles of separate works on the subject, and to publish finally an author and subject index to the whole."

NEW HAMPSHIRE. SECRETARY OF STATE. Index to the laws of New Hampshire recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, 1679-1833. 2 l. + 594 p. O.

By Edward Aiken, a member of the A.L.A., and cataloger of the Robert L. Stuart Library, N.Y. Judiciously and thoroughly made, care being taken, by means of double entry or cross-references, that no one shall fail to find what he is looking for.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. SECRETARY OF STATE. First annual report on indexing the laws and records in his office. Concord, 1885. 13 p. O.

SOCIETÉ LIGURE DI STORIA PATRIA. Atti; app. al v. 16. Indice analitico delle materie cont. nelle atti v. 1-16, 1858-74. Genova, 1886. 18 p. 8°.

Book chat gives each month a list of articles in magazines for the month, alphabetized by subjects.

The continuous index. Mr. W: M. Griswold has changed his title to this, to call attention to its most distinctive feature, viz., its cross-reference system, which is continuous, in that each number, while complete in itself, is also an index, to a large extent, to all previous numbers, and cumulative, in that under every subject-entry there is a reference to all other allied subjects."

Index Society. The first portion of the much-talked-of and long-expected "Index to the obituary and biographical notices in the *Gentleman's magazine*" has at length appeared. It extends from 1731 to 1780, and this first installment runs from A to Girardot. Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, in a letter to the *Athenæum*, points out several inaccuracies. He says: "On every page that I have examined I have found at least one name omitted, and this, be it remembered, merely in the letters A to G. Now, as the obituary notices average, perhaps, two pages per month, it follows that there are 1,200 altogether, and assuming that the average or omissions in these letters is one per page, and that these letters form a third of the whole index, the entire number of names omitted will be between three and four thousand. The biographical notices in the body of the *Magazine* have not been completely indexed. Thus I do

not find in the Index Capt. Cook (p. 45), the Earl of Cork (p. 124), or Broome (p. 269). The references given under Carver, viz., 102 and 69, should have been supplemented by references to pp. 153, 184, 219, where there are additional particulars. Perhaps the reference to '*Driver*, the, of a waggon on Enfield Highway' (p. 299) was unnecessary; but if not, then we ought to have had an entry for another unnamed waggoner whose death is reported in the *Historical chronicle* for the same month (p. 293).

"I think that in the interests of the Index Society and of the public some steps should be taken to ensure a careful revision of the copy before the further instalments are printed."

To this Mr. H. B. Wheatley replies: "It must be borne in mind that the entries in the *Gentleman's magazine* are very short and full of typographical errors. It was useless to perpetuate these mistakes when they could be corrected, and Mr. Farrar has taken a very considerable amount of pains in searching for additional particulars from registers and elsewhere to complete the originally imperfect entries.

"Those who wish to add to the original poverty of their material for attack very frequently appeal to statistics for aid; but no reader of any experience is likely to be misled by this. For instance, it is just possible that a book might have only one blunder; the critic, however, having found this one error on a certain page, could proceed to count the number of pages and hazard the suggestion that there must be at least one blunder to each page; but this, under any circumstances, can scarcely be considered as a fair criticism.

"I can say, after some experience in indexing, that few works present more features of difficulty and more points for verification than the obituary notices in the *Gentleman's magazine*; and I think it is very disappointing, after the very great labor that has been ungrudgingly bestowed upon this work, to find a former member of the Council of the Index Society going out of his way to injure its reputation. I hope the work will be carefully examined by those who are judges and have experience, and I feel sure that the verdict will be favorable. Of course we know that no mistake ought to be passed; but we are all of us terribly human, and even with the greatest care blunders will creep in. I am sure this index will be found of the greatest use to all students, and I unhesitatingly affirm that it is a good piece of work, which should be in every library. I appeal from Mr. Thomas, who as far as I know has never done any work but that of criticising adversely the work of others, to those who have done this sort of work and know the difficulties attendant upon it."

To this Mr. Thomas then rejoined: "Mr. Farrar is neither very ingenuous nor very consistent. 'I have not omitted any names,' he says, 'and the names I have omitted appear in the *errata*;' he fails to add that, unfortunately, the *errata* themselves do not 'appear.' . . . One main object of an index, I take

it, is to bring together related entries. Of this a few illustrations must suffice. He gives us, 'Chapple, Sir William, judge,' while thirty entries further on we have 'Chapple, Lady, relict of Sir Wm.' One of the best known of our last-century judges appears as 'Forster, Sir Michael,' while fifty entries away we have 'Foster, Mrs., wife of judge.' We have 'Ellet[s]on, Mrs., wife of Roger Hope,' with an ostentatious correction, while two lines above the husband appears as 'Ellerton, Roger Hope.' ... In the same way the Bellasis family are hidden away under the variants Balasyse, Belasyse, and Bellasyse; while the Bellamonts must be sought under the forms Beilamont, Bellamont, Bellemont, and Bellmont, without so much as a cross-reference to guide what Mr. Wheatley calls the 'student.' But does Mr. Farrar seriously ask us to believe that he has consulted 'parish registers' for any considerable number of the 30,000 entries which are to form the first portion of the work? I must say frankly, that that is somewhat too heavy a draft upon my credulity. ... Upon comparing Mr. Farrar's index with so much of the letter B as Mr. Foster has printed, I find upwards of fifty names in Musgrave which are omitted by Mr. Farrar. This is considerably more than twice Mr. Farrar's 'two in a thousand,' and that for one-half of a single letter!"

Bibliography.

ACKERMANN, Dr. K: Bibliotheca Hassiaca; Repertorium der landeskundlichen Litteratur f. den k. preuss. Reg.-Bez. Kassel. 1. Nachtrag. Kassel, Kessler, 1886. 60 p. 8°. 2 m.

ALBERTI, Dr. Ed. Lexikon der Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburgischen u. Eutinischen Schriftsteller, 1866-82. Im Anschluss an d. Verf. Lexikon, 1829-66 gesammelt. Tom. 1. Kiel, Biernatzki, 1886. 6 + 469 p. 8°. 9 m.

DELISLE, L. Instructions pour la rédaction d'un inventaire des incunables conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de France. Lille, Danel, 1886. 39 p. 8°.

DUBOS, Albert. Bibliographie des thèses de doctorat soutenues devant les facultés de droit, 1857-85.

The similar bibliography of Fontaine de Resbecq ends with 1856. Includes a systematic table of subjects, by M. Valette. Annual additions will be published by the Minister of Public Instruction.

EAMES, Wilberforce. A list of editions of Ptolemy's Geography. 1475-1730. N.Y., 1886. 45 p. 8°.

ERMAN, Dr. W: Über die von der Central Commission für wissenschaftl. Landeskunde von

Deutschland unternommenen bibliograph. Arbeiten. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1886. 20 p. 8°. 1 fr.

FERGUSON, J. *Bibliographia Paracelsica*. Glasgow, priv. pr., 1886.

"This is Part 2 of Mr. Ferguson's 'Examination of Mook's *Theophrastus Paracelsus; eine kritische Studie*.' Mr. Ferguson brings a long series of additional charges against Mook for bibliographical faults, of both commission and omission. Although we are inclined to believe that in some cases Mook's title-page versions differ from Mr. Ferguson's owing to their having examined different issues of the same edition,—and this, perhaps, in more cases than Mr. Ferguson has admitted,—still there can be small doubt of Mook's repeated inaccuracy. We only question whether Mr. Ferguson would not have adopted a more scholarly attitude if, instead of publishing this criticism of the almost defunct work of Mook, he had, independently and without regard to his predecessor in Paracelsic research, published a reliable bibliography of his author. Perhaps the last words of his pamphlet may justify us in assuming that he has himself a critical study of Paracelsus in hand. If so, we trust the printers will deal gently with his citation of title-pages, or some carping German critic may strike him even through his press-revise. As Mr. Ferguson's present list does not claim to be complete, it is needless for us to note the omission of one or two interesting editions. Apart from the question of Paracelsic bibliography we may remark that Mr. Ferguson is perfectly right when he twits the Germans with their want of accuracy in bibliographical (and, we may add, typographical) research."—*Acad.*

HOEPLI, U. *Bibliothèque curieuse; catalogue de ma collection de livres tirés à petit nombre (300 exemplaires au plus), ou non mis dans le commerce, en vente aux prix marqués*. Milan, U. Hoepli, 1886. 86 p. 16°. 696 opere.

LADIES' COMMISSION ON SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS. Books for children; a list selected from the annual catalogues of 1866-85; with descriptive notes. Boston, Amer. Unitarian Association, 1886. 48 p. 16°.

This is an excellent list of books for children. The preface of the pamphlet states that "the original lists took a much wider range and included many mature books of history, biography, adventure, science, and ethics. But such books may now be best selected for individual needs from the full, carefully prepared special lists of publishers and large libraries. Therefore, while the present list contains some books on these subjects written especially for young people, it is made up chiefly of story-books, with notes to explain the subject or purpose of a book when the title is insufficient. The list is intended for children under sixteen years of

age, and has on it some books for very young children. The latter we distinguish by a f. The books on the list are all of them in print." S. S. G.

MARCILLA, G. *Curiosidades bibliográficas de Valladolid*. Valladolid, imp. Rodriguez, 1886. 428 p. 4°.

NOTTINGHAM FREE P. L. List of books for the blind in the Moon and in the Braille systems in the Central Lending Library. n. p., [1886]. 4 p. 8°. 1/2 d.

140 Moon and 70 Braille volumes. More than half of the Moon vols. are the separate books of the Bible.

OESTERLEY, Herm. *Wegweiser durch die Literatur der Urkundensammlungen*. 2. Theil. Berl., G. Reimer, 1886. 6 + 423 p. 8°. 9 m.

"Ein praktisches anerkennenswerthes Handbuch."—*Lit. Centralbl.*

SALVIOLI, Gius. *I libri giuridici nelle biblioteche medioevali; notizia*. Città di Castello, tip. S. Lapi, 1886. 4 p. 8°.

From the *Riv. ital. per le sci. giurid.*, v. 2, fasc. 1.

SIBREE, Rev. J., F.R.G.S. *A Madagascar bibliography; incl. publications in the Malagasy language and a list of maps*. Antananarivo, London Missionary Society's Press; London, Trübner & Co., 1886.

"Mr. Sibree projected in 1875 and subsequently brought out the *Antananarivo annual*, nine volumes of which have appeared, containing quantities of information on Malagasy topography, natural productions, customs, folk-lore, and language.

"In the 1st and 2d numbers of this annual Mr. Sibree gave a provisional list of English and French publications on Madagascar and maps of the island, based principally on the short bibliography appended to the work of M. Barbié du Bocage, published in 1859. During his leave of absence in England Mr. Sibree was enabled to expand his catalogue, and he has at length completed the bibliography up to Sept. 1885. It forms a far more extensive work than could have been anticipated; and, considering that it was prepared for press at a distance from Europe, its accuracy and completeness leave nothing to be complained of. In the first part the names of the authors are given in alphabetical sequence, followed by the titles and places of publication, but the names of the publishers do not appear; whilst in Part 2 the subjects are classified and arranged in chronological order, commencing with the book of Ser Marco Polo, A.D. 1300, and ending with the *brochure* of Louis Pauliat in 1885,—in all 820 entries. Besides he names 122 maps."—*Atk.*

TECHENER, L. *Bibliothèque champenoise, ou Catalogue raisonné d'une collection rel. a*

l'ancienne province de Champagne. Paris, Techener, 1886. 175 + 80 p. 8°. 10 fr.

WEALE, James. *Catalogus missalium ritus Latini, ab anno M.CCCC.LXXV impressorum.* Lond., 1866, Quaritch.

"Mr. Weale's book is a useful contribution to the literature of rituals and service-books. The author tells us, in a short Latin preface, that for many years past he has given his attention to liturgical studies. He now claims to have supplied a catalogue of all the diocesan missals of the Western church and of the regular orders which have been printed since the year 1475 to the present century. It is not probable that there are no omissions, but we believe that they are few and far between. Mr. Weale has also given the size of every edition, the number of the leaves, the name of the printer, the place and year of publication, the public libraries in which copies may be seen, and the names of writers by whom they have been mentioned and described. With regard to this last detail the statement must be received with exceptions; nor would it be possible to mention all writers who may have referred to or spoken of every edition. The labor of preparing this catalogue must have been great, and to most people wearisome in the extreme; we have said that it will be useful, yet scarcely think that the time and trouble will be repaid which must have been expended on it."—*Atk.*

NOTES.

Choice of books. Of the article "How to choose a library," in the October *Lippincott's*, the *Nation* says: "We do not remember to have seen so little advice in so large a space; and, in fact, the writer seems more engaged with the question how not to choose a library, to which a very considerable amount of autobiography is deemed serviceable."

Copyright. Mr. Thorvald Solberg's bibliographical work is a model of thoroughness and enterprise. He is carefully collecting titles omitted from his bibliography of copyright appended to "Copyright, its law and its literature," and he has just sent out to the possessors of the fifty copies, separately printed, of his Conference paper on "International copyright in the Congress of the United States, 1837-1886," a slip recording the latest additions to Congressional literature on this subject, viz., the Message, July 10th, 1886, of the President of the United States, inclosing correspondence with Switzerland and Italy.

Bulletins. The Boston P.L. Bulletin, autumn no., continues the index of American local history, and Mr. R. Bliss's index of maps in the publications of the Geological Society of London.

Domesday. The committee for celebrating the 800th anniversary of the completion of the Domesday survey of England propose to compile a complete bibliography of the works relating to Domesday book.

Saracens. Mr. Arthur Gilman's "Story of the Saracens," shortly to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will contain a bibliography of works on Islam, such as, it is believed, has never been made in English.

Shakespeare. Mr. H. R. Tedder has contributed a bibliography of Shakespeare to vol. 21 of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The aristocrat: an American tale. By the author of *Zoe*. Phil., Key and Biddle, 1833, was by Lloyd Wharton Bickley, ob. 1858.—*J. E.*

The crofter in history. A new edition is nearly ready of Lord Colin Campbell's "Crofter in history," the first edition of which was published anonymously.—*Critic.*

Doit on se marier? Paris, 1886, is a translation of [E. J. Hardy's] "How to be happy though married." N.Y., 1886." D.

The falling flag, evacuation of Richmond, retreat and surrender at Appomattox, by an officer of the rear-guard, N.Y., E. J. Hale & son, 1874. 67 p., D., is by E. M. Boykin.—*James Beale.*

Die Nixen, von Mrs. Crowe, übers. von A. Kretschmar. Wurzen, 1854, 3 v., S., is a version of Mrs. A. M. Hall's "Midsummer eve."

Nos fautes; lettres de province, 1879-85, Paris, 1886, is by Gabriel Charmes.—*Rev. pol.*, 24 avr.

Sane views on the tariff question; by an old business man, Boston, 1886, 45 p., 12°, is by G. Draper.

With Sheridan in Lee's last campaign, by a staff officer, Phil., Lippincott, 1886, 235 p., D., is by F. C. Newhall.—*James Beale.*

Zoe; a Sicilian Sayda, Phil., E. & J. C. Biddle, was by Lloyd Wharton Bickley.—*J. E.*

Alb. ps. of Mr. Whiteing in "Living Paris and France. London, 1886."—*Nation.*

An Oxford tutor who writes: "A year with the birds, Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1886," is W. Warde Fowler.—*Acad.*

Basil.—"The clever English novelist who wrote 'Love the debt,' and 'Wearin' o' the green,' under the name of 'Basil,' is R. A. King. He is about to publish a new story, entitled 'Shadowed life.'"

Henry Hayes, author of "Story of Margaret Kent," is Mrs. Ellen Kirk, nee Olney.—*C. Estabrook.*

Lawrence Severn is said to be the pseudonym of Miss Ada Crocker, a young lady of English birth, but now residing alternately at the North and South in this country; and the incidents and descriptions in "Heaven's gate" are supposed to be connected with her early home.—*E. C. A.*

Lysander Spooner.—Mr. Horace Kephart, of Yale College Library, writes: I find the following editorial in *Liberty* for July 31:—

"The editor of the *Publishers' weekly*, in compiling his weekly record of New Publications, classifies the 'Letter to Grover Cleveland' under the following head: 'Spooner, Lysander (*pseud.* for B. R. Tucker?).' I take off my hat to the editor of the *Publishers' weekly* in gratitude for this magnificent compliment, which I am obliged in honesty to decline. Lysander Spooner is no pseudonym, but the real name of a very live man, who has been writing books for over half a century, some of which have won great fame."

M. Vouckok, *pseud.* of M. Alexandrovna Marcovitch, "in Maroussia, adapted by P. J. Stahl. Paris." [1878.]

Marcel Frescaly, ps. of the late Lieutenant Palat, in "Journal de route et correspondance, Paris, 1886." 18°. — *Polybiblion*.

Mrs. H. — "Three years in Field Hospitals of the Army of the Potomac, by Mrs. H., Phila., Lippincott, 1867," is by Mrs. Anna M. [Ellis] Holstein. — *J. E.*

Parke Danforth. — "It is believed," says the *Literary world*, "that Miss Hannah L. Talbot, daughter of George F. Talbot, of Portland, Me., the lawyer who wrote the interesting study, 'Jesus, his opinions and his character,' is the author of the story, 'Not in the prospectus,' issued over the name of 'Parke Danforth.' Both the story and the *nom de plume* afford proof of this belief. Miss Talbot has done some of the best (short) juvenile-story work ever produced, her 'Tom's menagerie,' in the Portland *Transcript* several years ago, equalling Mark Twain's most successful efforts in representing boy life and character. 'Parke' and 'Danforth' are understood to be the names of the two streets on the corner of which this author lives."

Roustickus [*sic*], ps. of M. Salaün, bookseller at Quimper, in the journal *Océan*. — *Polybiblion*.

Shway Yoe was James G. Scott. Under his pseudonym he published "The Burman, his life and notions," 2 v., 8°, London, 1882. Under his proper name he published last year "France and Tong King," and this year "Burma as it was, as it is, and as it will be," by J. George Scott (Shway Yoe). — *A. N. Brown*.

Simon Tarr, etc. — Miss T. H. West, of the Milwaukee Public Library, writes: —

"Mr. Linderfelt and I have been a good deal entertained with a bit of dust-throwing which we think we have seen through to-day. 'The Winnipeg country, or Roughing it with an eclipse party,' by A. Rochester Fellow, introduces, on p. 10, the scientific members of its party as Simon Tarr, Thomas Ides, and Francis Lutterby, the first two being sent out by the government, the third being a naturalist, the emissary of a university museum. The official report of an expedition sent out by the navy department, whose scientific experiences and achievements are quite parallel with 'A. Rochester Fellow's' descriptions, gives the names of the party as Mr. William Ferrel and Mr. Simon Newcomb, from the Nautical Almanac office, and mentions Mr. Scudder as accompanying them. A little thought of the

specialties of the gentlemen in question makes it not difficult to identify Mr. Newcomb with Simon Tarr (star), Mr. Ferrel with Thomas Ides (tides), and Mr. Scudder with Francis Lutterby (butterfly).

Toler King. — H. A. Sumner & Co. write to the *Publishers' weekly*: —

"DEAR SIR: Mrs. Emily Fox, the late Mrs. Arthur Noyes, wrote 'Rose O'Connor' and 'Off the Rocks' under the name of 'Toler King.' The last named was published by us, as was also the later editions of 'Rose O'Connor.'"

"*Toler King*, Mrs. Emily Fox and Mrs. Arthur Noyes were one and the same."

"Very truly, H. A. SUMNER & Co."

Vienn Job, ps. used by M. Salaün in the journal *Océan*. — *Polybiblion*.

Warta, a Polish periodical, in its no. for 28 March gives a list of Polish pseudonyms.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

THE forthcoming report of the Bureau of Education for 1884-85, which will probably appear early in the new year, will contain a new list of libraries of the United States, somewhat on the pattern of the valuable schedule which was a part of the great Library Report of 1876. The list will include all public libraries, of which any word could be had, numbering 300 v. or upwards, and it is expected that in place of the 3,649 libraries of 1876 there will be scheduled between five and six thousand. In the new list only the name of the library, the year of foundation, whether free or subscription, class, and number of volumes will be given. We have made arrangements, however, with the Bureau to add to these, at our own cost, the name of the librarian or reporting officer, and by courtesy of the Commissioner we propose to print, probably, in the January number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, a list of all these libraries of 1,000 v. and upwards, with the name of librarian as well as the other details, classified by the use of different styles of type according to size. Libraries of 50,000 or more v. will be in Antique type; of 10,000 or over in small capitals; of 5,000 or over in italics; below 5,000 in plain Roman. This abridged list will probably be more useful for practical purposes of communication with live libraries than the entire list would be. The extra work of compilation, because of the addition of librarians' names, and the cost of composition, etc., will compel an extra price to be put upon this number, possibly as much as \$2 per copy. As this will be of wide use the publisher will be glad to receive advance orders, so that he may know if more copies should be printed.

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THE American Catalogue.

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The index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

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